

GAZETTEER OF INDIA

ANDHRA PRADESH



WARANGAL



ANDHRA PRADESH DISTRICT GAZETTEERS

WARANGAL



By

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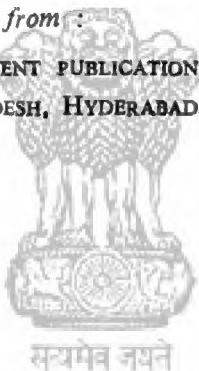
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P R E F A C E

In 1955, the Government of India formulated an All-India Scheme for the revision and writing of District Gazetteers and requested the State Government to implement it. In 1958, the scheme was accepted by the Government of Andhra Pradesh which set up the Andhra Pradesh District Gazetteers Editorial Board with the Chief Secretary to the Government of Andhra Pradesh as Chairman. This Board was, however, reorganised in December, 1967 along with the department.

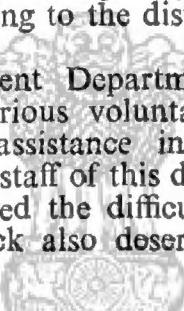
Early in this century, the revised Imperial Gazetteer of India (Provincial Series) was published in twenty-six volumes, one of which was devoted to the erstwhile Princely State of Hyderabad, of which Warangal district formed a part. The articles in that volume by Mirza Mehdy Khan presented a very sketchy picture of the district and this too also became obsolete with the passage of time and the phenomenal changes that have occurred since then in the life and administration of the district. The writing of a separate gazetteer for the district, therefore, became quite necessary. The present gazetteer, compiled in accordance with the pattern laid down by the Government of India, is the sixth in the series of Andhra Pradesh District Gazetteers and the first of its kind for the district. A complete picture of the district and its people has been presented in it, avoiding, however, information of a transitory nature. The present gazetteer is very useful to a wide range of readers such as administrators, research scholars and more importantly, the intelligent man in the street. The draft volume of the gazetteer was edited by my predecessor Sri M.V. Rajagopal, M.A. (Cantab), I.A.S., and was submitted to the Government of India in May 1968. It was approved in November 1968. The members of the Andhra Pradesh District Gazetteers Editorial Advisory Board have meticulously perused it.

This department owes its gratitude to the Chief Minister, Revenue Minister, Chief Secretary and Revenue Secretary, Government of Andhra Pradesh, for the kind and continuous interest they took in the gazetteering work.

Dr. P.N. Chopra, M.A., Ph.D., Editor, Central Gazetteers Unit, and his colleagues have thoroughly scrutinised the gazetteer and made several helpful suggestions to improve the standard, quality and usefulness of this publication. The department places on record, with thanks, the services rendered by them.

Thanks are also due to the District Collector of Warangal and the various departmental officers of the district for the invaluable help they rendered in collecting all kinds of data relating to the district.

Several Government Departments, Central as well as State and also various voluntary organisations have rendered invaluable assistance in this work. The research and ministerial staff of this department who worked as a team and rendered the difficult task of writing this volume easy and quick also deserve appreciation.



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HYDERABAD,
7th April 1976.

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With the best compliments of

The State Editor,
District Gazetteers,
Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabād.



CHAPTER I

GENERAL

Origin of the name of the district, location general boundaries, total area and population of the district:

The district derived its name from Warangal, its headquarters city. The place was founded in the twelfth century A.D., by Prola Raja of the Kakatiya dynasty, but some identify it with Worakalli, the capital of the Adeva Rajas of Tuluva Andhra or Telangana in the eighth century A.D. Warangal or Varankal is believed to be the Korun Kula of Ptolemy, while another name is Akshalinagar, evidently Yeksilanagar mentioned by Raghunath Bhaskar in his Aravachan Kosh. Warangal district is located between the northern latitudes of $17^{\circ} 19'$ and $18^{\circ} 36'$ and the eastern longitudes of $78^{\circ} 49'$ and $80^{\circ} 43'$. It is bounded on the north by Karimnagar district, on the west by Medak district, on the south by Nalgonda district and on the west and south-east by Khammam (Khammamett) district. According to the Census of 1961, the district ranks fifteenth in population (15,45,435 which account for 4.29 per cent of the total population of the State), while in respect of area (12,918 sq. kilometres), it occupies twelfth place (4.67 per cent of the total area of the State). The district comprises six taluks of Warangal, Jangaon, Narasampet (Narsampet), Mulug, Parkal and Mahbubabad. Among these, the taluk of Mulug is the largest in area but least populous. The taluk of Warangal is the most populous, while that of Parkal is the smallest in area.

The history of the district as an administrative unit and the changes in its component parts:

The district was not a homogeneous administrative unit in the past and its component parts were under the control of different dynasties at different periods of time, namely, the Satavahanas, Eastern Chalukyas, Rashtrakutas, Western Chalukyas of Kalyani, Kakatiyas, Musumuri chiefs, Recherla chiefs, Bahmanis, Qutb Shahis, Mughals and Asaf Jahis who held sway over portions of the Deccan, of which Warangal formed part. Warangal originally formed part of Khammam district. In 1905, the headquarters of the district was shifted to Warangal and the reconstituted district consisted of the taluks of Warangal, Pakhal, Mulug, Khammam (Khammamett), Yellandu (Yellandlapad), Mahbubabad, Madhira (Madhra) and Palvancha (Paloncha), besides the Paloncha Samsthanamu and other larger jaghirs. The district was the largest in the

erstwhile Hyderabad State. The constituent taluks of the district remained intact though there were some minor changes by way of transfer of a few villages from one taluk to another within the district till 1953. As it was found difficult to administer this extensive district, it was deemed necessary to bifurcate it for effective administration. Accordingly, this district was bifurcated on the 1st of October 1953 leading to the formation of Khammam district with the taluks of Khammam, Yellandu, Madhira, Bhoorgampadu (Borgampad) and Palvancha. Consequently, the district of Warangal was left with the taluks of Warangal, Mulug, Mahbubabad and Pakhal. At the same time, the districts of Karimnagar and Nalgonda were deprived of the taluks of Parkal and Jangaon respectively for addition to Warangal district. In the process of these transfers, Jangaon taluk of Nalgonda district lost the village of Tigul Narsapur (1953) to Gajwel taluk of Medak district, while Khammam taluk lost Sirivole and Kamepalle villages to Mahbubabad taluk of Warangal district. Since then, the district has not witnessed any changes in its territorial jurisdiction but the name of the taluk of Pakhal was changed to that of Narasampet with headquarters at Narasampet during 1960-61.

The district of Warangal at present consists of six taluks grouped under two Revenue Divisions as shown below containing in all 978 inhabited villages.

Sl.No.	Name of the Revenue Division मुद्रांशु विभाग	Taluks attached (3)
(1)	(2)	
1.	Warangal (Hanamkonda)	1. Warangal, 2. Jangaon and 3. Parkal.
2.	Mahbubabad	1. Mahbubabad, 2. Mulug and 3. Narasampet.

Hills :

The elevation of the district varies considerably in general. The area around Hanamkonda is 518.16 metres above the sea level, while the average elevation of the district is about 265.48 metres. The whole area of the district is dotted with isolated hills and hillocks. A range of hills stretches from Parkal and Singareni to Ashwaracopeta (Ashwaraopet) in Khammam district in the south-east bounding the lower Godavari valley. A hill range known as the Kandikal Gutta extends from the

south-east to Chinnur (Adilabad district). The Chandragiri hills and the famous iron hills of Hasanparthi (Hasanparti) lie 16 kilometres and 22 kilometres respectively to the north-west of Warangal.

Rivers:

The principal river in the district is the Godavari which touches the district north of Gangaram village in Mulug taluk. Flowing in a south-easterly direction along its eastern boundary the river leaves the taluk at the south-east of Bhoorgampadu in Khammam district and enters East Godavari district. The other rivers in the district are the Muner (Muneru), the Paler (Palleru) and the Aker (Akeru), besides some minor streams. The river Muner takes its birth at Yelbuligutta near Kistapuram (Kistnapuram) village of Narasampet taluk. At a distance of about 19 kilometres from its origin a lake called Pakhal lake has been constructed across the stream. After running for about 38.5 kilometres from the lake it receives the Vattivagu near Govindapuram village in Mahbubabad taluk. The river leaves the taluk after flowing for about 24 kilometres and joins the Wira (Khammam district) falling into the Krishna. The Paler takes its origin in the plains of Kuruchapalle (Kureapalli) village in Jangaon taluk and running almost parallel to the river Muner, falls into the Krishna 11 kilometres south of Jaggayyapet (Jaggayyapeta) in Krishna district. The Aker, a tributary of the Muner, takes its origin in the north-eastern fringes of Jangaon taluk near Bonthaghatnagaram village and flows in the south-easterly direction through Warangal and Mahbubabad taluks. It forms the boundary between Warangal and Khammam districts for a length of about 16 kilometres and then enters Khammam district where it flows for another 24 kilometres before joining the Muner. In addition to the rivers mentioned above, there are a number of lakes and tanks affording irrigation facilities. The details of these are given in Chapter IV of this Gazetteer.

Geology and mineral resources*:

Warangal district is covered by a variety of geological formations comprising igneous, sedimentary and metamorphic rocks. As regards mineral wealth, it has deposits of iron-ore, coal, limestone, dolomite and copper in minor quantities.

As in the case of the other districts of the State it forms a part of the Indian Peninsular shield which remained a stable land mass since the formation of the crust of the earth. The oldest known geological formations are the Dharwars** which were deposited in shallow basins and subsequently intruded by basic rocks. Later these were subjected to

* Contributed by the officers of the Geological Survey of India, Hyderabad.

** Named after the town of Dharwar in Karnataka State where similar formations were originally studied.

intense earth movements and have undergone metamorphism, coupled with large scale invasion of granite and magma which were also affected, and assumed a gneissose structure at places. These granites and gneisses were subsequently intruded by dykes of dolerite and veins of pegmatite and quartz. Life did not exist on earth during this period.

After a gap of about 500 million years an inland basin known as the Pakhal Basin* came into existence covering parts of Adilabad, Karimnagar, Warangal and Khammam districts. Rocks such as sandstones, shales, limestones and dolomites were deposited therein, after which this basin was folded, faulted and uplifted. The formations deposited in this basin are known as the Pakhals, Albakas† and Sullavais‡. Primitive life existed during this period but no records are available from this area.

There was a lull in the geological history of the district for about another 500 million years. At this time the southern hemisphere was covered by a super continent known as the Gondwana land†† comprising the present continents of Australia, India, South Africa, South America and Antarctica. In the early stages, this Gondwana land was covered by glaciers which deposited boulder beds and phyllites in the already existing valleys. After the glacial epoch there was a remarkable change in the land vegetation which was made up of pterido-spermous plants known as the *Glossopteris* flora and there was a simultaneous change in the fauna also. In the Peninsular shield, one of the basins, which received the Gondwana deposits, was part of the earlier Pakhal Basin and is known as the Pranahita-Godavari Basin. Periodically, the drainage drifted the vegetation and deposited it between the sandstones and shales and in due course of time it got converted into coal. In the times that ensued there was a gradual change in the climate, flora and fauna. The sediments deposited were essentially clays, sandstones, conglomerates that were partly ferruginous and a minor quantity of limestones. The fauna consisted of primitive tetrapods and dinosaurs on the land and ganoid fishes in the waters, besides numerous other varieties. The flora was essentially cycadean in character and is known as the *Ptilophyllum* flora. The Pranahita-Godavari Basin received sediments for about 120 million years after which there was a break up of the Gondwana land and it was uplifted and faulted. Since then, for the last 125 million years, it has been exposed to the agents of weathering. There are no significant events in the history of this area but for the

* After Pakhal in Warangal district.

† After Albaka in Nugur taluk of Khammam district.

‡ After Sullavai (Tsallavaji) of Warangal district.

†† After the tribal people of Gonds who ruled Central India.

deposition of alluvium along the banks of the Godavari and Kankat and Moram soils over the rest of the country.

Geological setting:

The various geological formations encountered in the district are given in the table below, the oldest of these being at the bottom and the youngest on the top.

Sub-Recent to Recent.	Kankar and Moram soils and alluvium.	
Gondwana sys-tem.	Upper Division	Chikialas: Conglomerates and sandstones. Kota Maleris: Sandstones, clays and limestones.
	Lower Division	Kamthis: Sandstones and shales. Barakars : Sandstones, shales and coal-seams. Talchirs: Boulder beds, sandstones and shales.

UNCONFORMITY

Cuddapahs	Sullavais	Sullavais: Sandstones.
Pakhals	Albakas	Sandstones, quartzites, shales and limestones.
	Pakhals	Shales, slates and phyllites with intercalated bands of limestones and haematite bodies. Grits, sub-arkoses and quartzites with haematite ore bodies.

UNCONFORMITY

Archaeans	Peninsular granite complex	Veins of pegmatite and quartz, dykes of dolerites and porphyrites, granites and gneisses.
Dhar-wars	Meta-intrusives	Amphibolites and pyroxenite.
	Meta-sediments	Quartzites and banded magnetite-haematite quartzites.

A brief account of these formations is given in the succeeding paragraphs.

Archaeans:

Dharwars :

Rocks in this group are the oldest in this area and comprise sediments associated with intrusive rocks, both having been highly metamorphosed. The sediments are represented by varied types of quartzites such as amphiboles bearing quartzites, banded magnetite-haematite quartzites, ferruginous quartzites and pebbly and grey quartzites, and talc and chlorite schists. The associated meta-intrusives (metamorphosed intrusive rocks) include amphibolites and pyroxene granulites. Numerous small outcrops of these rocks occur in the Archaean terrain, the important outcrop being the one at Mupparam, about 22 kilometres west of Warangal. The trend of the Dharwars is in concordance with the foliation of the adjoining granite gneisses.

Granites and gneisses:

These rocks occur over almost the entire western half of the district and are seen in the form of sheets or domelike masses of various sizes, scattered in a flat or gently undulating country. They comprise essentially granites which exhibit gneissic banding at places. In colour they are either grey or pink, the former being the predominant type. Occasionally, white granite is also met with. The gneisses have a strike of foliation in the north-west direction from 10° to 20° with steep dips (80°) towards the east. The rocks are coarse to medium grained and porphyritic, and consist of minerals, potash felspar, quartz, mica (muscovite) and ferro-magnesium minerals such as biotite and hornblende. The accessory minerals include sphene, zircon, magnetite and apatite.

Dyke rocks:

Two types of dyke rocks traverse the granitic and Dharwarian terrain, the dolerites being the more important ones. They vary in width from a few metres to 15,000 metres. They have trends north-east—south-west, north-west-south-east and north-south. These are hard and compact and stand out prominently in the granite country. The dolerites are coarse to medium grained and consist of augite and plagioclase felspar, whereas the porphyrites are massive and contain phenocrystes of felspar in ferro-magnesium groundmass.

Quartz and pegmatite veins:

These rocks occur throughout the Archaean terrain as veins.

Cuddapahs :

Formations belonging to this division occur in a belt running in the north-north-west-south-south-east direction to the north and south

of Mulug. Towards the north-west, the width of this band is about nine kilometres, while to the south-east it is about 30 kilometres. Another small outcrop is seen in the extreme north-eastern corner of the district adjoining the Godavari. There is a gradual increase in the metamorphism of these rocks from the north-north-west to the south-south-east.

Pakhals :

Rocks of this group overlie the Archaeans unconformably and comprise conglomerates, grits, sub-arkoses and quartzites with haematite bodies at the base, and are succeeded by the shales, slates and phyllites with intercalated bands of haematite bodies. They have a regional strike of west-north-west—east-south-east with dips varying from 5° to 30° towards the north-north-east. The sandstones show cross bedding indicating that these were deposited in shallow waters. The shales became slaty and phyllite towards the south and some of the phyllites are graphitic. The intercalated limestones and dolomites have been partly metamorphosed to marbles. Rich haematite bodies are found associated with both the grits and shales.

Albakas :

These rocks are considered to represent the younger beds of the Pakhal series and occur as a small outcrop in the extreme north-eastern corner of the district near Gurrevula (Gururevula). They comprise sandstones, phyllites and limestones.

Sullavaus :

They represent the youngest Cuddapah sediments in the area and conformably succeed the Pakhals. Frequently the rocks of this group overlap the Pakhals and lie directly over the Archaeans. They comprise essentially sandstones of red-brown and mottled colours.

Gondwanas :

Unconformably overlying the Cuddapah group of rocks are the Gondwanas—freshwater sediments. They occupy almost the eastern quarter of the district between Chelvai and Eturunagaram covering an area of about 1,200 square kilometres. In addition to the above, a small stretch of the older Gondwanas is seen within the Cuddapahs about 30 kilometres south-east of Mulug. The rocks of this group possess a general strike in the north-west—south-east direction and possess a dip of 10° - 20° towards the north-east.

Talchirs :

This group comprises boulder beds, shales and sandstones. The boulder beds consist of boulders of granite, quartzite and limestone

cemented in a siliceous and argillaceous matrix. The shales are khaki-green in colour, while the sandstones are brownish or white and are medium to fine grained.

Barakars :

Rocks of this group include sandstones, shales and coal-seams. The sandstones are white to grey coloured and gritty and felspathic. The shales are grey to black coloured and the seams of coal occur in between the sandstones and shales.

Kamthis :

The next young group of the Gondwanas is known as the Kamthis and consists of ferruginous sandstones and shales. These rocks occupy the maximum area covered by the Gondwanas. Ferruginous concretions are seen within these sandstones.

Kota-Maleris :

This group consists of sandstones, clays and subordinate limestones. The sandstones are coarse to medium grained and contain inclusions of red and green clay galls, and this rock is typical of this group. The clays are red coloured and indicate arid climatic conditions. The limestones are buff and grey coloured and are intercalated with marls. Fossils of ganoid fishes occur in these limestones, while tetrapod and dinosaurian remains occur in the clays and sandstones in the area to the north in Karimnagar district. The limestones occur on the west bank of the Godavari near Ettur (Aitooru).

Chikilas :

Rocks of this group represent the youngest Gondwana sediments of the Pranahita-Godavari Basin and comprise conglomerates and sandstones which are at places ferruginous.

Sub-recent and recent deposits :

These deposits consist of Moram, Kankar and alluvium soils. Red soils are seen over the dyke rocks and meta-intrusives of the Archaeans, whereas Moram occurs over the granite area. Sandy soils are common all over the Cuddapahs and the Gondwanas and partly in the Archaeans also. The alluvium is restricted to the right bank of the Godavari. Kankar concretions occur in the Archaean and Pakhal terrains.

Mineral deposits:

Iron-ore :

The banded magnetite, haematite and quartzite of the Dharwars and the haematite bearing rocks of the Pakhal's contain some workable

deposits of iron-ore. Of the former, the occurrence at Mupparam is estimated to contain about seven million tonnes of ore (including the area falling in Karimnagar district), the iron content of which varies between 33 and 66 per cent. The occurrence at Kucherla Bodu has been studied recently and the deposits are estimated at about 40 million tonnes of low grade ore. As regards the occurrences in the Pakhals, recent studies have revealed that a quantity of 11 million tonnes of low to medium grade ore (half of which may be of high grade) is available in the Bayyaram-Motlatimmapuram and Neelavancha (Nilancha) areas of Khammam and Warangal districts respectively.

Coal :

The prospects of finding workable deposits of coal were not bright in the past. But in recent years the Geological Survey of India has taken up detailed prospecting by drilling for this mineral near Pasra, Chelpur (Chilpur) and Venkatapur (Venkatapuram) and the results are encouraging.

Limestone and dolomite:

Deposits of limestone and dolomite occur over vast areas in the district. The potentialities of these minerals are still to be worked out.

Building stone:

The granites and dyke rocks of the Archaeans and the sandstones of the Sullavais have provided excellent building stone in the past. The reserves of these are enormous.

FLORA* :

Flora of this district has developed to its highest form in the existing luxuriant forests which from flora point of view can be described as biological associations in which vegetable kingdom varies from tall trees to very microscopic plants bounded up with ecological factors. Human interference disturbs this association and upsets the biotic equilibrium. The science of forestry takes advantage of this disturbance and bends nature to the requirements and desires of the human beings. Thus desirable species are improved, their shape and form controlled and the undesirable species are got rid of by complete eradication.

The broad floristic types met with in the district can best be described according to the classification of the forest types by H. G. Champion, the outlines of which as per the conditions existing and the main and sub-types found, are dealt with below.

* Contributed by M.S. Khan, I.F.S., Conservator of Forests, Warangal.

Southern dry deciduous type:

This type is met with in the eastern half of the State. Density of the crop varies from 0.4 to 0.7 and the average height ranges between 7.62 and 16.76 metres. The general floristics in this type in the top storey are *Tectona grandis* (Teku), *Pterocarpus marsupium* (Pedda Yogi), *Anogeissus latifolia* (Chirumanu), *Dalbergia latifolia* (Jitegi), *Terminalia tomentosa* (Nallamaddi), *Chloroxylon Swietenia* (Tellabitlu), *Lannea coromandelica* (Gumpena), *Dalbergia paniculata* (Sopera), *Salmalia malabaricum* (Burugu), *Terminalia bellerica* (Tadi), *Madhuca lucida* (Ippa), *Lagerstroemia parviflora* (Chinnangi), *Boswellia serrata* (Andugu) and *Sterculia urens* (Tanukumanu) and the lower storey consists of *Diospyros Melanoxylon* (Tumki Tellagada), *Buchanania Lanzan* (Sara), *Acacia sundra* (Sundra), *Acacia leucophloea* (Tella Tumma), *Aegle Marmelos* (Maredu), *Soymida febrifuga* (Sc mi), *Wrightia tinctoria* (Pala Kodsha), *Butea monosperma* (Modugu), *Cleistanthus collinus* (Kodsha), *Ziziphus Xylopyrus* (Goti) and *Bridelia Hamiltoniana*. The ground flora consists of *Randia dumetorum* (Manga), *Cassia auriculata* (Tangedu), *Nyctanthes Arbor-tristis* (Karsha), *Helicteres isora* (Nulthada), *Holarrhena antidysenterica* (Istaripala) and *Ziziphus* species.

Southern dry teak forests:

In these forests teak is found from 10 to 30 per cent of the floristic composition. In this district teak also occurs in pure scattered patches in favourable localities. The floristics given under the dry deciduous type are generally met with.

Southern tropical dry mixed deciduous type:

This sub-group is different from the southern dry teak type in which the floristic composition is represented by species like *Boswellia serrata*, *Sterculia urens* and *Anogeissus latifolia*. The forest in this type consists of different species with an admixture of age classes. Within this type, sub-types consisting of pure patches of Nallamaddi, Tellabitlu, Kodsha, Ippa and Andugu are also found. Secondary seral types are also common. The above type and its sub-types are usually intermixed in patches. It is a common feature in the forests of this district that the best quality mixed teak type or miscellaneous type adjoins a lower quality or even scrub quality jungle on degraded and eroded soils. Thorny species creep in where conditions are very dry in this type. Climbers in this type are generally few but can be heavy in more moist localities comprising species like *Butea superba* (Tiga Modugu), *Acacia* species and sometimes *Bauhinia vahlii* (Adda Tiga) and *Ziziphus Oenoplia*.

The general predominant characteristic in the southern dry mixed deciduous type of the district is its height ranging from 12.50 to 15.24 metres with teak occurring in varying proportions up to 10 per cent. The most characteristic species of this type is *Anogeissus latifolia* with its typical association with *Terminalia tomentosa*, *Hardwickia binata*, *Boswellia serrata*, *Chloroxylon Swietenia* and *Soymida febrifuga*. In addition, *Cleistanthus collinus* is distinguishable under this main type.

Terminalia tomentosa type :

Nallamaddi is a common predominant species under this type forming 20 per cent or more of the crop. This species in its best form grows to a height from 10.44 to 21.64 metres and yields good timber. Natural regeneration is profuse. With timely cultural operations, it yields healthy and vigorous crop. Its associates are *Anogeissus latifolia*, *Chloroxylon Swietenia*, *Polyalthia cerasoides* (Chilka-dudi) and *Sterculia urens*. One frequently comes across *Nallamaddi-Satin* and *Nallamaddi-Kodsha* associations in this type.

Chloroxylon Swietenia type:

This type of forest is confined mostly to the western half of the district. It is associated with the species enumerated for the *Maddi* type. Profuse natural regeneration is found but destroyed by the annual fires. Trees of bigger dimension are generally unsound.

Cleistanthus collinus type:

This type is seen in isolated patches intermixed with *Lagerstroemia parviflora*, *Diospyros Melanoxylon* and *Terminalia tomentosa*. It is met with in eroded or clayey soils of red ferruginous nature.

Hardwickia binata type:

This type is very common throughout the district but more so in the Mahbubabad forest division. It is found in clayey to heavy soils with calcareous nodules in the lower strata and intermixed with quartzites. It is associated with *Terminalia tomentosa*, *Chloroxylon Swietenia*, *Diospyros Melanoxylon* and *Boswellia serrata*.

Boswellia serrata type:

This type is found throughout the district on plateaux of hills and hill slopes where the soils are shallow and bespread with boulders. Sometimes pure patches of this species are seen associated with *Terminalia tomentosa*.

Scrub type :

This type is very common in the western half of the district and is found on eroded ravines, denuded hills and open type of marginal forests. The common species met with are *Acacia sundra*, *Chloroxylon*

Swietenia, *Diospyros Melanoxylon*, *Xylia dolabriformis* (Boja), *Hardwickia binata* and *Boswellia serrata*. The underground flora is represented by *Acacia* species, *Gymnosporia montana* (Danti), *Erythroxylon monogynum* (Devadaru), *Randia dumetorum* and *Ziziphus* species. The limiting factor for the species is the condition of the soil. On hard and sandy soils, one comes across *Sundra*, *Satin*, *Devadaru* and *Danti* combinations. On clays or clayey loamy soils, where the underlying rock is limestone, *Ippa* and *neem* combination is seen. On rocky and bouldery soil and over laterites, *Boja* occurs gregariously, while the undergrowth is usually *Randia dumetorum*, *Dodonaea viscosa* (*Puli-vailu*) and other thorny and bushy species.

Bamboo type :

Dendrocalamus strictus is the main species found in this type in some of the blocks like Chityala (Chitiyala), Bondala (Bandala) and Chinthagudem (Chintagudem). *Bambusa arundinacea* is sometimes met with along the banks of streams and in moist valleys. This species had flowered in the years 1896, 1899, 1906, 1921, 1939 and 1952 gregariously when bamboo clumps had died but gave way to profuse natural regeneration. The common associates of Bamboo occurring as the top storey are the same as those described under the dry deciduous forests.

Floristic patterns of the main types of forests met with in the district:

This type in its highest form is met with in the eastern half of the district with tall trees having straight boles, the height of which varies from 10.44 to 21.64 metres and girths at breast height from 0.91 to 1.52 metres. This type in the western half lost its lofty dimensions but the main floristic pattern, with the exception of a few species both in the top and the lower surfaces, remains more or less the same.

Top storey :

This storey consists of *Tectona grandis*, *Lagerstroemia parviflora*, *Terminalia tomentosa*, *Chloroxylon Swietenia*, *Diospyros Melanoxylon*, *Pterocarpus marsupium*, *Dalbergia latifolia*, *Lannea coromandelica*, *Dalbergia paniculata*, *Stepheryne parvifolia* (*Bataganapu*), *Schrebera swietenoides* (*Mokhab*) and *Schleichera trijuga* (*Pusku*, *Rakot*).

Second storey :

This storey comprises *Emblica officinalis*, *Cleistanthus collinus*, *Cassia fistula* (*Rela*), *Butea monosperma*, *Buchanania Lanzan*, *Soymida febrifuga*, *Feronia elephantum* (*Elka*), *Angle Marmelos*, *Holarrhena antidysenterica*, *Grewia tiliaefolia* (*Thada*), *Bridelia retusa* (*Koramaddi*), *Wrightia tinctoria*, *Elaeodendron Roxburghii* (*Butankus*), *Acacia arabica* (*Nalla Tumma*) and *Acacia leucophloea*.

Shrubs :

The shrubs include *Helicteres Isora*, *Ixora parviflora* (Korivi), *Woodfordia floribunda* (Jaji), *Diospyros Chloroxylon* (Illinta), *Flacourtie Ramontchi* (Muli-elka), *Gymnosporia montana*, *Randia dumetorum* and *Anona squamosa* (Sitaphalam).

Climbers :

The climbers met with in the district are *Butea superba*, *Acacia intsia* (Korinta), *Olax scandens* (Murkimalle), *Cryptolepis Buchanani* (Palatiga), *Combretum ovalifolium* (Aretiga) and *Ichnocarpus frutescens* (Nallatiga).

Grasses :

The types of grasses found in the district are *Heteropogon contortus* (Eddigaddi), *Aristida adscencionis* (Pillipesaragaddi), *Cynodon dactylon* (Gerichagaddi), *Cymbopogon Martini* (Kachigaddi), *Andropogon pumilus* (Semalagaddi) and *Echinochloa* species, besides the local varieties of *Yelkachevulagaddi*, *Takkelagaddi*, *Kolinigaddi* and *Burkegaddi*.

Mixed teak type of forest:

The density of this type of forests varies from 0.4 to 0.7. The height of the trees ranges from 7.6 to 13.72 metres, while their girths at breast height from 0.38 to 1.21 metres. The floristic composition and distribution of species are more or less the same as the teak type. The teak forms only 10 to 30 per cent of the crop on mixing up with the dry deciduous inferior species like *Cochlospermum gossypium* (Kondagogu), *Terminalia arjuna* (Erramaddi), *Careya arborea* (Budadhermi) and *Ougeinia dalbergioides* (Dargu). All these form the top storey.

Shrubby or undergrowth in this type is represented by *Ixora parviflora*, *Flacourtie Ramontchi*, *Canthium* species (Balusu), *Diospyros montana* (Muchchi Tanki), *Randia dumetorum*, *Gymnosporia montana*, *Bridelia hamiltoniana*, *Dodonaea viscosa* and *Anona squamosa*.

Mixed type of forests:

The floristic pattern and distribution of the species in this type of forests are almost similar to the types already described. Teak is conspicuously absent in this type. In moist areas with deep soils, the quality and density of the crop are found much better.

Flora found near the water sources:

Apart from moisture loving grasses such as *Cynodon dactylon*, *Pennisetum clandestinum* and *Vetiveria zizanioides* (vettiveru),

Chionachne Koenigii (*Kasigaddi*), *Saccharum spontaneum* (*Rellugaddi*), *Ischaemum rugosum*, *Pseudosorghum fasciculare* (*Konda jeri*), *Rottboellia exaltata* (*Konda panuku*), *Paspalum scrobiculatum* (*Arikelu*), *Paspalidium flavidum* (*Udagaddi*), *Oplismenus compositus* (*Kodijuttugaddi*), *Panicum antidotale*, *Phragmites* *Karka* (*Kulpagaddi*), *Eragrostis unioloides* (*Udaragaddi*), *Adiantum lunulatum*, *Ceratopteris thalictroides* and *Actinopteris Dichotoma* deserve mention. Terrestrial orchids are also found near the big tanks surrounded by forests.

Flora found in the villages:

The common type of flora found in the villages as isolated trees, avenues and field hedges are *Ailanthus excelsa* (*Peddamanu*), *Albizia lebbeck* (*Pedda Dirisanam*), *Azadirachta indica* (*Margo*), *Dolinox regia* (*Sunkesara*), *Ficus religiosa* (*Ragi*), *Ficus bengalensis* (*Marri*), *Morinda tinctoria* (*Togaru-mogilli*), *Millingtonia hortensis*, *Nyctanthes Arbor-tristis*, *Pithecellobium dulce* (*Pulchinta*), *Tamarindus indica* (*Chinta*), *Pongamia pinnata* (*Kanugu*), *Prosopis juliflora*, *Salvadora persica* (*Waragogu*), *Acacia arabica*, *Terminalia arjuna*, *Holoptelea integrifolia*, (*Thapasi*), *Thespesia populnea*, *Vitex Negundo* (*Vavili*), *Glicicida maculata*, *Casuarina equisetifolia*, *Acacia leucophloea* and *Dalbergia Sissoo*. Tops of mangoes, tamarind, toddy palms and *Phoenix sylvestris* (*Pedda-Ita*) are also quite common and are not generally destroyed due to their economic value. In low lying and water spread areas, *Acacia arabica* is found to grow gregariously to the exclusion of all other species. Isolated scrubs found near the tanks, banks of canals and waste lands are *Agave americana* (*Changanara*), *Calotropis gigantea* (*Jilledu*), *Cassia auriculata*, *Cassia occidentalis*, *Cassia Tora*, *Opuntia* species, *Sida* species, *Tephrosia* species, *Solanum nigrum* (*Kanchipandu*) and *Vinca Rosea*. Casual annual shrubs occurring in the agricultural fields and farmyards, which come up in the rainy season but die, are species of *Tribulus*, *Acalypha indica*, *Agremone mexicana*, *Datura fastuosa* (*Nalla Ummetta*), *Amarantus* species, *Tridax procumbens*, *Achyranthes* species, *Acanthospermum* species, *Croton sparsiflorus* and *Ocimum* species.

Besides the above typical flora, there are vegetation types like the parasitic and epiphytic plants. The parasitic plants are of two types, namely, stem parasites and root parasites. *Loranthus* species belong to the former type and *Orobanche* species to the latter occurring in tobacco fields. Amongst the epiphytic plants, the one commonly met with in the forests of the district is *Vanda Roxburghii* having tree top habit, fixing its roots on the bark of the trees. Some rare species of orchids are met with in the moist localities near the vicinity of lakes like the Pakhal, Ramappa and Laknavaram. Terrestrial orchids are yet to be

identified in the district. The details of the exotic plants, indigenous trees, trees of ornamental nature and plants yielding fibres, gums, resins and dyes are listed in Annexure 1.

Forests :

The total area under forests in the district spread over the two forest divisions, namely, Warangal and Mahbubabad, is 3,35,758 hectares (a small portion of the forest area included in both the divisions falls under the jurisdiction of Khammam and Karimnagar districts) and lies between $17^{\circ} 25'$ and $18^{\circ} 36'$ northern latitudes and $79^{\circ} 31'$ and $80^{\circ} 25'$ eastern longitudes. The percentage of the forest area works out to 26.3 to the total geographical area of the district.

The eastern half of the division along with the western bank of the Godavari is mountainous and undulating. A range of sandstone hills runs from the north-west to the south-east and eventually meets the Eastern Ghats. Eighty-five per cent of the good forest lies in this half. The highest peak touches a height of about 590 metres. The western half of the division is more or less plain with interruption of hillocks of igneous rock formation of granite and is usually devoid of forest growth with bare solid rocks. Forest belonging to this half is of inferior type comprising miscellaneous species which dwindle down to scrub type.

There are 77 blocks in both the forest divisions of the district, out of which 26 are notified as reserve forests. Forests of this district as a whole are covered by the Godavari drainage area. The majority of the rocks of sedimentary origin, namely, sandstone and a comparatively higher rainfall varying from 762 to 1,270 millimetres have given rise to mesophyllous plant groups and associations represented by the species such as *Tectona grandis*, *Terminalia tomentosa*, *Pterocarpus Marsupium*, *Dalbergia latifolia*, *Bassia latifolia*, *Diospyros Melanoxylon*, *Soymida febrifuga*, *Cleistanthus collinus*, *Gmelina arborea* (*Peddagummadi*) and *Wrightia tinctoria*. The above ecological combination is met with in the highly developed areas of the eastern half of the district, especially along the banks of the Godavari, whereas the western half comprises Xerophylous type of flora such as *Ziziphus* species which are known as the thorny species. This type is also represented by the thick or small leaved species such as *Hardwickia binata*, *Chloroxylon Swietenia* and *Anogeissus latifolia*.

The forests of the district belong to any one of the groups, namely, (1) reserve forests, (2) proposed reserve forests and (3) protected forests.

During the hot weather, except for a few species, the rest of the trees are leafless. Forests represent varying crops of all age classes intermixed with patches of several types and qualities. The valuable

and important trees found in the forests are Teku, Yegi, Maddi, Boja, Chinnangi, Chirumanu, Jitegi, Tellabitlu, Tanukumanu, Burugu, Tumki Tellagada, Andugu, Mokhab and bamboo.

An excursion from one edge of the forest to the other in any of the big forest blocks will reveal the following distinct types as separate entities or intermixed or merged with one another.

- (1) Teak type .. having thirty per cent and above.
- (2) Mixed teak type .. having ten to thirty per cent of teak.
- (3) Terminalia tomentosa type having twenty per cent and above Maddi.
- (4) Chloroxylon [Swietenia type.] having thirty per cent and above Tellabitlu.
- (5) Cleistanthus collinus type having thirty per cent and above Kodsha.
- (6) Hardwickia binata type .. having twenty per cent and above Eppa.
- (7) Boswellia serrata type .. having thirty per cent and above Andugu.
- (8) Mixed type .. all species mixed in more or less equal proportions.
- (9) Bamboo type .. bamboos predominating.

Apart from the above types, which will be dealt with separately, pure patches of *Anogeissus latifolia* and *Acacia sundra* are also noticed. There is a small belt of *Calamus pseudo-tenuis* (cane) in Palampet block.

Teak type :

Pure teak belts are found scattered in small patches in the mixed forests on deep loams and alluvial soil beds usually on either side of small valleys, streams and well-drained soils. In such forests teak trees are found thirty to fifty per cent of the growing stock and even tend to become pure and gregarious in patches. Good teak forests are found in Chityala, Tadvai, Bondala, Venkatapur and Jakaram blocks of Warangal forest division and Khanapur, Pakhal, Chinthagudem, Gudur, Dhana-sari, Ingurthi (Ingurti), Laxmipur (Lakshmipuram) and Jamallepalle (Jamalapalle) blocks of Mahbubabad forest division.

Mixed teak type:

This type is found under the same geological and soil factors as pure teak type but with slight variations of soil contents, loamy and alluvial, with more percentage of sand or clay. In badly drained areas, the quality deteriorates and in shallow soil the crop is stunted with hollowness of bole after middle age.

The other species associated with the above two types are Maddi, Kodsha, Tellabitlu, Tumki Tellagada, Chirumanu and bamboo. In thick forests where the crown canopy is closed, teak regeneration is absent but in the opening of fairly big sizes where the soil conditions have not deteriorated, it establishes itself again. In spite of its profuse germination, due to its heavy demand on light, natural regeneration is limited even in open areas, especially where soil has deteriorated. In such patches hardy species gain ground over the more important species.

Terminalia tomentosa type :

Terminalia tomentosa is a very common species in every type of forest in the district. In some of the blocks enumerated for pure teak type, lofty trees of Nallamaddi are found. Wherever soil conditions tend to be clayey, Nallamaddi establishes itself, sometimes to the exclusion of other species. Its associates are generally teak in suitable localities and Yegi, Eppa and other species. It is a prolific regenerator by seeds and most of the blocks have a fair percentage of natural regeneration by seed.

Chloroxylon Swietenia type :

Most of this type of forest is confined to the western half. It conforms to IV (a) or IV (b) quality class and sometimes comes up in patches of eighty to ninety per cent of pure Tellabitlu, attaining a maximum girth of 0.91 metre. Trees are generally malformed or hollow due to annual fires. Natural regeneration is usually satisfactory. This type is met with in bouldery soils with calcareous nodules in the lower strata of the soil.

Cleistanthus collinus type :

This type is evident in the eastern and western parts of the district.

Hardwickia binata type :

This type is very common throughout the district but specially so in Mahbubabad division. It is found in clayey to heavy soils with calcareous nodules in the lower strata and intermixed with quartzite stones of small to big sizes. In the interior forests, where transport facilities are not available, over mature trees of lofty dimensions are seen but they are generally hollow at the bottom. The species is now being exploited in some of the blocks falling within the district limits but included in Karimnagar east division for the supply of sleepers to the railways.

Boswellia serrata type :

Pure patches of this type are found associated with Maddi in heavier soils. In the interior forests, over mature trees are met with, but in the easily accessible areas, they have been exploited to a greater

extent leaving the young and middle aged crop. Natural regeneration is satisfactory in the included areas where damage by fire is minimum. In other places where biotic factors are having full play, natural regeneration is poor.

Mixed or miscellaneous type :

This type is found throughout the district and where the canopy is not dense and the soil conditions are favourable, teak is found in lesser proportions. In clayey soils it disappears altogether due to the thick density of the forest with the lower storey covered with bushy growth. Where the soil gets eroded, Xerophyllous species become predominant. Some of the selected areas in the miscellaneous type of forests, where soil conditions are suitable for the growth of teak, are being converted into pure teak plantations under the Five Year Plans.

Dendrocalamus strictus type :

As already stated, *Dendrocalamus strictus* had flowered in the years 1896, 1899, 1906, 1921, 1939 and 1952 gregariously when all the bamboo clumps had dried up and gave way to profuse natural regeneration. Under such circumstances, working of bamboo was stopped till such time as clump formation and maturity are attained for its exploitation. At present, the other species of bamboo are under resting stage except in Chinthagudem block in Mahbubabad division and Bondala north and Bondala south in Warangal division.

Under the Plan schemes, the programmes laid out for the State are being implemented. In view of the decrease in the forest area of the district on account of the several irrigation projects coming up and likely to come up, there is a shift to intensive forestry from the extensive handling. Facilities are being availed of the projects in raising irrigated plantations which will start yielding in much lesser time than the traditional ones. Uneconomic forests are being gradually tackled to establish plantations of economic species, and considering favourable soil factors, teak is given preference. From the inception of the Five Year Plans up to 1967 about 859 and 782 hectares were converted into teak plantations in Warangal and Mahbubabad divisions.

Injuries from which the forests suffer:

The causes for injuries to the forests are droughts, fires, weeds, termites, white ants, wild animals, insects, climbers, thefts and grazing. The fires and thefts are the most destructive. The former are of common occurrence practically every year and are set voluntarily for picking up Ippa flowers or beedi leaves and involuntarily by careless smokers, wayfarers, cartmen and tribal people. Natural regeneration is badly damaged, young saplings suffer and the forests lose their wealth.

The injury by men is also as bad as the fires. Selective felling is resorted to and thieving, which used to be controlled in the past, has become a profession. Illicit cultivation inside the forest and the extension of cultivation are some of the havocs which damage the forests.

Fauna:

Nearly one third of the district area comprises forests containing wild life of all categories. Starting right from the microscopic fresh-water fauna represented by Protozoa in ponds, lakes and rivers, all kinds of earth-worms, freshwater shrimps, prawns and a few parasitic copepods exist. Amongst scorpions, two genera, namely, the Buthus and the Palamnaeus are commonly found. There are several varieties of Arachnids (spiders) both large and small, several species of myriapods and innumerable species of insects, slugs, snails and freshwater mussels.

Warangal is a district of lakes, some of which like the Ramappa, Laknavaram and Pakhal are of historic importance, besides large and small rivers passing through it. Several varieties of pisces belonging to various families are found and some of them are of commercial importance.

Among the amphibia (frogs), the Rana and the Bufo are quite common. In the group reptilia, there are several species of lizards, snakes, freshwater tortoises and a species of crocodile.

Ave (bird) fauna with all the natural surroundings can be said to be the richest, represented by nearly thirty families.

The group mammalia is represented both by the carnivorous and herbivorous animals right from the tiger and bison down to the squirrel.

Indiscriminate shooting has changed considerably the picture of wild life in the forests of this district. Leopards and elephants amongst big animals and bustard, florican and flamingo in the ave fauna have disappeared, while the other game has depleted considerably.

In order to give protection to the wild life, two game sanctuaries were formed, one at Eturunagaram and the other at Pakhal. The sanctuary at Eturunagaram is situated about 112 kilometres from Kazipet railway station. It is connected by a metalled road and has two forest rest-houses. The area of this game sanctuary is 811 square kilometres. The wild life commonly met with are tigers, bisons and also a variety of horn game. The Range Officer at Eturunagaram arranges for the visitors to see the wild life.

The sanctuary at Pakhal is situated about fifty kilometres from Kazipet railway station. There are two rest-houses, one belonging to the Public Works Department situated on the tank bund of the famous Pakhal lake and the other belonging to the Forest Department near the water spread of the lake. The area of this sanctuary is 902 square kilometres. At present, the wild life is scattered in this sanctuary due to the lorry traffic. Tigers, panthers, all kinds of horn game and birds are to be seen in this sanctuary but the bisons are rare. In order to improve the conditions of these sanctuaries, advice of J. Juan Spillet of Food and Agriculture Organisation was sought for and his suggestions are being implemented.

In order to give complete rest to the wild life, shooting was prohibited throughout the district. It is proposed to study the increase in the fauna before lifting this ban. According to the Working Plan, there are 24 shooting blocks in the forests of this district open to the true sportsmen. On account of the depleted wild life, a restriction was imposed, according to which the above blocks are opened for shooting once in three years. Killing of wild dogs and wild-boars is not prohibited to the permit holders.

Pisces (Fishes) :

Apart from several small and large lakes found in the district, the Pakhal, Ramappa, Laknavaram and Ghanapur lakes are the largest where representatives of several kinds of fishes are found.

The following indigenous species are to be found in the Pakhal lake.

<i>Latin name</i>			<i>Local name</i>
Catla catla	..	..	Boche
Cirrhina reba	..	..	Arzu
Labeo fimbriatus	..	..	Chitra (Gande)
Labeo calbasu	..	..	Nallagande
Ophiocephalus striatus	..	..	Murrel
Ophiocephalus marilus	..	..	Phool Murrel
Ophiocephalus punctatus	..	..	Dholk
Mystus aor	..	..	Katarna
Mystus seenghala	..	..	..
Notopterus	..	..	Singhee
Wallago attu	..	..	Waluga
Barbus sarana	..	..	Arzu
Barbus tor	..	..	Parka

There is a scheme to stock this reservoir with economic and quick growing species like Catla, Rohita, Mrigal and Cyprinus carpio. It is also of interest to mention that this lake is infested with crocodiles. There is a motor-boat for the tourists to take them round at nominal charges.

In the remaining three lakes all the fishes obtaining in the Pakhal lake are found in abundance, besides Bengal Rohu in the Ramappa and Ghanapur lakes and Cirrhina mrigal in the Laknavaram. These lakes are ideal for fishing. However, due to the non-removal of tree stumps at the time of the formation of these reservoirs, net fishing in them without experience is hazardous. The ordinary oar boats in these lakes are also available to the tourists.

Climate* :

The climate of this district is characterised by a hot summer and general dryness except during the south-west monsoon season. The year may be divided into four seasons. The winter season from December to February is followed by the summer season from March to May. The period from June to September is the south-west monsoon season. October and November constitute the post-monsoon or retreating monsoon season.

Rainfall :

Records of rainfall in the district are available for four stations for periods ranging from 28 to 60 years. The details of the rainfall at these stations and for the district as a whole are given in Annexures 2 and 3. The average annual rainfall in the district is 1,015.8 mm. The rainfall in the district generally increases from the south-west towards the north-east and varies from 924.0 mm. at Hanamkonda to 1,061.8 mm. at Narasampet. About 81 per cent of the annual rainfall is received during the south-west monsoon season. Some rainfall generally in the form of thundershowers is received in the later half of the summer season and in the post-monsoon season. The variation in the rainfall from year to year is appreciable. During the fifty-year period from 1901 to 1950, the highest annual rainfall amounting to 159 per cent of the normal occurred in 1903. The lowest annual rainfall which was only 46 per cent of the normal occurred in 1920. In the same fifty-year period, the annual rainfall in the district was less than eighty per cent of the normal in thirteen years. Two consecutive years of such low rainfall occurred twice and three consecutive years, once. It will be seen from Annexure 3 that the annual rainfall in the district was between 800 and 1,300 mm. in thirty out of fifty years.

* Contributed by the Director General of Observatories (Climatology and Geophysics), Poona.

On an average, there are 57 rainy days (*i.e.*, days with rainfall of 2.5 mm. or more) in a year in the district. This number varies from 54 at Hanamkonda to 60 at Narasampet.

The heaviest rainfall in 24 hours recorded at any station in the district was 304.8 mm. at Hanamkonda on the 27th of September 1908.

Temperature :

The only meteorological observatory in the district is at Hanamkonda. The records of this observatory may be taken as representative of the meteorological conditions which prevail in the district as a whole. From about mid-February there is a rapid increase in temperature. May is the hottest month with the mean daily maximum temperature at 40.4° C. (104.7° F.) and the mean daily minimum at 27.7° C. (81.9° F.). The days are intensely hot and the day temperature in May and June occasionally reach 46° C. (114.8° F.). Afternoon thundershowers which occur on some days bring welcome relief. With the onset of the south-west monsoon by about the second week of June there is appreciable drop in temperature. After the withdrawal of the south-west monsoon, by about the end of September there is some slight increase in the day temperature. After October both day and night temperatures decrease rapidly. December is the coldest month with the mean daily maximum at 28.5° C. (83.3° F.) and the mean daily minimum at 15.8° C. (60.4° F.). In the cold season the district is sometimes affected by short spells of colder weather. On such occasions the night temperatures may drop down to about 8° or 9° C. (46.4° F. or 48.2° F.).

The highest maximum temperature recorded at Hanamkonda was 46.7° C. (116.1° F.) on the 24th of May 1928. The lowest minimum was 8.3° C. (46.9° F.) on the 29th of December 1902.

Humidity:

During the south-west monsoon season, the relative humidities are generally between 65 and 80 per cent. After September the air gradually becomes drier. In the summer season, which is the driest part of the year, the relative humidities in the afternoons are about 25 per cent or less.

Cloudiness:

Skies are heavily clouded to overcast during the south-west monsoon season. There is rapid decrease in cloudiness during the post-monsoon season. In the rest of the year the skies are generally clear or lightly clouded.

Winds :

The winds are generally light to moderate with some strengthening in force during the later part of the summer and the monsoon seasons. Winds blow mostly from directions between the south-west and the north-west in the south-west monsoon season. In the post-monsoon and the early part of the cold season, winds are mainly northerly or north-easterly. South-easterly or southerly winds prevail in the rest of the year.

Special weather phenomena:

Storms and depressions, which originate in the Bay of Bengal in the post-monsoon season and move in a north-westerly direction after crossing the coast, sometimes affect the weather over the district causing wide spread heavy rain. Thunderstorms occur practically throughout the year being more common in the period from April to June and in September.

Annexures 4, 5 and 6 denote the temperature and humidity, mean wind speed and special weather phenomena respectively for Hanamkonda.

CHAPTER II

HISTORY

PREHISTORY :

The district of Warangal abounds in several prehistoric sites. The surface finds discovered at these sites are assigned to special stages in the progress of civilisation. No traces of the palaeolithic age, in which man fashioned his tools and weapons by chipping hard stones of convenient size and shape, have so far come to light in the district. Flakes, cores, flints and some potsherds belonging to the neolithic culture were noticed at Madra (Madhra) and Katarpur. The existence of megalithic culture was revealed by the discovery of burials termed variously as stone-circles (loose stone boulders arranged in circles), cairns (made of clay and stones in a hemispherical shape with big boulders around them to mark the boundary), dolmens (resembling a small chamber over the surface of the earth with one side having a hole or completely open) and menhirs (stone pillars erected at the head of the burials) at Alipur, Singapur, Pakhal(Narasampet), Garla, Siddapur, Hanamkonda, Arepalli, Mulug, Kondaparthi, Katarpur and Neleore. They are generally found in the neighbourhood of hills or high uncultivated ground. When some of these burials were opened, human skeletons, bones of animals, pieces of iron in extremely rusted condition and potsherds were found.

The period between the prehistoric and the earliest historical times was marked by the Aryanisation of the south. According to R. G. Bhandarkar, the Aryans had no knowledge of the south prior to the seventh century B.C., except of coastal Andhra where they had gone by the eastern route. The Andhras, referred to as the Dasyus or non-Aryan tribe, were then living on the borders of the land occupied by the Aryans. Beginning probably about 1,000 B.C., the Aryanisation had reached its completion by about 350 B.C., when the Aryans became familiar with the whole land down to Tanjore and Madura.

ANCIENT PERIOD:

(1) The Nandas :

The history of the district can be traced from the time of the Nandas who held their court at Pataliputra (Patna in Bihar). Their sway was at first confined to Northern India but later it embraced as much of the Deccan and South India as possible. An inscription of the eleventh century A. D., found in the erstwhile Hyderabad State points to the prevalence of the Nanda era in South India which, it is assumed, could

have been possible only when their rule had extended over the Deccan. The existence of a city called Nau Nanda Dehra (Nander) on the bank of the Godavari also suggests that the Nanda empire included a large portion of the Deccan, of which this district formed part. The rule of the Nandas was, however, unpopular because of its oppressive character. As discontent gathered strength, the outlying parts of the empire declared their independence and finally the Nanda dynasty itself was overthrown in 323 B.C., by Chandragupta Maurya, the founder of the Mauryan dynasty.

(2) The Mauryas :

The conquest of the Nanda empire brought a very large part of India under Chandragupta's control. Some parts of the Deccan appear to have been taken by force of arms during the reign of his son and successor, Bindusara. On the basis of Asoka's Minor Rock Edicts found at Maski and Kopbal in the Raichur doab, it is presumed that a major portion of the Deccan came under the sway of Asoka, who succeeded Bindusara, and was ruled by the vice-regal princes at Suvarnagiri (identified by some with Kanakagiri in the erstwhile Hyderabad State) and Tosali. After Asoka, the vast Mauryan empire disintegrated and the Satavahana or the Andhra kingdom of Dakshinapatha asserted its hegemony over this region.

(3) The Satavahanas :

The sources for the Satavahana period are scanty. The epigraphs that have come to light from the Deccan for a long and imposing line of thirty kings, who ruled for well over four and a half centuries, are meagre. Even these meagre sources record grants mostly to Buddhist institutions. A great part of the Satavahana dominions (i.e., the erstwhile Hyderabad State of which this district formed part) remains practically unexplored and nothing significant has come out of the excavations conducted at Paithan, Maski and Kondapur by the Archaeological Department of the erstwhile Hyderabad State. Under these circumstances, it cannot be said when exactly this district passed under the sway of the Satavahanas, but from the title Dakshinapathapati (Dakshinapatha covers the whole of the Deccan) assumed by Satakarni I and other early rulers of the line, it is presumed that the district came under the rule of the Satavahanas soon after the disintegration of the Mauryan empire. The Satavahana kingdom became subsequently completely disorganised owing to the wars which the rulers of the line had to fight with the powers of Magadha and Kalinga for supremacy in the Deccan and eastern India. These wars resulted in some loss of territory besides a long period of great tribulation from which the Satavahana power made a sharp and total recovery during the reign of Gautamiputra Satakarni (A.D. 62-86). He made preparations for

nearly sixteen years, led an all-out attack against the enemies of the kingdom, won many a victory and recovered, among other areas, a large portion of the Deccan. Gautamiputra Satakarni, who was assigned different periods of rule by different scholars, bequeathed his empire to his son, Vasishthiputra Pulumayi II, whose reign marked the zenith of the Satavahana power. The latter was followed by Siva Sri Satakarni, Sivaskanda and Yajna Sri Satakarni in succession. The last years of Yajna Sri witnessed a disaster. His kingdom was attacked by Rudradaman, the grandson of Chashtana of the Karddamaka line, who revived the Western Kshatrapa power. Rudradaman occupied a large portion of the kingdom in the north and Yajna Sri had to be content with a reduced dominion confined to the eastern Deccan. The rulers, who succeeded him, were weak and during the reign of Pulumayi IV, the last of the main line, the empire was partitioned among five minor dynasties, namely, the Satavahanas of the Vidarbha line, the Abhiras who appropriated the territory around Nasik in the west, the Ikshvakus of Vijayapuri who carved out for themselves a kingdom in the eastern region, the Chutus of Banavasi who took possession of the south-western parts and extended their power in the north and east, and the Pallavas who filled the political vacuum in the south-eastern tracts. Nothing is known about the rule of the successors of the Satavahanas in this district. According to the local tradition, Hanamkonda was the capital of the surrounding territory before Warangal came into existence. Pratapacharitra, a Telugu work, mentions that at Nandagiri (Nander) reigned a Chalukya king on whose death the kingdom was divided between his two sons, one ruling at Hanamkonda and the other at Kandahar. Somadeo (Somadeva), the ruler of Kandahar, was killed by Ballahundu of Cuttack in a battle and his wife, Siriyala Devi, fled to Hanamkonda and gave birth to a posthumous son named Madhava Varma who succeeded to the throne as the founder of the Kakatiya line. This event is said to have taken place in or about A.D. 314, but the Kakatiyas are not referred to in authentic records before the middle of the eleventh century A.D. Besides this, Hanamkonda and the legends surrounding it associate this district with the rule of some dynasties like the Anandas and the Vishnukundins. The legends preserved in the Local Records mention that the territory of the Anandas lay on either bank of the Krishna and extended into Warangal and Nalgonda districts.

(4) The Eastern Chalukyas and

(5) The Rashtrakutas:

Not much is known about the subsequent history of the district till we come to the first quarter of the seventh century A.D., when the Chalukya ruler of Badami, Pulakesin II (A.D. 609-642), brought the whole of the Deccan under his sway and appointed his brother, Kubja Vishnuvardhana (A.D. 624-41), Viceroy of the eastern Deccan which

in course of time came to be known as the Kingdom of Vengi. This kingdom comprised at its greatest extent the whole area between the Mahendra mountains in Kalinga and the Manneru in Nellore ; its western boundary ran in general along the foot of the Eastern Ghats, though temporary extensions often brought areas farther west under the rulers of Vengi known as the Eastern Chalukyas from time to time. When Vijayaditya I (A.D. 755-72) was ruling at Vengi, the collateral branch at Badami lost its dominion and was succeeded by the Rashtrakuta dynasty, the founder of which was Dantidurga. Vijayaditya I took advantage of the overthrow of the Chalukyas of Badami and declared his independence which aggravated the feelings between the Rashtrakutas and the Eastern Chalukyas in the succeeding decades. The Eastern Chalukya history from about this time is largely the record of disputes of succession which gave an opportunity to the external foes such as the Rashtrakutas and the Chalukyas of Kalyani who overthrew the Rashtrakutas from the west, and the Cholas from the south, to interfere and extend their influence over this fertile region. A number of minor chieftains bearing the name of Chalukya rose to power in different parts of the Deccan and participated in the wars fought by these major powers. More important than the minor chiefs were the Chalukyas of Mudugonda, who held sway over the Manchikonda Vishaya and played occasionally an important role in the wars between the Rashtrakutas and the Eastern Chalukyas and owed allegiance to the one or the other according to changes in the fortunes of the contest. During the eighth century A.D., another line of chiefs known as the Yadava kings of Tuluva Andhra was ruling over a portion of this district with its capital at 'Orukal'.

Sometime before A.D. 892, Krishna II, the Rashtrakuta emperor, marched into the Vengi kingdom, occupied several of its districts and appointed his own officers to administer them. The power of the Chalukya ruler Bhima I was completely broken and Bhima himself became a prisoner in the hands of the Rashtrakutas. Bhima's uncle, Yuddhamalla I, was then set up on the Eastern Chalukya throne. How long Krishna II and his protege remained in effective possession of the Vengi kingdom is not known. During this time, the Mudugonda Chalukyas under Kusumayudha I came to Bhima's rescue, defeated the enemy and restored him to his patrimony. Some years later Krishna II made another unsuccessful attempt to reduce Vengi, but he was beaten in two battles at Niravadyapura and Peruvanguru. Early in the reign of Yuddhamalla II (A.D. 928-34), the Eastern Chalukya king, Vengi passed under the Rashtrakuta influence and a large part of the kingdom was occupied by the nobles and officers of the Rashtrakuta king Indra III. The latter was followed on the Rashtrakuta throne by his sons, Amoghavarsha II and Govinda IV, in succession. Of them, the latter

who ruled for about six years, had to face the rebellion of his paternal uncle, Baddega also later known as Amoghavarsha III, and his ambitious son, Kannara or Krishna III, who, after their banishment by Govinda IV, retired to the court of the Haihaya king Yuvarajadeva I of Tripuri and instigated the Chalukya chiefs of Mudugonda to rise in revolt against their sovereign Govinda IV. The Mudugonda Chalukyas consequently rebelled and defeated the army sent against them with the help of the Chalukyas of Vemulavada who ruled in the neighbouring Karimnagar district. Govinda IV was, however, overthrown by Amoghavarsha III after six years of rule in A.D. 936. There is an epigraph of Amoghavarsha III at Kazipet referring to his feudatory Mahasaman-tadhipati Satyasraya Bhimarasa. It records a series of cash awards to the local officials and also lays down certain fines for specific offences. Amoghavarsha III ruled for a short period of three years and was succeeded by his son, Krishna III (A.D. 939-67), who decided to champion the cause of Badapa, son of Yuddhamalla II, against Amma II in the war of succession. Consequently, Amma II retired into Kalinga and Badapa (A.D. 945) ruled the Vengi kingdom as a feudatory of the Rashtrakuta ruler Krishna III who thus became the lord of the entire Deccan. After Badapa, his brother Tala II ascended the Vengi throne, but he was soon slain in a battle by Amma II who returned from exile. The position of Amma II was not, however, quite secure, for his elder brother, Danarnava, rebelled and sought the help of Krishna III. So he had to flee the country a second time in the face of a combined attack of Danarnava and Krishna III. Danarnava was then entrusted with the administration of the kingdom, but it is not known how long he remained in power. Some time after the retirement of the Rashtrakuta army, Amma II returned and reoccupied the kingdom. Danarnava, who had not abandoned his designs on the throne, rebelled, slew Amma II in battle with the help of Mallana and Gondiya of the Mudugonda family and took possession of the kingdom. There is an epigraph at Zafargadh (Zafargarh) referring to a certain Samkaraganda. It mentions the establishment of a village and the consecration of a deity therein. Samkaraganda is identified by the Government Epigraphist with the subordinate of Krishna III. Krishna III was succeeded in A.D. 967 by his brother Khottiga. His reign witnessed the sack of Malkhed, the Rashtrakuta capital, by Siyaka, the Paramara ruler of Malwa. Khottiga did not long survive this disgrace and died soon. He was succeeded by his nephew Karkka, but the plunder of the Rashtrakuta capital left such a damaging impression on the subordinates of the empire that the successors of Krishna III were too weak to hold together the mighty empire. This aroused imperialistic ambitions in the minds of the feudatories and one of these, Taila II, the Chalukya chief, who was then ruling over a small fief at Bagewadi in Bijapur district, eventually ousted Karkka from power within about eight months of his accession.

(6) The Mudugonda Chalukyas:

During the interval between the rise of the Rashtrakutas and that of the Chalukyas of Kalyani, a number of minor chiefs rose to power in the Deccan. Among them, the Mudugonda Chalukyas, who ruled over a large tract of this district, were very important. Their history may be traced as follows.

Ranamarda, a chief of an unknown origin, ruled over the eastern districts of Telangana in the first half of the ninth century A.D. He had no male children and on his death, his territories passed into the hands of his son-in-law Kokkiraja, the founder of the Mudugonda Chalukya dynasty. Kokkiraja bequeathed to his son and successor, Kusumayudha, Ranamarda's territories extending northwards from Kondapalli in Krishna district to Koravi (Korivi) in Warangal. He supported, as already seen, Chalukya Bhima I in the war of succession to the Vengi throne and incurred the wrath of the Rashtrakuta ruler Krishna II who invaded and overran the territory of Kusumayudha. The success of the Rashtrakutas was, however, short-lived. Kusumayudha quickly rallied round his forces, inflicted a crushing defeat on the Rashtrakutas with the help of Chalukya Bhima's loyal supporters and drove them back. Kusumayudha, to whom Chalukya Bhima I owed his throne more than any one else, was vested with the government of half of the Vengi kingdom in appreciation of his services in the wars against the Rashtrakutas.

Bijja or Bijayita or Vijayaditya, who succeeded Kusumayudha I, rose in revolt against the Rashtrakuta ruler Govinda IV who, as already stated, had virtually converted Vengi into a Rashtrakuta province. When Govinda IV sent an army against him, he appealed to Arikesari II, the Chalukya chief of Vemulavada, for aid. With the assistance provided by Arikesari II, Bijja inflicted a defeat on the Rashtrakuta army. Not much is known about the successors of Bijja except that the Mudugonda Chalukya chiefs Mallanna and Gondiya received the governorship of Pottapinadu together with the insignia of the Samantas from Danarnava, the Eastern Chalukya ruler.

(7) The Western Chalukyas of Kalyani:

At the time of the overthrow of the Rashtrakutas, far reaching developments convulsed the kingdom of Vengi. The Eastern Chalukya king Danarnava had a short but troubled rule of three years during which period he appears to have been constantly at war with his enemies, especially the Telugu Choda chief, Jata Choda Bhima of Pedakallu in Kurnool district. He was attacked by Jata Choda Bhima and killed in battle in A.D. 973. Then the Telugu Choda chief, Jata Choda Bhima, ruled over the entire coastal region for 27 years (A.D. 973-1000) from

Mahendragiri to Conjeevaram and from the Bay of Bengal to the frontiers of Karnatak. Consequently, the two sons of Danarnava, Saktivarman and Vimaladitya, fled to the court of the Chola king Rajaraja I. The latter, who had imperialistic ambitions, espoused their cause, invaded Vengi, slew Bhima in a battle and established Saktivarman, the elder of the two princes, firmly on the throne of Vengi. This was a turning point in the history of Vengi, for it ceased to be an independent kingdom and became a protectorate of the Chola empire. The formation of the Chola-Chalukya alliance and the establishment of the Chola ascendancy over the entire coastal Andhra upset the balance of power in the Deccan and plunged the land into interminable dynastic wars. The Chalukyas of Kalyani soon challenged the Chola supremacy over the Telugu country of the maritime plain and Vengi became the veritable warring ground. During this period, the Eastern Chalukyas, who were the rulers of the area, receded into the background leaving the Cholas and the Western Chalukyas to dispute the field. Taila II, who overthrew the Rashtrakutas, had two sons, Satyasraya and Dasavarman, of whom the former succeeded Taila II on the throne in A.D. 997 and ruled till A.D. 1008. There are two inscriptions of his reign in this district at Narayanagiri (Narayangiri) and Punnavolu (Punaoli). The one at Narayanagiri, dated S. 928 (A.D. 1006), mentions the king Gunagarasa bearing the titles such as Rajavidyadhara, Tumgavedamga and Ekkalasahasa and records that he belonged to the Satyasrayakula. It also refers to the consecration of the deity Mallikarjuna by a subordinate of the king. The other epigraph registers a gift of land by a subordinate named Trailokya Malla who styled himself as Irava Bedanga Devara Anga Rakshaka Tantrapala. After Satyasraya, three rulers, namely, Vikramaditya V (A.D. 1007-15), Ayyana (A.D. 1015) and Jayasimha II (A.D. 1015-42), ruled till A.D. 1042 when Somesvara I became the ruler of the Chalukyan kingdom. The family of the Kakatiyas, which was to rise to prominence more than a century later than the reign of Somesvara I (A.D. 1042-68), begins to be heard of in connection with the campaigns of this monarch. Prola I, a member of the Kakatiya family, took part in the wars of Somesvara against Konkana and Chakrakuta as well as in some other minor engagements which made him master of Warangal and its surrounding territory. The Kazipet inscription dated A.D. 1090 mentions these facts and adds that in recognition of his services and of his merit as a general, victorious in many battles, Somesvara bestowed the Anamakonda Vishaya on him in perpetuity. It also states that Prola's son Beta participated in Somesvara's wars against the Paramaras of Malwa and the Cholas of the south. Somesvara's sway extended as a result of these wars over the whole of the Deccan between the Vindhya and the Tungabhadra, with considerable additions, varying from time to time both in the north and the south, to the limits of his permanent dominion. He was succeeded

by his son, Somesvara II, in A.D. 1068. His reign was full of troubles from its commencement and there was no love lost between him and his brother, Vikramaditya, who was appointed Governor of Gangavadi. Vikramaditya, who was not content with a subordinate position, rebelled against his brother and overthrew him in A.D. 1076. The extent of Vikramaditya's empire in this region is indicated by the Nidikonda (Nidigonda) inscription dated Chalukya Vikrama year 29 (A.D. 1106) of the Natavadi ruler Duggabhupa and the Hanamkonda inscription of Kakati Prola dated Chalukya Vikrama year 42 (A. D. 1117). The first of these inscriptions records that Dugga or Duggarasa, a feudatory of Vikramaditya VI, was the lord of Natavadi and a veritable thunderbolt to the enemy feudatories. It also states that he granted some land for the maintenance of the temple of Muppesvara built by his first wife Muppamambika. His second wife Ketabarani also made a grant of Nerapugunta which was probably a small pond. The second inscription mentions that Vaija Dandanatha, the minister of Beta who was the father of Prola, took a prominent part in persuading his master to pay a visit to the Chalukya emperor and obtain from him, by acknowledging his overlordship, the grant of Sabbi Thousand territory. As Beta's son Prola was ruling the kingdom at the time the epigraph was engraved, it is presumed that Beta's visit to Vikramaditya's court had taken place some time before. The need for the renewal of allegiance by Beta is not clear, but it is presumed that in the civil war between Somesvara II and Vikramaditya VI for the possession of the Chalukya throne, Beta II supported Somesvara II. Vikramaditya, after ousting his brother, either sent his armies to chastise him or instigated the chiefs who were subordinate to Beta to rise against his authority. Vikramaditya ruled the kingdom till A.D. 1126 and was followed on the throne by Somesvara III (A.D. 1126-38), Jagadekamalla II (A.D. 1138-55) and Taila III (A.D. 1149-63) in succession. The last of these was by no means an able ruler and had come to the throne at a difficult time when the vassals of the empire like the Hoysalas, Kakatiyas and Yadavas, who had risen in the service of the Chalukya empire and established themselves for some generations as administrators of its various provinces, were waiting for an opportunity to strike a blow for their own freedom. A Kakatiya inscription from Hanamkonda reveals the part played by the Kakatiyas in the destruction of the Chalukya empire. It states that Prola captured Tailapadeva riding an elephant in battle as he was ever fond of doing, and that though Prola was generally known to cut off the heads of captive kings, he spared Taila on that occasion from a lingering feeling of loyalty to his one-time suzerain. Anamkonda Nagari is said, at the same time, to have been besieged by Jagaddeva aided by a number of Mandalikas of the Chalukyan empire. It also refers to the death of Taila due to the disease brought on by his fear of Rudra, the son of Prola. The Chalukya power,

however, does not seem to have quit the political arena without a struggle. Somesvara IV, son of Taila III, was the last Chalukya ruler of Kalyani about whom we hear next. He is said, according to one inscription, to have had at his beck and call, among others, the king of the Telunga kingdom which, obviously, is an exaggeration. Nothing is heard of the exact manner of his end or the end of the other members of his family. Doubtless, the Kakatiyas gained something as a result of the final dissolution of the Chalukya hegemony by Kalachurya Bijjala.

MEDIEVAL PERIOD :

(1) The Kakatiyas :

The Kakatiyas, as already seen, rose to power during the rule of the Chalukyas of Kalyani. The earliest member of the line was Beta I (c.A.D. 1000-30). He was an obscure petty chief in Telangana which was then included in the Western Chalukya dominions. He participated in the wars of his overlord against the Chola empire and shared the credit for their successful termination. Of the other events of Beta's rule, nothing is known and it appears to have come to an end soon after his return from the south. Beta I was succeeded by his son Prola (c.A.D. 1030-74). He accompanied the Chalukyan army under prince Vikramaditya, son of Somesvara I, and subdued a number of hostile chiefs who included the son of Dugga of Kadparti which is identified with the present village of that name in Warangal taluk. Delighted by the military ability and unswerving loyalty of Prola I, the emperor Somesvara I, as stated earlier, granted him the Hanamkonda Vishaya as a permanent fief. Prola I thus became the founder of the Kakatiya principality which, under his ambitious successors, was destined to extend during the subsequent century over the whole of the Andhra country. Although he was engaged in various wars throughout his reign, Prola I bestowed attention on the civil administration of the kingdom and promoted its economic prosperity. Prola I died in A.D. 1075 and was succeeded by his young son Beta II (c.A.D. 1075-90). The most important event of the rule of this king was the outbreak of serious disturbances in his dominion, bringing the fortunes of his family to a very low ebb. Beta II, however, had powerful allies who stood by him in the hour of peril and helped him to overcome his enemies. Foremost amongst these were Erra and Reva, the heads of the Viriyala and the Vema-Chola families respectively. The Viriyala, according to an undated epigraph at Gudur, supported Beta II, put his enemies to death in battle and established him firmly in the Koravi country. The Vema-Chola, according to an inscription dated A.D. 1120 at Maturu, offered protection to the king, defeated his enemies and preserved the integrity of the kingdom. Notwithstanding these victories, Beta II was not securely established in his dominion without the sanction of the emperor. His minister Vaija Dandadhisa, therefore, took Beta II

to the court of the emperor Vikramaditya at Kalyani and having caused him to prostrate himself there at the feet of the emperor, secured for him the territory of the Sabbi Thousand which included Hanamkonda and Koravi districts and preserved the integrity of the Kakatiya principality. Later Beta II assumed the titles of Tribhuvanamalla and Vikramachakri indicating his subordinate position to Vikramaditya. He was the first prince of the family to leave behind any records of his rule. His Hanamkonda and Kazipet epigraphs dated A.D. 1079 and A.D. 1090 respectively not only indicate clearly the period during which he flourished but also furnish some interesting information about his immediate ancestors. He was succeeded by his son Durganripati in A.D. 1090. He is represented by a single inscription at Kazipet which does not furnish any historical information. Nothing is known about him except that he assumed the title Tribhuvanamalladeva. He was succeeded by his brother Prola II in A.D. 1117. At the beginning of his reign, he was only a Mandalika, which meant the vassal ruler of a small tract comprising the present Warangal and parts of Karimnagar in Telangana, owing allegiance to the Western Chalukya emperor. The death of his overlord Somesvara III in A.D. 1139 let loose the forces of disintegration. Prola II soon asserted his independence and invaded the territories of the several subordinate chiefs of the Chalukyan empire to carve out a kingdom for himself. His inscriptions state that he defeated a certain Medaraja and bestowed his kingdom on Gangaraja who built a temple for the God Prasanna Kesavadeva at Hanamkonda. Another event of his reign was that Jagadeva, a Paramara prince, who governed Kollipaka Seven Thousand, laid siege to his capital Hanamkonda. Prola faced the invader boldly and repelled him. Prola died in A.D. 1150 and was succeeded by his eldest son Rudradeva. His Hanamkonda inscription narrates the valiant deeds not only of himself but also of his father Prola. The enemies he defeated included Melarasa who was a Mahamandalesvara. An inscription at Hanamkonda states that Melarasa bestowed one 'mattar' of irrigated land below the bund of Kuchikere to the Jain temple Kadatalaya Basidi built by Mailama, wife of Beta, the minister of Prola II. Melarasa appears to have ruled the territory in the neighbourhood of Warangal as Prola's subordinate. After Prola's death, Melarasa attempted to throw off the yoke of the Kakatiyas but Rudradeva worsted him in battle and annexed his territory to the Kakatiya dominion. These as well as the other victories of Rudra so eloquently described in his Hanamkonda inscription, did not bring him fresh accessions of territory and he devoted the rest of his reign to the conquest of the coastal region which lay between his kingdom and the sea. During the last years of his reign, he founded near Hanamkonda, a new town called Orugallu (Warangal) which was destined to become the chief city of the entire Andhra country under his successors. He appointed Peda Mallanna, son of Nana-gaurya of the Induluri family, as the governor of the newly built Orugallu,

Rudra left no heirs to succeed him, so after his death in the war with the Yadavas of Devagiri, his younger brother Mahadeva ascended the throne and ruled the kingdom for a short period of three years. Mahadeva was also killed in a battle with the Yadavas and his son Ganapati was taken prisoner and the kingdom was thrown into confusion. Consequently, the nobles rose in revolt and the rulers of the neighbouring kingdoms invaded the Kakatiya dominion. Of the foreign invaders who appeared at this time, the Chola emperor Kulottunga III was the most important. He effected his entry into Warangal by lavish bribery and gifts of gold. Recherla Rudra, the commander-in-chief of Ganapati, however, saved the kingdom from disintegration. In the meanwhile, Ganapati was released from prison and sent back to rule his kingdom by the Yadava ruler Jaitrapala.

The reign of Ganapati (A.D.1199-1261/62), though it began under unfavourable circumstances, was destined to become one of the most brilliant epochs in the history of the Andhra country. Ganapati was an energetic ruler and during his sixty-three years of rule he brought under sway by war or diplomacy almost the whole land inhabited by the Telugu-speaking people. An important event in the civil administration of the kingdom during his reign was the change of the capital from Hanamkonda to Warangal. Ganapati built two forts (of stone and mud) one within the other and provided with 75 bastions, each of which was guarded by a Nayaka in his service. Towards the end of his reign, Ganapati nominated his daughter Rudramba as his heir and successor. Rudramba ruled the kingdom conjointly with her father for some time when she was being initiated into the arts of government. During this period, the country was thrown into confusion and disorder, as some nobles, who did not approve her nomination, rose in rebellion and attempted to overthrow her rule. Certain other members of the royal house, according to Pratapacharitra, also made a bid for the throne. It mentions that Hariharadeva and Murarideva, sons of Ganapati by another queen who was not the mother of Rudramba, gathered their followers together, captured Warangal and ousted Rudramba from power. She had, however, powerful supporters who rallied round her and helped her to put down the rebels. She marched on the capital at the head of a large army, persuaded the citizens to join her and abandon her enemies, and with their help easily effected entrance into the fort and put to death her half-brothers who fell into her hands. Nowhere is mention made of Ganapati's sons except in Pratapacharitra and in the absence of corroborative evidence, it can be treated that the account in Pratapacharitra preserves the memory of a rebellion against the authority of Rudramba. These internal revolts were, however, suppressed with a stern hand. On the side of foreign dangers the most serious threat came from Seuna Mahadeva, who, soon

after his accession to the throne, led a large army and laid siege to Warangal. Queen Rudramba fought with him valiantly for fifteen days and destroyed a large number of the Seuna infantry and cavalry and put him to flight. The retreating invaders were pursued up to the walls of their capital Devagiri. Unable to oppose her advance, the Yadava ruler sued for peace and agreeing to pay a crore of gold coins as war indemnity, concluded a treaty with her. The rule of Rudramba was relatively more prosperous. Agriculture, because of the huge irrigation facilities, was in a better state. Marco Polo, who visited Warangal during Rudramba's reign, spoke of the diamond mines of Warangal and Golkonda and described the various methods of mining.

Prataparudra ascended the throne of Warangal on the death of his grandmother Rudramba at the beginning of A.D. 1295. He was made Yuvaraja in A. D. 1280 during the rule of Rudramba. A subordinate of the kingdom named Ambadeva rebelled against her authority eight years later. Prataparudra, however, succeeded in suppressing the revolt by about A.D. 1291. Soon after his accession to the throne, he set about reorganising the administrative system and strengthening the defences of the realm. He recruited 75 Nayakas, assigned them territories and entrusted to each one of them the defence of one of the 75 bastions of the fort of Warangal. The strengthening of the defences of the realm was necessitated by the Muslim incursions into the Deccan. There were several expeditions against the Kakatiya kingdom from the north during the reign of Prataparudra. The earliest of these took place in A.D. 1303 when an army led by two generals, Malik Fakr-ud-Din Juna and Malik Chhajju, penetrated into the heart of Telangana and reached the vicinity of Warangal. Their advance was checked by the Kakatiya army and in the battle that followed, the Delhi army was defeated and compelled to retreat. Ala-ud-Din Khilji sent another expedition in A.D. 1309 under Malik Naib Kafur and Khwaja Haji. Malik Naib Kafur met with no serious opposition on his way and on arriving near the capital on the 20th of January 1310, he seized the hill of Anumakonda (Hanamkonda). He established himself there after erecting a Katghar or wooden palisade to protect his camp. He then moved swiftly towards Warangal and laid siege to the city before Prataparudra could complete his preparations. All the fighting men of the kingdom were assembled in the outer mud fort, while the subordinate chiefs and the distinguished nobles remained with the king in the inner citadel built of stone. In spite of a counter-attack by the Kakatiya army, the siege started in earnest and continued with unabated vigour for a few days when the mud fort was taken by storm. Prataparudra, however, refused to surrender and Malik Naib Kafur had to lay siege to the stone fort also. Malik

Naib Kafur's attention was very much distracted during this period by the activities of the Hindu soldiers who operated in the countryside around him. The postal system by means of which news passed between his army headquarters and Delhi had been put out of action and it was even apprehended that the communications might be entirely cut off. Nevertheless, Malik Naib Kafur did not relax the vigour of his operations. He sent parties of soldiers out into the country to devastate it and terrify the inhabitants. The condition of the besieged became increasingly difficult owing to lack of accommodation and Prataparudra could not hold any longer. So he sued for peace and Malik Naib Kafur agreed to it on the condition that the former should hand over all his accumulated wealth and pay an annual tribute. Prataparudra accepted these terms and surrendered all his treasures, elephants and horses. Thereupon, Malik Naib Kafur lifted the siege and set out for Delhi. Prataparudra discharged his obligations faithfully for some time only. Qutb-ud-Din Mubarak Shah Khilji, the Sultan of Delhi, then despatched his favourite slave Khusrau Khan to Warangal with instructions to overthrow Prataparudra unless he submitted immediately and paid the arrears of tribute due to the Sultan. When Khusrau Khan reached the frontier of Telangana, he despatched a courier to Prataparudra who received him with cordiality and respect. The latter sent not only a supplication expressing his loyalty but also the stipulated amount of tribute. Having successfully accomplished the task entrusted to him, Khusrau Khan returned to Delhi. Prataparudra was, however, not allowed to rule his kingdom long in peace. Ghiyas-ud-Din Tughluq, who displaced the Khiljis and founded the Tughluq dynasty, sent in A.D. 1323 an expedition against the Kakatiya kingdom under his son Ulugh Khan, known later as Muhammad-bin Tughluq. Ulugh Khan marched to Warangal with his army and besieged the place for six months but failed to capture it. The failure is attributed to the machinations of the poet Ubaid who accompanied the prince. He spread in the army a false rumour that the Sultan Ghiyas-ud-Din Tughluq was dead in Delhi, the throne was seized by an usurper and Ulugh Khan was about to arrest some of the important chiefs of the army whose loyalty was suspected because of their Khilji sympathies. This created panic in the army of Ulugh Khan. A rebellion broke out in his camp and Ulugh Khan was obliged to raise the siege and retreat homewards hotly pursued by the Kakatiya army. This did not deter Ulugh Khan from renewing his attack on the Kakatiya dominions. As soon as he received reinforcements at Devagiri where he took refuge, he started back for Warangal. He reached it by rapid marches and laid siege to the city, which lasted for five months during which period the garrison in the fort suffered for want of provisions and other essentials, and Prataparudra was

obliged to surrender. The fort was captured, Prataparudra was taken prisoner and sent to the court of the Sultan at Delhi. Prataparudra either committed suicide or was slain at his own instance by one of his followers on his way to Delhi. He was a very enlightened ruler and a great patron of learning. Many scholars and poets like Vidyanatha, the author of the Prataparudrayasobhushana, a Sanskrit work on poetics, Mallikarjuna, Narasimha, Agastya and Visvanatha, all of whom were gifted poets, adorned his court. Two literary works in Telugu, the Bhaskararamayana and the Ranganatharamayana, were written during his period. With Prataparudra ended the rule of the Kakatiya line of kings and the country passed into the hands of conquerors belonging to a different race and religion.

The inscriptions of the period throw considerable light on the administration and military institutions, agriculture and irrigation and religious life of the people. The Kakatiyas devoted much of their attention to safeguarding their dominions from internal revolts and external dangers. Of the four kinds of fortresses, namely, Sthala, Jala, Vana and Giri Durgas, established by them to defend the kingdom, the Giri Durga at Hanamkonda and the Sthala Durga at Warangal in this district were reckoned as the most famous strongholds in the Kakatiya period. Secondly, the administration of the kingdom was organised on a military basis. The Kakatiyas appear to have apportioned their territories among a number of military chiefs known as the Nayakas. From the tradition preserved in the Pratapacharitra it is learnt that Prataparudra entrusted the defence of the 77 bastions of his capital city Warangal to 77 Nayakas of the Velama community, allotting to them a fourth of his kingdom as estates to enable them to discharge efficiently the duties pertaining to their office. This is corroborated by contemporary epigraphic evidence, though there are differences regarding the number and the communal affiliations of the Nayakas. The number of the Nayakas and the bastions is said to have been 75 and not 77; nor did they all belong exclusively to the Velama community. The Kakatiya army was made up of elephants, cavalry and infantry. The training of elephants and horses for the purposes of war was attended to by the Gajasahinis and Asvasahinis respectively. Besides these, there were the Dandadhipatis, Senadhipatis, Angarakshas, whose special duty was to guard the palace and person of the king, and Lenkas who were companions-at-arms.

The king was assisted in the administration of the kingdom by a large number of ministers. Another institution, which deserves notice in this context, was that of the Niyogas. Officials of all classes, who were in the employ of the court, were divided into Niyogas or categories which were usually 72 in number. They were under the supervision of a high ranking officer of State called Bahattara-niyogadhipati.

The Kakatiyas, like all other rulers, paid attention to the development of agriculture for which purpose they built a large number of tanks all over the realm. Beta II was the first Kakatiya monarch whose name is associated with the construction of tanks. Ganapati built several tanks, of which the one in this district is at Ghanapuram in the south-west of Ekasilanagaram (Warangal). Their example was followed by their subordinates. The great tank at Pakhal was excavated by the Malyalas who were subordinate to the Kakatiyas.

Saivism was the predominant faith during the Kakatiya period. Of the many schools of Saivism, the Pasupata School gained the upper hand in spite of the predominance enjoyed by the Kalamukha sect at the beginning of the Kakatiya period. Prola I was a follower of Saivism. He is said to have been the best pupil of Ramesvara Pandita who was proficient in the Lakulesvaragama-mahasiddhanta. His son Beta II made a grant of a hamlet to the south-west of Anumakonda to Ramesvara Pandita as Sarvamanya. The Kazipet inscription of Beta II describes him as a Kalamukha ascetic. The reign of Ganapatideva is a milestone in the development of Saivism. The advent of the Saiva teachers of the Pasupata School of the Gola-kimatha brought about a change in the fortunes of the Kalamukha sect. Besides Saivism, there were other faiths such as Buddhism, Jainism and Vaishnavism. Buddhism disappeared completely and the Buddha had by this time become merely one of the incarnations of Vishnu and was absorbed into Hinduism. Jainism maintained its individual character and the early rulers like Prola II granted lands to some Jaina Basadis. There is also literary evidence to show that there were Jains at Warangal during this period. The Kakatiyas were great temple builders. Many temples of this period at Hanamkonda, Palampeta and other places are still extant either in a half-ruined condition or in a good state of preservation. Of them, the famous thousand-pillared temple (the Veyistambala Gudi), the presidium of which is known as Rudresvara, was built at Hanamkonda by Kakatiya Rudra. These temples were endowed liberally with grants of lands and villages, the rents and produce of which were utilised for their upkeep. Above all, the Kakatiyas emphasized the oneness of the Telugu-speaking people and their capital Warangal was aptly called 'Andhra Nagari'.

(2) The Bahmani Sultans and :

(3) The Musunuri Chiefs :

After devastating the Kakatiya kingdom, Ulugh Khan led an expedition against Jajnagar in the Ganga kingdom of Orissa to secure the frontier of Warangal on that side. Thus by the time Muhammad-bin Tughluq came to occupy the throne, considerable portions of the Deccan

and South India acknowledged the supremacy of the Delhi Sultanate and Warangal was under the effective control of the imperial officers. Tilang or Tiling, one of the five provinces into which the Deccan and South India were divided, was placed under the control of a governor whose sway did not last long as revolts broke out throughout the Deccan and South India under the leadership of Musunuri Prolaya Nayaka and others. Prolaya Nayaka established law and order and set right everything that was undone by the subordinates of the Delhi Sultan during their period of rule. He and his cousin Kapaya Nayaka did not stop their efforts with the reconquest of the coastal region but decided to deliver the entire Andhra territory from Muslim domination, but Prolaya Nayaka did not live long to see the attainment of this goal. The mantle, therefore, fell on his cousin who succeeded him as the leader of the chiefs of the coastal tract. Meanwhile, important political changes elsewhere proclaimed the approaching doom of the Tughluq empire in the south. Syed Ahsan, the governor of Mabar or the Coromandel region with Madura as the capital, asserted his independence. Sultan Muhammad-bin Tughluq got news of the revolt and marched to the south. He intended to proceed to Mabar by way of Warangal but an epidemic raging at that place barred his way. The Sultan fell ill and had to return to Daulatabad leaving the Naib Wazir Malik Maqbul in his place. Malik Maqbul had to face the opposition of the local Hindu chiefs, of whom Kapaya Nayaka was the leader of the insurgents. Kapaya Nayaka saw the impending downfall of the empire of Delhi, rose in rebellion and drove out Maqbul from Warangal. After this, Kapaya Nayaka made Warangal his headquarters and became the chosen leader and the uncrowned king with titles such as Andhra Desadhisvara (Lord of the Andhra country) and Andhra Suratrana (Sultan of the Andhras). He was, however, deprived of his leadership of the Andhra country soon, as the other Hindu nobles began to adopt an independent attitude, and his dominion came to be reckoned as one of the several new kingdoms, i.e., the Reddi kingdom, the Vijayanagar kingdom and the Bahmani kingdom, that came into existence in the early post-Kakatiya period.

Kapaya Nayaka inherited much of the old Kakatiya kingdom which extended from Kowles and Bidar in the west to the Bay of Bengal in the east. He was, however, uncertain of his position, for he feared an invasion of Telangana by Sultan Muhammad-bin Tughluq at any moment. In order to protect himself and his kingdom from this danger, he made common cause with the rebel Centurions of the Deccan and despatched considerable force to the aid of one of their leaders Zafar Khan (later Ala-ud-Din Hasan Bahman Shah) who founded an independent State contiguous to the kingdom of Warangal. Kapaya Nayaka soon realised that the trust he had in Ala-ud-Din was belied

and the aid he gave him was misdirected because Ala-ud-Din almost from the time of founding the Bahmani kingdom, sent military expeditions to different parts of the Deccan held by rulers who opposed him. Sikandar Khan, who was thus sent to Telangana by Ala-ud-Din Bahman Shah, sent a message from Malkher to Kapaya Nayaka informing the accession of Ala-ud-Din and asking him to enter into a treaty of alliance with him. This treaty was to take the peculiar form of an invitation to Sikandar to visit Telangana and the present of some elephants to the king. When they met on the appointed day, all formalities were fulfilled and they became great friends and Sikandar stayed for a number of days at Kapaya Nayaka's capital. The death of Sultan Muhammad-bin Tughluq at Delhi gave Ala-ud-Din Bahman Shah freedom to execute his designs to bring all the territory that was previously subject to the Sultan of Delhi under his sway. Warangal, which lies in the east, was occupied during the course of an extensive campaign launched by him to achieve this object. The cause of this second invasion was that Kapaya Nayaka refused to become Ala-ud-Din Bahman Shah's vassal and pay annual tributes. The latter inflicted a severe defeat on Kapaya Nayaka, compelled him to pay the annual tribute he had hitherto remitted to the Sultan of Delhi and cede the fortress of Bhongir which thenceforward became the eastern boundary of the Bahmani kingdom. Later, Ala-ud-Din divided his dominions into four large Atraf or provinces. Of those, one comprising Indur, Kowlas and the western part of Telangana as far as Bhongir was constituted into a separate province under Azam-i-Humayun, son of Malik Saifu'd-din Ghori, as its governor. Kapaya Nayaka, however, attempted to recover his lost possessions with the help of the Raya of Vijayanagar soon after the demise of Ala-ud-Din Bahman Shah in A.D. 1358. At first, he sent word that his son wanted to wrest the fortress of Kowlas from the Sultanate against his own wishes. When Muhammad I (A.D. 1358-75) refused to surrender Kowlas, Kapaya Nayaka sent his son Vinayak Dev from Warangal with a large army to Kowlas. The Raya of Vijayanagar also came to his help by despatching twenty thousand troops. Against these, the Sultan sent a large army which met the allied forces near Kowlas, defeated and pursued them as far as the gates of Warangal. Kapaya Nayaka was forced to pay one lakh of *hons* as tribute and hand over 25 elephants as war indemnity. Shortly thereafter, the Bahmani Sultan heard that some dealers in horses had gone to Warangal and, although they had given out that certain special horses had been reserved for him, the restive Vinayak Dev had forced them to part with those reserved horses at a low price. Muhammad I was very much annoyed as he thought that his dignity had been hurt. Moreover, it appeared to him that Vinayak Dev would not accept the arrangements recently made between himself and his father and was planning further adventures. Anyhow, the Sultan made up his mind to avenge

the slight. Vinayak Dev was then at Palampet (Palampeta) and Muhammad I sent there some of his confidants dressed as merchants who after reaching the place, pretended that their property had all been stolen. In the wake of this advance party the Sultan himself proceeded to Telangana and there was a terrible commotion at Palampet where he arrived and the pseudo-merchants began to fight with the hidden arms. Vinayak Dev was arrested, but when he was brought before the king he was desperate and intentionally used words which were highly insulting to him with the result that Muhammad I had him put to death. This enraged the subjects of Kapaya Nayaka and when the Bahmani Sultan retraced his steps to the capital by way of Bidar, they harassed him by guerilla tactics so that out of four thousand cavalry, which had left Gulbarga, barely one thousand five hundred reached the capital. Muhammad I himself was wounded by a musket ball and had to be carried in a palanquin.

Exasperated by the inhuman and cruel death meted out to his son, Kapaya Nayaka appealed to Sultan Firuz Tughluq of Delhi, the successor of Muhammad-bin Tughluq, for help to crush the Bahmani power. This appeal, however, did not bear fruit. Enraged by the reported overtures of Kapaya Nayaka to the Delhi court, Muhammad I invaded Telangana again and ravaged the whole kingdom. Kapaya Nayaka, being reduced to serious straits, applied for quarter. He accepted all the conditions imposed upon him and had to cede to the Sultan the town of Golkonda with its dependencies. The Sultan received ten envoys at Bidar with the war indemnity. It was on this occasion that the envoys surprised their royal host with the present of the Turquoise throne which they had brought from Warangal. Golkonda henceforth became the boundary between the Bahmani and the Warangal kingdoms. Muhammad I is said to have willed to his successors not to interfere with the kingdom of Warangal as long as its rulers refrained from breaking their faith. The Sultan spent the rest of his life in peace with the kingdom of Warangal.

(4) The Recherla Chiefs and The Bahmani Sultans:

While Kapaya Nayaka was thus involved in a struggle with the Bahmani Sultans, the Recherla chief Singama Nayaka I of Rachakonda (Nalgonda) led an expedition against Warangal and defeated its army. Although the cause of their hostility is not known, it is not unlikely that it was due to an attempt on the part of Kapaya Nayaka to check the growing power of Singa's family and maintain his position as the overlord of Telangana. After the death of Singama Nayaka I in A.D. 1361, his son Anapota Nayaka led an expedition to the north to establish his supremacy over Telangana. The Warangal and the Rachakonda forces met in the present Warangal district and a fierce

battle was fought at Bhimavaram in which Kapaya Nayaka was defeated and killed. Consequently, Anapota Nayaka annexed Warangal and other places and assumed the titles of Andhra Suratrana and Anamanaganti-puravaradhisvara. With the death of Kapaya Nayaka, the Recherla chiefs threw off their subordinate role and became a paramount power in Telangana. Thus came to an abrupt end the rule of the Musunuri chiefs over Telangana and nothing is known about the descendants of Kapaya Nayaka. It is interesting to note that the Bahmani Sultans did not invade the kingdom of Telangana even once after it passed into the hands of the Recherla kings. It might be that these chiefs of Rachakonda were actually in alliance with the Bahmani Sultan Muhammad I against Kapaya Nayaka and that, on the death of Kapaya Nayaka, the Bahmani Sultan ratified their conquest of the Warangal kingdom, subject to their adherence to the terms of his original treaty with Kapaya Nayaka.

The Recherla chiefs, Anapota Nayaka and Mada, are said to have divided between themselves the kingdom which they had so laboriously built up; the northern part of the kingdom with the capital Rachakonda fell to the share of Anapota and the southern part with Devarakonda (Devarkonda) became the family domain of Mada. Notwithstanding the division of their kingdom, the Recherla chiefs lost none of their old vigour owing to the cordiality that characterised the relations between the two branches of the ruling family. Anapota was succeeded by his son Singa II and Mada by his son Vedagiri I to their respective divisions. During this period, the Recherlas had to face a new enemy, namely, Harihara II, the Raya of Vijayanagar. The latter invaded Telangana twice during the last quarter of the 14th century A.D., to break probably the alliance between the Recherlas and the Bahmani Sultan. The first expedition set out from Vijayanagar some time before A.D. 1384. It penetrated into the heart of Telangana and even reached the vicinity of Warangal. The advance of the Vijayanagar forces was, however, checked by the Bahmani army at a place called Kottakonda. In the battle that ensued, Saluva Ramadeva, a general of the Vijayanagar army, was killed. The expedition suffered a reverse at the hands of Vedagiri I and the Bahmanis and the invaders were compelled to retire from Telangana. Shortly thereafter, Singa II was succeeded by his son Anapota II and Vedagiri I by his two sons, Ramachandra and Mada II. The cordial relations that had hitherto existed between the Bahmanis and the Recherla chiefs ended abruptly owing to the ambition of Firuz Shah Bahmani who came to the Bahmani throne in A.D. 1397 (after the rule of Mujahid, Dawood I, Muhammad II, Ghiyasuddin Tahamtan and Shamsuddin Dawood II) to establish his authority over the east coast with the help of Pedakomati Vema, the ruler of Kondavidu. The formation of an alliance between the courts of Gulbarga and Kondavidu was extremely distasteful to the Recherla kings who, to mark their

disapprobation, severed their relations with the Bahmani Sultan, attacked the dominions of his ally, Pedakomati Vema, and joined the Vijayanagar ruler. The Recherla kings were, however, unable to maintain their friendship with Vijayanagar for long owing to the frequent attacks on their territory by Ahmad Shah I (A.D. 1422-36) who succeeded Firuz and ruled the Bahmani kingdom from Bidar to which he shifted his capital from Gulbarga. Ahmad Shah I proceeded against Vijayanagar in A.D. 1423 to avenge the disasters of the last reign. During this campaign, he was overtaken while he was out hunting by five or six thousand enemy cavalry, but was saved by the timely arrival of a detachment of his own troops. He duly rewarded those who came to his rescue and Abdul Latif Khan, who had also fought to save the life of the king at this juncture, was created Khan-i-Azam and made Sarlashkar of Telangana. Ahmad wanted to punish the Recherla chiefs for supporting the Raya of Vijayanagar during this war and, therefore, marched right into Telangana in A.D. 1425 halting for a while at Golkonda. He sent Khan-i-Azam Abdul Latif Khan in advance to Warangal where the battle between his forces and Anapota II's ended in Anapota's death on the battlefield. The Sultan entered Warangal in triumph and sent Khan-i-Azam to subjugate the rest of Telangana which he accomplished in a few months time. He then returned to his capital after placing the newly acquired territory under Khan-i-Azam, the Governor of Telangana. Towards the close of his reign the Recherlas attacked Khan-i-Azam, recovered from him most of what they had lost and drove out the Governor from the province. Ahmad Shah was so much pre-occupied with the affairs of Malwa and Gujarat that he could not bestow any attention on the loss of territory in Telangana. The success of the Recherlas was, however, short-lived because Ahmad Shah I returned with forces to Telangana in A.D. 1433 conquering the forts as they came in the way. Singa III, the Recherla ruler of Warangal, and a few others apprehending defeat, submitted without resistance and were left in possession of their territories in consideration of payment of an annual tribute. Ahmad Shah I appointed Ibrahim Sanjar Khan Sarlashkar of Telangana and gave him a jagir for the support of the army at his disposal. In A.D. 1435, the Bahmani Sultan appointed Prince Dawud Governor of Telangana. On the death of Ahmad Shah I in A.D. 1436, his eldest son Ala-ud-Din Ahmad II succeeded to the throne. The Recherla chiefs appear to have remained on the whole submissive during his reign as Prince Dawud met with no opposition to his authority. Towards the close of Ala-ud-Din Ahmad II's reign, the whole of Telangana was thrown into confusion by the rebellion of his subordinates, Jalal Khan and his son Sikandar Khan, but the revolt was suppressed in its very initial stages. The Sultan's success against these rebels was due, in no small measure, to the assistance rendered by the Recherla chief Linga and his subordinates. The Sultan died in A.D. 1458 and his son

Humayun, who ascended the throne, immediately appointed Khwaja-i-Jahan Malik Shah Tarafdar of Telangana. His own cousin Sikandar Khan was made Sipah Salar of the same province. He was not satisfied with this appointment and rose in revolt once again and successfully persuaded the Recherlas to join him in opposing the Sultan. He was, however, not destined to succeed and in the war that ensued he lost his life. Humayun now resolved to reduce the Recherlas once and for all and marched to Warangal which had again passed into the hands of the Recherlas during the recent rebellion. Linga appealed to Kapilesvara Gajapati of Orissa as well as the other rulers of the neighbourhood for help. Kapilesvara, who had already extended his sway over coastal Telangana, being desirous of bringing the Bahmani Telangana as well under his sway, readily complied with Linga's request and sent a large army under the command of his son Hamvira to Devarakonda which was besieged by Humayun. The Bahmani forces were hemmed in between the Gajapatis and the Recherlas and were defeated with the loss of many thousand men. The victorious army then set about to expel the Bahmani forces from Telangana. Hamvira marched upon Warangal and captured it in A.D. 1460. Humayun did not long survive the loss of Telangana and his career came to an end soon after the fall of Warangal in A.D. 1461. Linga regained most of the territory belonging to his family but he had to sacrifice his independence, for the Oriya help brought fortune but no freedom. There was only a change of masters. The history of the Devarakonda branch of the Recherla family is said to have terminated with the death of Linga and nothing is known about the Recherlas subsequently. On Humayun's death, his son Nizam-ud-Din Ahmad III succeeded to the throne at the age of eight. Immediately after his accession, Khwaja-i-Jahan Turk was named Wakil and Tarafdar of Telangana. During the reign of Muhammad III, who succeeded Ahmad III, Khwaja-i-Jahan Turk began to alienate the sympathies of a powerful section of the nobility by his high-handed behaviour and had to pay for his excesses with his life. After him Mahmud Gawan, who had left his mark in the history of the Deccan, became the Prime Minister of the kingdom. During this period, the Gajapati ruler Kapilesvara died and his son Hamvira sought the help of Muhammad III to ascend the Gajapati throne. Hamvira offered the Sultan to surrender not only Telangana which his father had wrested from the Bahmanis but most of the territory belonging to the old kingdom of Rajahmundry. Muhammad III in turn promised support and entrusted the job to Malik Hasan Basri who accomplished it successfully. When Malik Hasan returned to the capital, he was received with deference, granted a robe of honour and made Sarlaskhar of Telangana with the title of Nizam-ul-Mulk. Thus the reign of Muhammad III witnessed the extension of the Bahmani kingdom far and wide. In spite of this great extension, no attempt was made to

recast the provincial administration. Consequently, the Tarafdar of each province had virtually become a small potentate and a redistribution of appointments had become necessary. Mahmud Gawan, a great administrator as he was, began to think of reforming the provincial administration on a utilitarian basis and divided the empire into eight Sarlashkarships or provinces of a moderate size. The old Telangana with new additions was divided into two charges, Rajahmundry (including Nalgonda, Machilipatnam and the Oriya territory) and Warangal. The province of Warangal was placed under Prince Azam Khan, son of Sikandar Khan. This arrangement was not liked by Nizam-ul-Mulk who really wanted to govern the whole of Telangana and, therefore, resolved on the destruction of its author, Mahmud Gawan. He caused many tales to be carried to the Sultan against Mahmud Gawan who ultimately succumbed to the treachery of his rival at Kondapalli in April 1481. Muhammad III then showered favours on Nizam-ul-Mulk by making him Prime Minister; his friends and associates Qiwamul-Mulk the elder and Qiwamul-Mulk the younger were given the provinces of Warangal and Rajahmundry respectively. Muhammad III died in A.D. 1482 and was succeeded by Shihab-ud-Din Mahmud, a lad of twelve years. During this period, Qiwamul-Mulk the elder, Tarafdar of Warangal, was allowed to have a deputy in Warangal. Accordingly, Adil Khan Dakhni was appointed Qiwamul-Mulk's deputy in Warangal. Later Qiwamul-Mulk the elder died in a skirmish, while his deputy Adil Khan Dakhni died at Warangal in A.D. 1486. Qiwamul-Mulk the younger, Tarafdar of Rajahmundry rose in rebellion and took possession of Warangal and practically the whole of Telangana. Mahmud, accompanied by the regent Nizam-ul-Mulk, marched on Warangal and Qiwamul-Mulk the younger retreated to Rajahmundry. Sultan Mahmud then appointed Qutb-ul-Mulk Dakhni as the Governor of Telangana. When Bahadur Gilani, the Kotwal of Goa, rebelled against Mahmud, the latter commanded Qutb-ul-Mulk Dakhri to proceed against Gilani and in the battle that ensued, Qutb-ul-Mulk Dakhni was killed. This was conveyed to the Sultan who immediately conferred the title of Qutb-ul-Mulk on Sultan-Quli Hamadani and gave him, among others, some Telangana villages.

(5) The Qutb Shahis:

Things changed rapidly with the appointment of Qutb-ul-Mulk as the Governor of Telangana in A.D. 1496. His territory was then confined between the great fortress of Golkonda and the old Kakatiya capital of Warangal which was renamed as Sultanpur. The territory between Warangal and the sea was held by local chieftains called Reddis or Nayaks who owed nominal loyalty to the Gajapatis of Orissa. They strengthened themselves by repairing old forts or building new ones on hillocks. Had it not been for the extremely unsettled condition at the

Bahmani capital, it would not have been very difficult to maintain Bahmani hegemony in these parts. The pressure of Orissa from the north-east and Vijayanagar from the south also proved too much for the decadent Bahmani State. Within six years of the death of Muhammad III, Purushottama Gajapati of Orissa overran the whole of the Godavari-Krishna doab and drove away the Bahmani forces as far south as Kondavidu. In fact, even Warangal was lost in A.D. 1504 to a local chief, the intrepid Hindu, Sitapati, who is known in history as Shitab Khan whose inscriptions have come to light in the district. He entered into an alliance with Prataparudra Gajapati of Orissa who succeeded Purushottama.

Things were quiet for a little while till the Vijayanagar ruler Krishnadevaraya (A.D. 1509-29) attempted to strike in all directions. Shitab Khan attempted to check Krishnadevaraya's advance but was defeated and forced to surrender the forts of Khammamet, Devarakonda, Nalgonda and Warangal which were under his control. Krishnadevaraya also took certain places in the province over which Sultan-Quli Qutb-ul-Mulk held sway. It is assumed that so long as Krishnadevaraya was alive Qutb-ul-Mulk did not take any practical steps to recover the Telangana territory lost by the rulers of the Bahmani dynasty which ended with Kalimullah (A.D. 1526-38) giving place to five successor States centred at Bijapur, Ahmadnagar, Berar, Bidar and Golkonda. Some of these struggled on for another hundred and fifty years to be absorbed finally in the Mughal empire. In A.D. 1530, soon after the demise of Krishnadevaraya, Qutb-ul-Mulk launched a series of campaigns and succeeded in annexing the territory extending from the borders of Warangal to Machilipatnam.

Shitab Khan, who managed to cling to Warangal, laid waste the neighbouring tracts. Qutb-ul-Mulk led an army against him, captured the forts of Bellamkonda and Khammamet and defeated Shitab Khan who fled to Kondapalli and instigated Ramachandra, the Governor of Kondapalli and the son of Prataparudra Gajapati, to fight against Qutb-ul-Mulk. The two armies met on the banks of the river Krishna and fought a decisive battle resulting in the defeat of the Gajapati army and the occupation of the whole of the Telangana coastline by Qutb-ul-Mulk. Prataparudra Gajapati was also compelled to enter into a treaty under which the Godavari was recognised as the frontier between the two kingdoms. The period of seven years, which elapsed between Sultan-Quli Qutb-ul-Mulk's murder in A.D. 1543 and the accession of Ibrahim Qutb Shah in A.D. 1550, was marked with a certain amount of uncertainty as it was doubted whether the new State would endure at all under the rule of Jamshid and his son Subhan-Quli. Jamshid's reign witnessed the early development of the administrative machinery of the Sarkars or districts into which the provinces of the kingdom were divided. The districts were in turn subdivided into

Samuts or taluks. The Sarkars and Samuts were administered on the same lines as the provinces, with the difference that the local officers in charge of these units were designated Faujdars who were assisted by Havaldars in maintaining law and order. On Jamshid's death, his infant son Subhan-Quli ascended the throne. He was, however, ousted from power by Ibrahim Qutb Shah (A.D. 1550-80). In many matters Ibrahim Qutb Shah's reign is unique in the history of Telangana. As he was essentially a man of peace, he seldom attempted to extend his dominion at the cost of the other Deccan Sultanates beyond the confines of the country where Telugu was spoken by the majority of the population. When the power of Vijayanagar became formidable, he realised the need to curb it and formed a League of the four Deccan Sultans which defeated and killed Aliya Ramaraja, the regent of Vijayanagar, in the battle of Rakshasi-Tangadi* in January 1565. Ibrahim died in A.D. 1580 and was succeeded by Muhammad Quli Qutb Shah (A.D. 1580-1611) who, like his father Ibrahim, was a patron of Persian and Telugu as well as the fast developing Dakhani, the language in which he excelled as a poet. In A.D. 1591-92, he founded the new town of Hyderabad as Golkonda had become dense with overpopulation. The last years of his reign were taken up by rebellions in the eastern part of his dominions as well as turmoil in the capital itself. He died in A.D. 1611 and was succeeded by his nephew and son-in-law Sultan Muhammad (A.D. 1612-26). Muhammad was a peace-loving monarch and devoted to learning. During his period, the Dutch and the English established their factories along the eastern or the Golkonda coast and this had its impact on the economy of the State. This peace-loving ruler died in A.D. 1626 and was succeeded by Abdullah Qutb Shah (A.D. 1626-72) whose reign witnessed the zenith of the territorial extent of Golkonda. Nevertheless, he had to submit to the superior power of the Mughal emperor, Shah Jahan, and sign what is termed the Deed of Submission in A.D. 1636. Abdullah Qutb Shah was succeeded by his third son-in-law Abul Hasan Tana Shah in A.D. 1672. During his reign, his minister Madanna became all powerful and appointed people of his liking to key positions. For instance, Asanna, one of his cousins, was appointed Governor of Warangal. When the kingdom was threatened by the Mughals, the king and his minister inspected the eastern strongholds and strengthened them with arms and ammunition. The Warangal fort, which was strategically important, was not ignored and it received their attention in common with other eastern strongholds. All these precautionary measures were of no avail as the Mughal emperor Aurangzeb invested Golkonda fort in February 1687, but it was not till October 1687 that he could occupy the citadel. Abul Hasan, the last

* There is no unanimity of opinion among the scholars about the site of the battle which has also been called the battle of Talikota and battle of Krishna,

Qutb Shahi ruler, was captured and sent a prisoner to Daulatabad where he died in A.D. 1700 or 1701.

MODERN PERIOD :

(1) The Later Mughals :

Soon after the fall of Golkonda, a Mughal penetration into the interior of the kingdom was imminent. In fact, even before the surrender of the Qutb Shahi king, Aurangzeb sent his officers to take possession of its provinces. After the conquest of Golkonda, Aurangzeb retained some of the important Qutb Shahi officers at their respective posts for some time. Thus Muhammad Ibrahim Khalilullah Khan was appointed Subedar of Hyderabad which included Warangal district. The emperor changed his mind soon afterwards as he deemed it unwise to leave the newly conquered territory in the hands of former lieutenants. They were, therefore, replaced by the Mughal officers. Thus Rahullah Khan became the Subedar of Hyderabad. As a result of these changes, the administration of the provinces, between the incompetence of the Mughal officials and the turbulence of the Marathas, was in a most confused state. Before Aurangzeb's death, the inhabitants of the territory around Hyderabad implored him to take measures to subdue a bandit, Papra, who had assembled a small army, built for himself a fort at Shahpur in the Bhongir Paragana and raided the country far and near. Rustam Dil Khan, the then Subedar of Hyderabad, took the field in person but retired on receiving from Papra a gift which was, however, not accompanied by any guarantee that the marauder would stay his hand. Prince Kam Bakhsh, who, after his father's (Aurangzeb) death in A.D. 1707, was for some time the Governor of Bijapur and Hyderabad, did nothing to repress Papra. The latter was so much encouraged by the retirement of Rustam Dil Khan that he ventured to attack Warangal, from which his stronghold was about thirty-mile distant. In A.D. 1708, Papra arrived at the fort of Warangal with two or three thousand infantry and four or five hundred horse and closed the roads in order to prevent the news of his arrival reaching the interior of the town. Before dawn, the infantry set to work to scale the walls of the fortress, while the cavalry sacked the town. The fort was captured and money and property to the value of lakhs of rupees fell into the hands of the plunderers and many of the defenders were taken prisoners. After this exploit, he continued his successful career until the inhabitants of Warangal sent a petition to the Mughal emperor, Bahadur Shah (son of Aurangzeb), beseeching his aid. The emperor sent Yusuf Khan Ruzbihan, an active and resourceful officer, to suppress Papra who, however, managed to flee from place to place for some time till he was traced at Hasanabad. There Papra was surrounded, wounded and brought as a prisoner before Yusuf Khan who caused him to be severed to pieces. Shortly

thereafter, Bahadur Shah appointed Zulfiqar Khan Viceroy of the Deccan.

Bahadur Shah was succeeded in A.D. 1712 by his son Muizzuddin with the title of Jahandar Shah who elevated Zulfiqar Khan to the Chief Ministership and also allowed him to remain Viceroy of the Deccan. The throne of Delhi was soon forcibly occupied by Farrukhsiyar, a grandson of Bahadur Shah. Farrukhsiyar appointed Nizam-ul-Mulk Vice-roy of the Deccan and Faujdar of Karnatak in the place of Daud Khan Panni, the deputy of Zulfiqar Khan. Nizam-ul-Mulk was also soon replaced by Husain Ali Khan who arranged a settlement with the predatory power of Shahu, son of Sambhaji and grandson of Sivaji, on humiliating terms agreeing to recognise the right of the Marathas to levy the taxes of Chauth and Sardeshmukhi in the six provinces of the Deccan, of which the district of Warangal formed part. Under this treaty, Maratha officials were appointed in all the districts of the Mughal Deccan to collect the taxes. The firman issued in A.D. 1719 by Rafi-ud-Darajat, who succeeded Farrukhsiyar, legalised the collection of these taxes in these districts.

(2) The Asaf Jahis :

The demise of Rafi-ud-Darajat in June 1719 was followed by a short but uneventful reign of his brother Rafi-ud-Daula (Shah Jahan II). Roshan Akhtar, a grandson of Bahadur Shah, was then proclaimed emperor as Shah Alam II. During his reign, Nizam-ul-Mulk defeated and killed Mubariz Khan, the Nazim of Hyderabad, in A.D. 1724 at Shakar Khera in Berar. Having established his hegemony over the Deccan, Nizam-ul-Mulk sent to the Mughal emperor a supplication expressing loyalty and obedience. The latter not only acknowledged the former's supremacy over the Deccan but also conferred on him the title of Asaf Jah. Nizam-ul-Mulk made Aurangabad, the erstwhile capital of the Mughal Deccan, the seat of his Government and ruled the Deccan, more or less in an autonomous capacity.

Nizam-ul-Mulk Asaf Jah I died in A.D. 1748 and was followed on the throne by Nasir Jung. Muzaffar Jung, Salabat Jung and Nizam Ali Khan in succession. The last of these ruled from A.D. 1761 to A.D. 1803, and it was he who shifted his capital from Aurangabad to Hyderabad. In A.D. 1767, during the war between the East India Company on the one side and Nizam Ali Khan and Hyder Ali of Mysore on the other, the Government of Bengal, to create a diversion to the allied forces, despatched an army from Calcutta under Colonel Peach. This force landed in the Northern Circars and occupied Khammamet and Warangal, thus immediately threatening Hyderabad. This compelled Nizam Ali Khan to come to terms with the East India Company's

officers and the result of the negotiations was the treaty of 1768 which finally detached Nizam Ali Khan from his alliance with Hyder Ali. Since A.D. 1768, the history of Warangal was uneventful except for the fact that it was for some time a cantonment of the Hyderabad contingent. The district continued to be under the rule of Nizam Ali Khan's successors also.

The Freedom Struggle:

The district figures next only during the freedom struggle which is described below. The freedom struggle in this district not only formed an integral part of the freedom movement in India, which was the major national objective, but it also had a second and equally vital objective of democratising the administrative machinery inside the State. The movement in its national aspect began with the Khilafat agitation supported by Mahatma Gandhi as far back as 1920 when Khilafat Day was observed in the months of March and April at several places including Jangaon in Warangal district and resolutions were passed unanimously expressing their resentment against the proposals of the British Government to dismember the Turkish empire. The year 1920 was very momentous one and the currents of political thought generated in the rest of the country permeated this district also. Gandhian ideals such as the use of Khaddar and boycott of liquor shops spread to the interior parts of Warangal in spite of the close vigilance kept by the Nizam's Government. Reports reveal that several Charkas were manufactured in a factory at Warangal and sent to the neighbouring districts. The villagers of Poolpad decided on oath to give up drinking to show their whole-hearted support to the activities connected with the temperance movement. During this period, Khilafat notes of rupees hundred, ten and one were secretly sold in Warangal and other places in the district. The spread of Gandhian ideals and the political consciousness generated by the spread of western education and the newspapers were considered by the Hyderabad Government as posing a grave threat to internal security and steps were taken to curb the movement in its initial stages.

Prior to 1930, when there was a great political upsurge throughout India, associations like the Nizam Rashtra Andhra Jana Sangham, the Andhra Jana Kendra Sangham and other sister organisations sprang up all over Telangana and did yeomen service in the spread of education. The first meeting of the Andhra Jana Kendra Sangham was held on the 1st of April 1924 at Hanamkonda. It was largely attended by representatives from all over the State. In the initial stages, the Sangham did not have any political bias, but the repressive policy of the Nizam's Government developed a spirit of resistance among the members of the association. The Political Conference of

Hyderabad State was held in 1923, 1926 and 1928 outside the State and resolutions were passed demanding the grant of representative government under the aegis of H.E.H. the Nizam. The agitation continued creating tensions between the people on one side and the Government on the other. As a result, people realised the need for a non-communal organisation which could secure responsible government for the State. Several informal meetings were held for the creation of the Hyderabad State Congress which finally came into existence in 1938. The Hyderabad State Congress was immediately declared unlawful by the Government of the Nizam. The State Congress, however, decided to defy the ban and carry on its activities aimed at achieving the objective of Responsible Government and launched upon Individual Satyagraha on the 24th of October 1938. Some individuals of this district participated in the Satyagraha which was, however, suspended after two months mainly on the advice of Mahatma Gandhi. In spite of the best efforts of Gandhiji, the ban on the State Congress was not lifted and the stalemate continued. Nationalist workers of the State Congress including Swami Ramanand Thirth decided to offer Civil Disobedience individually to bring pressure on the Government to lift the ban. Other organisations like the Arya Samaj and the Civil Liberties Union also became alert and, under three different banners, the people began to express their resentment against the repressive policy of the Government. Many of the enthusiastic workers of the Andhra Conference, which held its third session at Madhira (now in Khammam district) in 1934, offered Satyagraha and all of them were arrested and sentenced to varying terms of imprisonment. Differences began to appear soon among the nationalist leaders. Though they were very mild at the beginning, they created a split among them at a later stage. A third group of liberal Nationalists of elderly persons advocated a go-slow policy. Some workers endeavoured to bring about a rapprochement among all the groups, but the rift grew and began to appear more basic and fundamental. Under these circumstances, the seventh session of the Andhra Mahasabha was held at Malkapur in this district. It was presided over by a candidate agreeable to all. The ninth session of the Mahasabha held at the same place was, however, politically controlled by the pro-Communists. Thus ideological differences compelled them to drift apart and pursue their own policies. The Quit India Movement launched by the Indian National Congress under the guidance of Gandhiji in 1942 affected the Hyderabad State also and reports reveal arrests taking place in this district on the eighth of October 1942 for participation in the movement. Ultimately, the Nizam's Government lifted the ban on the State Congress in April 1946. Swami Ramanand Thirth, the president of the first session of the State Congress, immediately made it clear that the people of the State stood for union and

integration with India and called upon the people of the State to observe the 7th of August 1947 as 'Join Indian Union' day by peaceful hartals, abstaining from schools by students and striking work by labourers. This was observed at many places in the district and was on the whole a great success. The tension mounted as the 15th of August 1947 drew nearer. The Government of Hyderabad, which was preparing for a general suppression of all those who wanted to join India, banned the ceremonious hoisting of the Union flag. This ban was defied at several places in the district. On the 3rd of September 1947, the flag hoisting day was celebrated at Parkal. About 1,500 people participated in the procession that took place on the occasion. The police resorted to firing, as a result of which one hundred and fifty persons were killed and two hundred and fifty were arrested. The struggle continued till a Standstill Agreement was signed and some prominent leaders were released on the 30th of November 1947. However, Hyderabad was still not free and the struggle had to be continued for a year more, i.e., from the 15th of August 1947 to the 17th of September 1948, during which period life and property became most insecure owing to the unrestrained activities of a private army called the Razakars. The Razakars, who were armed with weapons and enjoyed the support of official authority, had created a state of terror and thousands of people crossed into the Indian territory for safety of life. This state of anarchy coupled with the attempts of the Nizam of Hyderabad to assert his independence necessitated the intervention by the Indian Union through Police Action which finally ended the Razakar menace in the State and the Nizam merged his dominions, of which Warangal district formed part, with the Indian Union.

CHAPTER III

PEOPLE

Population :

The latest available figures in regard to the population of this district are those provided by the Census of 1961, according to which the total population of the district is 15,45,435. From the table at Annexure 7, it can be seen that the demographic growth has been phenomenal over the last sixty years, considering that in 1901 the total population was only 6,53,721. Since then, the population figures have been regularly and relentlessly exploding except for a short interlude from 1911 to 1921. In the ten years between 1951 and 1961, the percentage variation in the district was 16.21 as against the State percentage variation of 15.65 for the corresponding period. An interesting sidelight of this demographic pattern is that throughout the sixty years from 1901, men have consistently maintained their numerical superiority over women not only in the district as a whole but in each of its constituent taluks. The table at Annexure 8 not only confirms this aspect but also records how the general increase in population has been reflected in all the taluks. The ratio of females for every 1,000 males from 1901 to 1961 can be seen from the table at Annexure 9. The figure of 908 females to 1,000 males in 1901 appears to be an all-time low.

In this district, as in many other parts of Andhra Pradesh, there is a marked paucity of females. The sex ratio is low even in the adjoining districts although Medak and Karimnagar fared rather better in this regard each having a proportion of 996 females for 1,000 males in 1961.

The distribution of population among the various taluks has been consistently uneven throughout the last sixty years, as can be judged from the wide spectrum of figures between Warangal at one end and Mulug at the other. However, in the last twenty years, Mulug has recorded a population bulge not only in absolute terms but also a rate of growth which is rather alarming. It was 40.90 percentage variation over the decade ending with 1961 and 20.69 for 1941-51. In 1961, Warangal led the other taluks with a total population of 5,39,427 whereas Mulug carried the rear with 93,408 (vide table at Annexure 8). The density of population in the district per square mile is 312 as against the State figure of 339. Even here, the taluks present a wide diversity with Warangal recording the congested figure of 666 per square mile and Mulug 76 (vide Annexure 10).

Another important aspect of the population pattern of the district is its distribution among the various religious groups. The Hindus, who number 14,45,329 constitute the bulk of the population with the Muslims (79,278) and the Christians (19,925) coming as a distant second and third. The Hindus and the Christians are largely based in the rural areas whereas slightly less than half of the population of Muslims live in the urban areas. The table at Annexure 11 gives the detailed figures under each column. Another aspect of interest is the vicissitudes over the last sixty years attending the growth in numbers of the three religious groups, namely, Hindu, Muslim and Christian. From the table at Annexure 12, it can be seen that the Hindus are shrinking in numbers from 1901 onwards for every 10,000 of the population whereas the Muslims and the Christians have been increasing. Particularly impressive is the growth of the Christians who have multiplied from 16 in 1901 to 129 in 1961 for every 10,000 of the population. Less spectacular but nonetheless notable is the increase of Muslims from 494 in 1901 to 513 in 1961. During the corresponding period, the proportion of Hindus has shrunk from 9,472 to 9,352. One of the main reasons for the growth of population in the district, described above, was the influx of a large number of persons from the deltaic districts, who have settled permanently here on account of the development of lands for agriculture on the banks of the Godavari as well as under certain projects like the Laknavaram tank, and also due to the concentration of population in Warangal city with its rapid industrialisation. Other contributory factors of recent origin have been the vastly improved standards of public health and the high percentage of married persons in the age-group of 15 to 44. It is revealing to note that in 1961, 82 per cent of the persons in this age-group were reported in the state of wedlock.

Movement of people:

In 1961, 1,16,512 persons were born in other districts of the State and immigrated to this district subsequently. As many as 5,861 persons from other States and 182 persons from outside India have also immigrated to this district. The rest of the persons of the district's population were born inside the district. Even in the meagre immigrant population of 1,16,512, women outnumbered men, coming mostly from the districts of Karimnagar, Nalgonda, Khammam, Hyderabad, Medak, Guntur and Krishna through matrimonial alliances. Earlier, we had occasion to refer to the significant imbalance in the sex ratio of the district and it should not, therefore, surprise us that Warangal has to find a large number of brides for its young men from the bounty of other districts. In regard to immigrant males, they are drawn mostly not only from its neighbouring districts but also from the coastal districts of Guntur, Krishna,

East Godavari, Nellore and West Godavari and the incentive for them has been mostly economic. In so far as immigration from outside States is concerned, the figure 5,861 is negligible. Of these, as many as 1,509 persons (793 males and 716 females) came exclusively from Madras State. Even with regard to inter-district movement of population, Warangal sends more persons than it receives. According to the Census of 1961, 1,16,512 persons came into the district as against 1,26,723 who went out, leaving a net loss of 10,211 persons. To make the picture with regard to the movement of people complete, the influx of displaced persons had also to be referred to. The partition of the country in 1947 contributed sixty-six displaced persons to this district, of whom sixty-four were from West Pakistan and two from East Pakistan (Present Bangladesh). More recently, two Indian Nationals who returned from Burma in 1964 also settled down in the district.

Urban and rural:

There are 1,084 revenue villages in the district, of which 978 are inhabited accounting for 85.90 per cent of the total population. The population of the dominant type of village ranges between 1,000 and 1,999. The urban area consists of seven towns, namely, Mahbubabad, Jangaon, Dornakal, Hasanparthi (Hasanparti), Narasampet (Narsampet), Parkal and Cherial, and one city Warangal. Warangal accounts for 71.65 per cent of the total urban population in the district. The distribution of the major communities between the rural and urban areas has already been discussed earlier. The population drift from the rural to the urban areas has been clearly noticeable in this district also in recent years and this is a global phenomenon which hardly needs any explanation or comment.

LANGUAGES:

Warangal is pre-eminently a unilingual district because Telugu is the language spoken by 13,19,859 persons or by more than eight-tenths of the total population. Spoken by 1,16,384, Lambadi comes as a rather distant second followed by Urdu (73,309), Marathi (18,401), Yerukala (5,295), Hindi (4,402), Tamil (2,029), Banjari (864), Malayalam (675), Are (621), Gujarati (528), Kannada (481), Marwari (460), English (445), Patkari (347), Punjabi (301), Dommara (242), Kachchi (139), Vadari (137), Koya (108) and so on. The distribution of the population based on mother-tongue may be seen in the table at Annexure 13. The proportion of the people speaking the more important languages or dialects for every 1,000 of population is presented at Annexure 14, from which it may be noticed that during the last six decades the proportion of Lambadi speaking persons has increased by 42 per every 1,000 whereas that for Telugu and Urdu has declined by 13 and 14 respectively.

The phenomenon of bilingualism is present to an appreciable extent in this district. Out of a total number of 1,53,594 persons speaking a subsidiary language, it is estimated that 94,315 speak Telugu, 21,569 speak Hindi, 18,559 speak English and 17,902 speak Urdu. This is one more proof, if proof were needed, of the solid sway of Telugu over the district. The Telugu spoken in the district is also free from any marked variations of dialect. Except in areas bordering the district of Khammam, the intonation is essentially the same as in the neighbouring Telangana districts. The script most widely used in the district is naturally the modern Telugu script. Some of the other scripts in use are Urdu, Devanagari, Roman, Marathi and Tamil.

RELIGION AND CASTE:

The principal religious groups in the district, as already mentioned, are numerically speaking the Hindus, Muslims and Christians. The Hindus consist of Brahmins, Kshatriyas, Vaisyas and Sudras, the four castes under the traditional Varnasramadharma, besides Harijans. They are again subdivided each into a number of sub-castes. There are also Scheduled Tribes who cannot be categorised with these castes but are nevertheless an integral part of the Hindu community. There are also the Lingayats or Virasaivas who are exclusive worshippers of Siva and wear the Sivalingam. They are followers of the great religious reformer Basavesvara who rejected all Brahminical practices including caste.

Hindus :

The traditional distribution of occupations, which constituted the *raison d'etre* for the four principal castes, must be regarded to have been greatly altered. In this respect, it may be stated that the Varnasramadharma has yielded place to the Yugadharma. The Brahmin has no more a monopoly of learning and priesthood than the Vaisya of trade, the Kshatriya of governance or the Sudra of tilling the soil. In all the communities there is a common hunger for education and a uniform glamour for white-collared jobs and positions of power in public life. The process of what the Indian Sociologist, Dr. M.N. Srinivas, has called 'Sanskritisation' can be seen among the Hindus of this district also, leading to a blurring of the frontiers between one caste and another. Nevertheless, we can even now broadly identify certain castes or groups with specific occupations. The Vaisyas of the district are, for example, largely engaged in trade and some in agriculture. The Kapus and Telagas, distributed all over the district, are largely land-owning and cultivating. The Malas and Madigas, who form the two principal sub-castes under Harijans, are largely labourers, both agricultural and non-agricultural. Some of them also hold land as tenants. Tanning and shoemaking are also pursued by many of the Harijans.

There are also soi other groups associated with distinct professions or trades. For instance, the Yadavas or Gollas (a term to which they object) are primarily a caste of graziers and cowherds and have a distinctly agricultural background. The Ausalas (smiths) or Kamsalis, also called Visvabrahmins, constitute primarily a community of goldsmiths, blacksmiths, coppersmiths and brass-smiths. The Vadrangis are carpenters. The Goundlas are engaged in tapping and sale of arrack in the district. The Salis are the chief weaver caste, while the Bhois or Bestas are the traditional fishermen. There are also the Chakalas (washermen), Mangalas (barbers), Kummaras (potters), Mutrasis and Waddars (stone-cutters).

Tribes :

Among the numerically important tribes are the Gonds, Koyas, Chenchus, Kolams and Hill Reddis, all living in their own settlements and speaking their own dialects. Even though they are no longer such wandering tribes and have taken to more steadfast pursuits, nevertheless they still retain something of their peripatetic pattern of life. Gonds are the most numerous of the tribes. The majority of Koyas are found in the eastern part of Warangal district. Ethnologically and linguistically the Koyas are divided into two main groups, those who speak a Gondi dialect and those who speak Telugu as their only tongue. Gondi speaking Koyas are found in the south-eastern tracts of Warangal. The Koyas are the only tribesmen who have taken to industrial employment. Yet most Koyas prefer the life of independent cultivators and to-day they are settled peasants. Both the Chenchus and Hill Reddis have been influenced by the Telugu populations and while the Chenchus have adopted such customs of higher Telugu castes, the Hill Reddis have assimilated a good deal more of rural Telugu culture. The old tribal customs and beliefs are still the backbone of their cultural life. Of the immigrant tribes of this district, the Lambadas are important. Many of them have settled as prosperous cultivators, herdsmen, itinerant traders and industrial workers. But it is not only agriculture and animal husbandry which offered the Lambadas new means of subsistence ; wherever there are large projects, their women are found amongst the labourers. The table at Annexure 15 gives full particulars of the Scheduled Tribes in the district. The Scheduled Castes, however, number 2,60,503, of whom 1,34,501 are males and 1,26,002 are females.

Muslims :

The Muslims in this district belong mostly to the Sunni sect, though there are some Shias also. Generally speaking, the Muslims are not to be found in any particular profession. They are to be found in almost all walks of life. The important groups among them are the Shaik, Syed, Mughal and Pathan. The Shaiks outnumber the others.

Christians:

Almost all of the Indian Christians are converts from the Hindu fold. There are both Catholics and Protestants in this district. The Protestant Missions in this district included the Telugu Baptist Sangham established in A.D. 1884 by the American Baptist Foreign Mission Society at Hanamkonda and an Indian Mission founded by the Church of India, Burma and Ceylon in 1903 at Dornakal. According to one source, the Catholics of the district numbered nearly 12,000 in 1961. The Warangal division came into being with the moving of the priests and bishops of Italy to Warangal in the forties of this century, while the Indian priests and bishops remained at Hyderabad. With the establishment of the Roman Catholic Mission in 1953 at Kazipet, Christianity has been spreading rather widely among the depressed classes. The Christians have taken to a variety of professions, though a large number is engaged in teaching and nursing professions. Even though Christianity does not recognise any caste system, nevertheless the influence of caste to which they belonged before conversion from Hinduism does operate in their general social life and particularly in the matter of matrimonial alliances. Converts from the same caste tend to group together in such matters.

Religious beliefs and practices:

The three major religious groups in the district, namely, Hindu, Muslim and Christian, observe the same religious beliefs and practices as their fellow believers do all over the country and they are too well-known to need any elaborate description. Among the Hindus, belief in God ranges from the highest Upanishadic concept of one God without a second, who is both immanent and transcendent, to anthropomorphic and even animistic notions. Broadly, however, the masses of Hindus believe in a pantheon, the dominating figures of which are Brahma (the Creator), Vishnu (the Preserver) and Mahesvara (the Destroyer). Rama and Krishna are universally regarded as divine incarnations and are easily the most popular personal Gods of the Hindus. Temples dedicated to various deities are normal centres of religious congregation and worship, though there are no hard and fast rules with regard to specific days of worship in the week. However, on important religious fairs and festivals, devotees throng to their temples and offer prayers. The Hindus, unlike the Christians and Muslims, do not have a single religious book, though they have a body of scriptures which they claim to have been divinely revealed. The four Vedas come in this category and whatever other type of heterogeneity can be ascribed to the Hindus, faith in the Vedas binds them together. The Ramayana and the Mahabharata are the great religious epics of the Hindus and the Bhagavad-gita (the divine song), which appears in the Bhishma Parva of Mahabharata, is *par excellence* "The Book" of the Hindus. To the masses

of Hindus, it is the authentic voice of God. Sankara, Madhva and Ramanuja are the three great Acharyas of the Hindu faith, the only point of difference among them being the interpretation each one of them gave of the Prasthana Traya. Sankara was the propounder of Advaita (Monism), Madhva of Dvaita (Dualism) and Ramanuja of Visishtad-vaita (Qualified Monism).

The Muslims, like other followers of the faith every where else, believe in Allah the one and only God and in Muhammad the Holy Prophet as His Messenger. The Quran is their Holy Book. Islam, which means submission to the Divine will, enjoins on all its faithful followers five duties which are (1) the recitation of the Kalma (an expression of faith in God and the Holy Prophet), (2) the saying of Namaz (prayer) five times daily either individually or collectively, preferably in a mosque, (3) Roza (fasting in the month of Ramzan), (4) Hajj (pilgrimage) to the shrine in Mecca and (5) Zakat (charity in cash or kind). Muslims also respect Pirs (saints) and make offerings at their Dargas, particularly on occasions called Urs. There are such Dargas in this district also.

The Christians of the district, like their co-religionists all over the world, believe in God as the sole Father of the universe and in Christ—His son, as the Messenger who came down to earth to justify the ways of God to men. Christ is the saviour of mankind as he viewed with infinite compassion the fallibility of man and redeemed him by shedding his own blood on the Cross. The Bible is the Holy Book of the Christians and the Sermon on the Mount which is one of the most beautiful passages in all religious literature represents the *summum bonum* of Christian ethics.

MANNERS AND CUSTOMS:

Though the external pattern of life of all the communities is becoming increasingly uniform under the socio-economic stresses of modern living, nevertheless, each community has its own particular way of life distinguished by varying manners and customs. Among the Hindus, there is a prescribed ceremony for every occasion in a man's life from birth to death, like naming of the child (Namakaranamu), first tonsure (Kesakhandanamu), thread ceremony (Upanayanamu), marriage ceremony (Vivahamu), house-warming (Griha Pravesamu) and death ceremonies. The higher castes among the Hindus cremate their dead, while the several other castes bury them. The Muslims and Christians also bury their dead. The Muslims normally take their dead first to the mosque where a funeral service called Namaz-e-Janaza is conducted and later the dead body is buried with its head placed towards the north and the face turned to the west in the direction of Mecca. The Christians also take their dead to the church for

the funeral service before burial in the cemetery. The Hindus perform death anniversary (Sraddha or Taddinam) for their dead. Pilgrimages to holy shrines is a custom common to all the three major religious groups. The Christians of the district observe many of the manners and customs inherited from their Hindu ancestry including the observance of some of the festivals like Ugadi and Sankranti.

Inter-caste relations:

In the years after independence a marked change has been brought about in the rigidity of castes so far as public life is concerned. In hotels, restaurants, temples and other places of public resort one hardly notices any of the old-time exhibitions of caste distinction. On festive occasions as well as in social functions, there is free mixing of castes including inter-dining which some years ago was not universal. In both the urban and rural areas inter-caste relations have registered a remarkable degree of improvement. Such inter-caste cordiality, far from being restricted to public life, is happily spreading in the sphere of private and personal life also.

SOCIAL LIFE:

Property and inheritance:

As a result of the stresses of the socio-economic pattern of modern life and recent legislation affecting the pattern of land ownership as well as succession to property, the joint family system so characteristic of Indian life has been considerably weakened and throughout the district it is on the decline. The abolition of jaghirs and the ceiling on land which can be owned by a family have shaken the joint family to its roots. The Hindu Succession Act of 1956 has also led in a few instances in the district to transfer of property through wills. Inheritance among Muslims is governed by their Personal Law and among Christians by the Indian Succession Act of 1925.

Marriage and morals:

Monogamy is the general pattern among all the major communities even where the Personal Law, as in the case of Muslims for example, allows polygamy. Polyandry is practically non-existent in the district. From the statement made earlier in this chapter that 82 per cent of the persons in the age group of 15 to 44 are in the status of married persons, it can be safely concluded that the institution of marriage is universal among all the communities. Among the Hindus, marriage is a sacrament and its rites are rigidly prescribed by custom and tradition, though variations from caste to caste or even from family to family within a caste or sub-caste may occur in the observance of various folklore ceremonies. Among all castes, there are certain customary restrictions on

certain types of matrimonial alliance. For instance, Sagotra marriages are strict taboo according to custom in spite of the legal sanction given to them by the Hindu Marriage Act of 1955. Sapinda marriages, however, are prohibited by both custom and law.

Among the Muslims, however, marriage is a civil contract. Mehr which is the amount the husband has to pay to the wife is always fixed before the ceremony takes place. Marriages are usually negotiated and settled by the parents of the boy and the girl. Nikah, which is the actual marriage ceremony, is performed at the bride's house by the Qazi. He obtains the consent of the bride and the bridegroom through the agent of each party after which he reads the Khutba. With that the ceremonial part of the marriage is regarded as completed. There are certain restrictions on marriage alliances taking place between certain persons such as brother and sister, half-brother and half-sister and uncle and niece. The Christians of the district follow many of the manners and customs associated with the Hindus, but the actual marriage ceremony is solemnised in a church by a priest.

The dowry system which means the demand made by the bridegroom's people from the bride's parents for the payment of money as well as other costly gifts in the shape of land, house, clothes and jewels, as a condition precedent to the alliance is a Hindu practice which has now spread among the Muslims and Christians also. In certain communities, the ruthlessness of this practice is a nightmare to parents who have marriageable daughters. There are certain castes in the district where the very admission of a boy into a medical or engineering college puts up his value in the matrimonial market enormously. The passing of the Abolition of Dowry Act of 1961 has not made any perceptible impact on this social evil.

Civil marriages, though permissible under the Special Marriage Act of 1954, are hardly resorted to by any of the communities. In the seven years' period between 1961 and 1967, the number of such marriages was 28. The peculiar feature of some of these marriages is that the customary religious rites are also gone through besides the statutory registration. Among other changes in regard to marriages in all the communities is the clear enhancement in the age of marriage for both the boys and the girls. This change, while becoming quite common in the urban area, is noticeable even in the rural areas. An interesting sidelight of the marital status of the people is that married women (3,70,994) outnumber married men (3,68,770), although there is a deficiency of 36,043 females as compared with the total number of men in 1961 Census. It is also revealing to note that only a few boys as compared to girls get married in the age-group of 10-14. In 1961, 5,292 males and 32,868 females in that age group were reported in the state of wedlock.

Again among the married, 21 males and 205 females were found widowed, while 8 and 549 respectively divorced. In regard to divorces, while it was always permissible for Muslims and Christians, it was not so for Hindus until the passing of the Hindu Marriage Act of 1955. Nevertheless, the prevailing social climate is against divorce in all the communities. From 1961 to 1967 the number of divorces granted by the law courts in the district was only five. The number of judicial separations for the same period was three. Christian marriages can be divorced under the Indian Divorce Act of 1869. Widow marriage is not favoured among the Hindus, though there is no legal bar under the Hindu Widows' Remarriage Act of 1856. It is, however, not uncommon among some of the Scheduled Castes and other backward classes. Muslim Personal Law allows widow marriage but such marriages are uncommon. Among the Christians also widow marriage is not common.

Status of women:

Despite a marked change in the economic status of women, the broad picture is that they continue to be dependent as most women regard marriage and motherhood as their natural career. Nevertheless, there are many who, from economic necessity or individual conviction, seek employment,. The professions into which the largest number of such women enter are teaching and medicine, though they are found in considerable numbers in other professions also. With the liberalised laws of inheritance, the economic status of women in the district has definitely improved. With the introduction of universal adult suffrage and the special interest the State is taking in the advancement of women, there are many women occupying positions of importance in public life including the legislature and local self-governing bodies.

Immoral traffic:

Prostitution is not rife in this district as is evidenced by the small number of convictions (50) under the Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act of 1956 for the period from 1961 to 1967. It must be inferred that the incidence of prostitution in the district is happily low. For other attendant offences like gambling, the number of convictions for the corresponding period was 798.

HOME LIFE:

Dwellings :

'There were 3,41,367 census houses in the district in 1961, of which 2,97,207 houses were in the rural areas and 44,160 houses in the urban areas. Of these, houses used purely for dwelling purposes accounted for 83.16 per cent of the total number of houses in the district, while

shop-cum-dwellings and workshop-cum-dwellings formed 2 per cent only. Both in the urban and rural areas, houses with mud walls and thatched roofs predominate. As much as 83 per cent of the houses in the rural areas and nearly 50 per cent in the urban areas have walls constructed with mud or grass and leaves. The village houses are mostly of mud with red country tiled roofs. In the urban localities, old houses in congested areas are discarded in favour of new houses in open sites. Residential and business quarters are now getting separated. The better houses both in the urban and rural areas are built with solid materials like brick, stone and mortar. The architecture of most of the houses is essentially functional. Most of the houses in the urban areas are provided with dry latrines and a few with bathrooms fitted with modern sanitary fittings, whereas houses in the rural areas are without any. Some of the recent improvements in rural houses are better ventilators, improved cattle-sheds and better drainage.

Furniture and decoration:

With most of the ordinary people in the urban and rural areas, there is very little furniture. In middle class homes there may be a few wooden cots usually of the folding variety, a table and one or two chairs. The more sophisticated people, however, have the appointed furniture for each room like sofa sets in the drawing rooms, dining table and chairs in the dining hall, easy chairs, garden chairs and the like. In some traditional types of houses they have an Uyyala in the main hall. This is an ornamented plank held by chains dropping from the ceiling and used for swinging. So far as decoration is concerned, the Hindus universally use the Rangavalli or Muggu in front of their houses. Doors and windows are painted in bright colours and on the walls are usually hung the portraits of some deities or the paintings of old masters like Ravi Varma and also pictures of Gandhi and Nehru.

Dress and ornaments:

Among Hindus and Christians, men commonly sport a dhoti and Kurta. The younger folk of all communities wear pants and bush-shirts. It is not uncommon for the senior officers of the Government and business executives to wear the western type of suit whenever the hot weather of the district relents. The Muslims normally wear pyjamas and Sherwani instead of dhotis and Kurta and also the Fez cap which, however, is not so common now. The women of all communities including Muslims wear saris and blouses. Shalwar and Kameez are also put on by some Muslim women. Purdah is no longer as rigidly observed as of old particularly among the upper class Muslims. The working classes have hardly ever observed it. The influence of new ideas is now particularly noticeable in dress which

is becoming westernised for practically all communities. This together with the mode of hairdressing and close shaving, which has come into vogue, has done away with the distinctive communal hallmarks of appearance and attire. Regardless of caste or community all women are fond of flowers and ornaments. Hindu women wear the Kumkum Bottu, the vermillion mark, on the forehead. Some of the Christian women, particularly the Catholics also put on the Kumkum. Among the most treasured ornaments of married Hindu women are the Tali and the Mettelu (silver rings on the toes) because these ornaments are the seal and symbol of married status and are discarded only in the unfortunate event of widowhood. Bangles are worn by Hindu, Christian and Muslim women alike. Except among Vaisyas, men generally do not wear ornaments. Golden rings and wrist watches, however, are put on by many men and women of all communities. The proverbial hunger of women for gold and silver ornaments has not altogether vanished. Light and fashionable designs are now generally used instead of the solid heavy jewellery of the past.

Food:

In regard to food, rice is the staple diet of all the communities. The richer sections eat finer rice whereas the poor folk eat a coarser variety. Except Brahmins, a great majority of others are non-vegetarians, mutton being the commonest type of meat. The Hindus eschew meat on certain days in the week as well as on religious occasions. A kind of hot mango pickle is most popular among all classes of people in the district and each family believes in its own unique brand of excellence in this regard. The vegetarian diet consists mostly of rice, dhal, vegetables, curds and milk. Tea or coffee is the universal morning beverage. Puri, Chappati, Iddli, Dosa and Vada are popular snacks. All the communities, both men and women, chew Paan. Smoking is a widespread habit in the district.

Festivals:

Each religious community has its major festivals and it is not uncommon for one community to share in the gaiety and happiness of another community on such occasions. The Muslims for instance greet their Hindu and Christian compatriots on occasions like Dipavali, Dasara and Christmas and similarly the Hindus reciprocate such greetings on Muslim and Christian festivals. The major festivals of the Hindus are Ugadi, Dasara, Dipavali and Sankranti. Ugadi is the New Year Day of the Telugu-speaking people usually occurring in April (Chaitra Sudha Padyami). Apart from the feasting common to all festivals, Ugadi is distinguished by the reading of significant passages from the New Year's Almanac (Panchangam). Dasara is a

national festival and is observed by the Hindus of this district also for ten days, the celebrations reaching a climax on Vijayadasami. This festival usually figures in September-October. In many places in the district fairs are held on this day and colourful processions of temple deities are taken out. Dipavali usually falls in November and is the well-known festival of lights celebrated throughout the country. The new son-in-law of the house is invited on this day as the chief guest, feasted and given presents. For the Vaisyas, Dipavali marks the beginning of the new business year. Lakshmi is the goddess worshipped on this occasion. Sankranti is the harvest festival of the Hindus and is observed for three days in January when the harvest is brought in. Children come in for special attention during this festival as Regu berries and coins are showered over their heads. The cattle also are decorated and taken out to the accompaniment of drums and Shahnai music. Apart from these major festivals, there are many others like Sri Rama Navami, Krishna Janmashtami (Sri Jayanti), Vinayaka Chaviti and Mahasivaratri, to mention only a few. Brathukamma Panduga is celebrated on Asvayuja Sudha Dasami (September-October) when women in married status celebrate this festival for the longevity of their husbands. This is a widely observed festival in Telangana. Holi or Kamadahanam known popularly as Kamuni Panduga is celebrated in February-March by all the Hindus. Vasantam (coloured waters) is played with excessive abandon and cheer.

The major Muslim festivals are Bakrid and Id-ul-fitr. Bakrid is celebrated on the 10th of the last month of the Hijri year when goats and rams are sacrificed and the meat is distributed. Id-ul-fitr is celebrated after a month of fasting and prayers during Ramzan which is the most sacred month for the Muslims. Other important occasions in the year are Shab-e-barat, Bara Wafat (the day of the Prophet's death) and Muharram (the month in which Imam Husain was martyred). Apart from the above festivals, Urses held annually in honour of distinguished saints at their tombs (Dargas) are important events. For the Christians, the major festivals, as in other parts of the world, are Christmas and Easter. New Year's Day, Ash Wednesday, Good Friday and All Souls Day are some of the other festivals.

Lady Fatima festival, which is the Catholics' annual festival at Fatima Nagar (Kazipet), is usually celebrated on the 13th of March when it draws a congregation of 3,000. On the 12th evening itself, the statue of Holy Mother is taken round Fatima Nagar in procession. On the 13th morning, a bishop holds the High Mass. The Christians of the district also observe the Hindu festivals of Ugadi, Dasara, Dipavali and Sankranti.

Amusements and games:

By far the most popular source of entertainment in the district is the cinema. A town is incomplete without a cinema house and what are called touring talkies cater to the needs of certain smaller towns and villages in this regard. Next to Telugu, English and Hindi pictures are largely exhibited, particularly in the towns. The number of permanent cinema houses in the district is eleven, of which Warangal city has ten. Even though the traditional stage has been greatly eclipsed by the ubiquitous cinema, nevertheless plays dealing with mythological themes from the Ramayana and Mahabharata are greatly enjoyed and appreciated. The Harikatha is another popular art and provides enjoyment and edification particularly to the elderly people. Circuses also appear to be popular judged by the frequency of their visits to the towns and the large numbers they draw for weeks on end. Street drama (Vidhinatakam), in which the characters sing and dance throughout the night, is another traditional art which has retained its popularity. The Burrakatha, which is a ballad sung by a minstrel to the tune of a single-stringed Tambura and a tiny drum, grips both the urban and rural people so wonderfully that its popular appeal has been exploited by the Government to spread the meaning and message of the Plans and also by the political parties to spread their ideologies. Even school boys are turning out to be excellent amateurs in this regard. There are also a number of rural dances and games, of which Kolatam by girls is a popular dance. Among the classical arts, confined largely to urban life, are Karnatic music, Hindusthani music, Bharatanatyam, Kathakali and Kuchipudi styles of dance. The musical instruments largely in use are the violin, flute, Tabla, Sitar, Vina and Mridangam.

Among the games played in the district cricket, football, hockey, badminton, tennis and other games of international currency are generally played in schools and colleges. A number of indigenous sports and games, of which wrestling and Kabaddi are very important, are also being revived on a large scale. Acrobatic feats and cock-fights are also popular. The radio also has come to stay in the district as a source of education, information and entertainment.

Impact of new forces:

While discussing the state of the joint family system earlier in this chapter, we had occasion to refer to the impact of agrarian changes on social life. With the abolition of the jaghirs and the tiller of the soil becoming its owner, an almost revolutionary change in the class structure of the district has come about. This process has been greatly

strengthened and accelerated by political changes, particularly universal adult suffrage which has armed the common man with the vote. The jaghirdars also have largely disappeared as a class and tended to take other professions and trades. The loosening of the caste system (with its rigid notions of high and low) has also greatly added to the transformation of a feudal and ascriptive society into a more egalitarian structure.



CHAPTER IV

AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION

Land reclamation and utilisation:

Of the geographical area of 12,84,543 hectares, a little over 39 per cent is cultivated in the district. Of the rest, forests constitute over 26 per cent, barren and uncultivable land over 6 per cent, land put to non-agricultural uses about 7 per cent, cultivable waste about 2 per cent, permanent pastures and other grazing lands a little over 7 per cent, land covered by miscellaneous trees about 1 per cent, current fallows over 8 per cent and other fallows a little over 4 per cent. The table at Annexure 16 presents a clear picture of taluk-by-taluk land utilisation and also the percentage proportion of each category of the area with reference to the district figure. The cultivable waste, which is hardly about 2 per cent, is well scattered in all the taluks except Mahbubabad. Out of a total extent of 21,646.85 hectares of cultivable waste, Jangaon constitutes over 28 per cent, Warangal about 22 per cent, Mulug about 20 per cent, Parkal over 16 per cent, Narasampet (Narsampet) about 11 per cent and Mahbubabad about 3 per cent. Under a Master Plan for the exploitation of the irrigation potential of the district most of these lands will be reclaimed and brought under cultivation. The table at Annexure 17 reveals the progress of land utilisation in the district during the last ten years from 1956-57.

Irrigation:

The undulating character of the terrain of the district lends itself favourably to irrigation from tanks, wells and streams. The chief sources of irrigation are tanks and small anicuts across streams. The irrigation under the former, however, being the main, bears a percentage of 75 to the total extent. As wells are famine protective works of great utility, the policy of the Government was all along to encourage the construction of wells by granting loans and offering other inducements to private individuals. The small rivers and streams in the district form part of the major basins of the Krishna and the Godavari. The Krishna basin is lying in Jangaon, Mahbubabad and parts of Narasampet and Warangal taluks, while the taluks of Parkal and Mulug and parts of Warangal and Narasampet are included in the Godavari basin. The district is not benefitted by any major irrigation project. The sources of irrigation serving the district consisted of 47 Government canals and channels, 10 private channels, 30,924 wells and 3,276 tanks as at the end of 1965-66. The irrigation projects and tanks commanding an ayacut of 100 acres (42 hectares) or more are under the charge of the

Public Works Department, while the other irrigation tanks with ayacuts below 100 acres are managed by the Zilla Parishad and Panchayat Samithis. Of the geographical area of 12,84,543 hectares of the district, an extent of 5,01,456 hectares was cultivated during 1965-66. The total area under irrigation for that year was 1,25,200 hectares, the percentage of area irrigated to the net area sown being 25. Out of it, 94,201 hectares were irrigated by tanks, while the corresponding area was 19,382 hectares under wells, 7,025 hectares under Government canals and channels, 1,092 hectares under private channels and 3,501 hectares under other sources like springs. The number of sources of irrigation and the net area irrigated according to different sources are presented in Annexures 18 and 19 respectively, the former lending itself to a comparative study of the irrigation facilities benefitting each taluk and the latter giving the extent commanded by each class of source. The percentage proportion of the area cultivated and irrigated in respect of each taluk is indicated in Annexure 20.

Lakes and tanks:

The major irrigation works in the district are the lakes of Pakhal, Laknavaram, Ramappa and Ghanapur (Ghanpur) commanding an ayacut of 11,219 hectares. All these were constructed by the rulers of the Kakatiya dynasty.

Pakhal lake:

The Pakhal lake was one of the largest lakes in the erstwhile Nizam's Dominions. It is situated in the revenue village of Pakhal in Narasampet taluk and is 11.27 kilometers to the east of Narasampet and 45 kilometres east of Warangal. It lies across the Muner (Muneru), which is a tributary of the Krishna, and has a catchment area of 268.80 sq.km. Restored in 1922 by the Nizam's Government, it is an important benefactor of Narasampet taluk commanding an ayacut of 4,658 hectares in the villages of Khanapur, Dharmaraopet, Pakhal, Sarwapur (Dwarakapet), Veeraram (Rangapur), Inapalle and Thungabandam. With a water spread area of 20.9 M. Sq. M., and a capacity of 95.8 M. C. M., the tank gives vent to five irrigation channels known as the Sangam Channel, (19.32 km.), Jalabandam Channel (19.32 km.), Thungabandam Channel (14.49 km.), Pasnoor Channel (14.49 km.) and Mott Veeraram Channel (9.66 km.).

Laknavaram lake:

Lying in the limits of Laknavaram village in Mulug taluk, the Laknavaram lake is 69.23 km., from Warangal. A bund was thrown across the Laknavaramvagu and the surplus from this lake goes by the name of the Laknavaram river which ultimately joins the Godavari.

The lake was formed by closing three narrow valleys each with a short bund the hills being its natural barriers for a total length of 609.6 metres. From its tower sluice, the water flows through a natural valley for about one kilometre before it is let out into an impounding dam called the Saddi Madugu wherefrom its irrigation channels called the Narsimlu Channel (about 14 km.), Rangapur (Rangapuram) Channel (about 12 km.), Kota Channel (about 8 km.) and Sreerampathy Channel (about 4.5 km.) take off at different levels. The catchment area of the tank is 264.96 sq.km., its capacity and water spread area being 60.43 M. C. M., and 18.73 M. Sq. M., respectively. The lake was restored in the year 1909 and the present ayacut under it is 3,078 hectares.

Ramappa lake:

Situated at 70.84 km., north-east of Warangal, the Ramappa lake lies at Palampet (Palampeta) in Mulug taluk. It was formed by laying bunds across the Medivagu and Rallavagu. The surplus and the drainage of the lake goes by the name of the Moruvanchavagu which joins the Maner, a tributary of the Godavari. The tank was restored to the departmental standards in 1919. Its catchment area is 183.89 sq. km., while its capacity and water spread area are 82.42 M. C.M., and 23.18 M. Sq.M., respectively. The capacity of the lake at full supply level is more than two and a half times its present target. Throwing off four irrigation channels known as the Voger Channel (about 9 km.), Veerla Channel (about 4 km.), Burugu Channel (about 4.5 km.) and Somi Channel (about 9 km.), the lake has an ayacut of 1,863 hectares. In addition to the irrigation under the above channels an area of 638.68 hectares is being irrigated under the earthen motts, laid by the ryots across the seepage course of the lake.

Ghanapur lake:

The Ghanapur lake, which also lies in Mulug taluk, is situated in Ghanapuram village. It has a catchment area of 100.36 sq. km., while its capacity is 41.84 M.C.M. The lake serves an ayacut of nearly 1,620 hectares.

In addition to the above lakes, there are several big tanks in the district. The important of them are the tanks at Nagaram and Wardhannapet (Vardannapet) in Warangal taluk, Arjunpatla in Jangaon taluk, Bheemaghanapur, Kothapalle (Kottapalli), Chinnakodepaka (Chinna Kodapak), Katakshapuram (Katakshapur) and Parkal in Parkal taluk and Madannapet in Narasampet taluk. There were, however, no organised efforts in maintaining these sources till a separate irrigation department came into being in A.D. 1896 under the erstwhile Nizam's Government. The department, as a first step, restored the four lakes and many other big tanks. An intensive drive for the improvement of irrigation was started in 1950 with the advent of the

Grow More Food Campaign and the tempo was continued under the three Five Year Plans, during which period the Government restored a large number of tanks that were in a state of disrepair for several years besides constructing new ones. During the First and Second Five Year Plan periods, about 300 tanks were restored by the Public Works Department covering an ayacut of 8,100 hectares, while the target fixed during the Third Five Year Plan was the restoration of 161 tanks with an ayacut of over 4,050 hectares.

Other irrigation projects:

The district is drained by the main streams of Aker (Akeru), Paler (Palleru) and Muner of the Krishna Basin and Maner and Laknavaramvagu of the Godavari Basin. In recent years, the Government have constructed a number of anicuts across the streams. The waters of Aker, which fall into the Muner, are harnessed by anicuts constructed at Nasikal (Nuskal), Yellanda (Yelinda), Laibarthy (Lahparti) and a mott at Kothapalle. The existing anicuts across the Muner are at Lakshmipuram, Reddiala and Ammapalem. The important irrigation schemes taken up in the plan periods include the construction of anicuts at Karkala and Pedda Mupparam across the Paler and near Uggampalle (Uggampalli), Kommalwancha (Komavancha) and Rollakal across the Aker in Mahbubabad taluk; near Rangapur across the Dayyamvagu and Gowravarapuvugu in Mulug taluk; at Utla (Ootla) village on the Utlavagu in Narasampet taluk and near Kundaram across the Yaswanthapurvagu in Jangaon taluk.

The more important of the existing projects are the anicut across the Gowravarapuvugu at Narasapuram (Narsapur) in Mulug taluk and the Gurthuru (Gurtur) project at Yerraballigudem (Yerrabali-guda) on the Aker stream in Mahbubabad taluk, each commanding an ayacut of 410 or more hectares. The Salivagu project completed in 1964 is a medium irrigation project. It is situated in Parkal taluk at a distance of 32.20 km., from Warangal. The project is capable of irrigating an ayacut of 996 hectares, but the full ayacut under it is yet to be developed. In addition to the above irrigation projects, one lift irrigation scheme on the Muner near Kothur was sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 1.15 lakhs.

Irrigation potential:

A master plan is under preparation by the State Public Works Department assessing the total water potential available besides existing utilisation under the schemes in operation and those sanctioned. The plan envisages further exploitation of the waters in various drains forming part of the major basins of the Krishna and the Godavari.

Soil erosion :

The soils of the district are susceptible to erosion due to its slopy and undulating topography. The slope of the cultivated lands ranges from 0.5 to 4 per cent. The steep slopes and marginal lands bordering hillocks face acute erosion in times of heavy rains. The lands alongside the Godavari near Mangapet in Mulug taluk are silted heavily when the Godavari overflows its banks. From the commencement of the Second Plan Period, the Department of Agriculture has been taking great interest to arrest erosion, and methods like contour bunding, rotation of crops, gully plugging, check dams, grassland managements, planting soil-binding trees in barren lands and afforestation have been advocated for adoption by the ryots. Since 1960-61, instead of contour bunding, graded bunding is adopted to facilitate surface drainage without erosive velocity. The ryots are being encouraged to undertake measures to control erosion through a scheme of loans and subsidies. Between 1958-59 and 1965-66 several contour bunding works were undertaken by the department in the district and an extent of 3,928 hectares was bunded at a cost of Rs. 2.59 lakhs.

AGRICULTURE INCLUDING HORTICULTURE :

Soils and their suitability :

The soils met with in the district are divided into loams, red loams, clayey loams, sandy loams, black cotton soils, alluvial and rocky. Of them, sandy loams occupy over 38 per cent of the area, loams about 23 per cent, black cotton soils over 14 per cent, rocky about 12 per cent, clay loams over 9 per cent, red loams over 3 per cent and alluvial just about 1 per cent. Within the district, the taluks of Mahbubabad, Mulug and Narasampet contain loamy soils. Sandy loams predominate in the taluks of Jangaon, Parkal, Warangal and Narasampet. Black cotton soils constitute twenty per cent of the area in the taluks of Mulug, Parkal and Warangal. A clear picture of taluk-by-taluk percentage distribution of these soils is presented at Annexure 21. The soils in general are found deficient in nitrogen and phosphoric acid. The loams are well drained and respond well to the application of organic and inorganic manures. They are suitable for the cultivation of all crops. The red loams, though suitable for all crops, are preferred particularly for the cultivation of potato and citrus orchards. Sandy loams, which are very poor in fertility, respond well to irrigated crops with proper application of manures. Rabi jowar and cotton are popularly grown in the black cotton soils, while paddy, maize, chillies and tobacco occupy the clay loams. The only alluvial patch in the district lies in Mulug taluk and is particularly used for growing paddy and sugarcane.

Major and subsidiary crops:

There are three cropping seasons, namely, the Kharif season from June-July to October-November, Rabi season from December-January to April-May and Adagaru season (summer crop) from April-May to July-August. The preparatory cultivation of lands starts at least a month prior to sowing or transplantation. In wet land areas paddy is grown by transplantation and in some pockets by broadcasting the germinated seed. It is mainly a Kharif crop and where water facilities are available, it is also cultivated in the Rabi season. The Kharif paddy is also known as the Abi crop and the Rabi paddy as the Tabi crop in this region. In regard to dry crops, soon after the commencement of the monsoon, seed is usually dropped by hand in shallow furrows made by wooden plough and subsequently covered by running a wooden plank. The principal crops cultivated in the district are jowar, paddy, maize, bajra, redgram, greengram, horsegram, groundnut, castor, gingelly, safflower and chillies. Of the total cropped area in the district, food crops occupy 90.7 per cent and non-food crops 9.3 per cent. Of the food crops, jowar and paddy account for 38.2 and 22.6 per cent respectively. The taluk-by-taluk actual area under the principal crops and their proportionate percentage to the district area are presented in Annexures 22 and 23. Annexure 24 presents the total out-turn of the principal crops in the district from 1956-57.

The cropping pattern in all the taluks of the district is the same. Paddy is cultivated in all the taluks, the percentage ranging between 12 and 22. The highest is recorded by Warangal and the lowest by Parkal. Although the cultivation of jowar and pulses is extended all over the district, the taluks of Warangal, Jangaon and Mahbubabad register over 80 and 70 per cent respectively of the district area under these crops. These taluks also predominate in respect of bajra by recording over 93 per cent, while its cultivation is insignificant in Mulug and Parkal taluks. The cultivation of maize is mainly confined to Parkal, Warangal and Narasampet taluks which occupy over 83 per cent of the district area.

Rotation of crops:

Rotation of crops is a common practice in the district. Usually, no crop other than rice is grown in the same land in two or more successive seasons. When waste lands are brought under cultivation, generally gingelly is sown in the first year followed by jowar in the next. In wet lands cultivation of paddy is the usual practice. In recent years, the cultivation of cotton and groundnut in rice fallows is advocated by the department and the ryots are gradually adopting this rotation. In dry lands jowar is rotated with cotton and groundnut; wheat with jowar, cotton and pulses; bajra with cotton, Jonna, Ragi and pulses; groundnut with jowar, castor, cotton and also rice in irrigated regions and castor with jowar, redgram, groundnut and chillies.

Mixed cropping:

The practice of growing crops mixed is confined to the dry crops only. Jowar is sown mixed with groundnut, pulses or fibre crops. Rabi jowar is sown usually with linseed or safflower. Bajra is raised mixed with pulses like redgram, greengram and blackgram. Of the oil-seed crops, groundnut is sown mixed with redgram, jowar or cotton, while castor is raised with pulses like redgram and cowpea.

Changes in area under crops:

The cropped area in the district together with its percentage distribution among the principal crops during the last ten years from 1956-57 is given at Annexure 25. It can be seen from this table that during this period there is a spectacular increase in the area under jowar. There is no appreciable change in the percentage of the area occupied by paddy to the total cultivated area, while there is a gradual increase in the area under greengram. Groundnut and castor have recorded a drastic fall in their area and there is also a considerable decline in the areas under other crops like maize, cotton, tobacco and bengalgram.

PROGRESS OF SCIENTIFIC AGRICULTURE:

Agricultural implements:

The indigenous agricultural implements such as wooden plough (Naagar), blade harrow (Bakhar) for preparatory cultivation, Dindu for clod crushing, seed-drill (Mogha and Tippan) for seed sowing, small-sized bullock-hoe called Kolpa for inter-cultivation and sickle-shaped hoe known as Khurpi for weeding are extensively used in this district. The plough and the blade harrow are within the capacity of two draught oxen and comparatively less expensive than the improved iron implements. These implements are also easily made and repaired by the local carpenters and constructed of material locally available. The development of agro-engineering has recently led to the introduction and popularisation of many labour saving agricultural implements. The advantages of these implements are brought to the notice of cultivators through demonstrations. The cultivators are also given financial assistance by way of loans to purchase these improved implements. Among the improved implements now in use in the district, the most important are iron ploughs of various makes such as Allahabad, Meston, Konkan, Monsoon, Mouldboard and Victory, blade harrows, seed-drills, ridgers, bund-formers, cultivators, buck-scrapers, puddlers, Japanese push-hoes, winnowers, threshers, chaff-cutters, Persian wheels, oil-engines and electric pumps. Besides these, tractors, which are used for multifarious activities, have also become very popular in the district. The engineering section of the Department of Agriculture has been hiring tractors and bulldozers for land reclamation and deep ploughing and

also undertaking boring tube wells to bring more and more land under cultivation.

Seeds:

The most important improved strains of seeds under spread in the district are HR. 5, 12, 19 and 35, MTU.9, 10, 15 and 19, RDR. 4 and 7, TN. I, PLA. I and SLO. 16 of paddy; PJ. 8K, PJ. 10 K, PJ. 22K, PJ. 23K, CHS. I, D. 340 and M. 35-I of Jonna; HB. I of bajra; C. 4, 5 and 11 of redgram; H C. 6 of castor; Small Japan, Spanish peanut, coromandel and TMV. 2 of groundnut; Texas 26, American Hybrid, Deccan Hybrid and Ranjit Hybrid of maize and P. 216 F of cotton. The nucleus strains either produced in the local research station or obtained from other districts or States are multiplied in the State seed farms for supply to the ryots. The scheme of multiplication and distribution of improved seeds was introduced in the district during 1950-51, and by the end of the Second Five Year Plan period, there were eighteen seed farms covering all the blocks in the district. Owing to the uneconomical size of these farms, it was decided during 1962-63 to have fewer but larger farms. Accordingly, these farms were reduced to four by the end of 1964-65 and these were further reduced to one by 1966-67 without, however, affecting the seed multiplication programme. It is organised at Palampet on an extent of 23 hectares of wet land. The seed multiplied on this farm is that of paddy, groundnut and hybrid jowar. There were also 18 seed stores at the rate of one in each of the blocks to store and supply to the ryots in time fertilisers, pesticides and implements besides seeds.

Manures:

Bulky organic manures like farmyard manure, sheep manure and compost, oilcakes such as groundnut, castor and Pongam, green manures like sunhemp, daincha, Pillipesara, wild-indigo, glyricidia and Pongam and inorganic fertilisers like ammonium sulphate, ammonium sulphate nitrate, calcium ammonium nitrate, ammonium phosphate, nitro-phosphate, superphosphate, urea, muriate of potash and bone-meal or bone super are commonly used by the ryots in the district. All these manures are heavily used for paddy and garden crops. The ryots generally apply chemical fertilisers in combination with green manures. Rainfed crops are manured once in four or five years. With a view to increasing the agricultural production, the Department of Agriculture has been extending various facilities like subsidised distribution of green manure seeds and fertilisers and liberal sanction of taccavi loans under the Kharif and Rabi campaigns and Intensive Manuring Scheme, besides educating the ryots through demonstrations. Apart from prescribing the manurial schedules suitable for the cultivation of different crops on soils of different types with varying degrees of fertility, intensive propaganda is also carried on by the department to encourage and guide the ryots.

Agricultural pests and diseases:

The crop growth and production are generally affected by wild animals, birds, insect pests and crop diseases. Of the wild animals, jackals, pigs, bears and deer emerging from the surrounding forests and hills damage agricultural crops like maize and groundnut. These animals and the crop affecting birds are largely warded off by individual human effort. It is the insect pests and crop diseases that are more difficult and dangerous and call for the use of both traditional and scientific measures to eradicate them. Paddy, one of the most important of the food crops, is affected by pests like gall-fly and stemborer; redgram by pod borer; groundnut by aphis and redhairy caterpillar; chillies by thrips, soil grubs, fruit borer and pod borer; tobacco by caterpillars and aphids and cotton by jassids, balworms and aphids. Of the fruit crops, citrus is damaged by leaf caterpillar and fruit-sucking moth, grapes by thrips and mangoes by jassids. Among the vegetables, lady's fingers are affected by fruitworm, caterpillar and aphis; brinjals by epilachna, shoot borer and fruit borer and tomatoes by leaf caterpillar and fruit borer. Apart from affecting the standing crops, the pests also damage the stored products. Of the diseases, the most serious one prevalent in the district is Jonna smut.

Of late, the traditional methods employed for eradicating the crop pests and diseases are gradually giving way to more rational and effective scientific methods. Among the traditional methods still practised by some of the ryots in the district are (a) drying the grain in the sun before storing, (b) pre-treatment of seed with cowdung and urine as a protective measure against the smut disease, (c) mixing the seed with red earth, wood ash, neem leaves and a safoetida for purposes of preservation, (d) mass hunting and annihilation of caterpillars and grasshoppers, (e) sprinkling of neem cake solution to control canker and (f) sprinkling of lime solution to control pests and diseases on vegetable plants.

With the advent of scientific measures, the paddy seed is now pre-treated with Agrosan G. N. to control the helminthosporium and dusted either with B. H. C. 10 per cent or hortex. Spraying of parathion 50 per cent for 4 or 5 times and E. C. at 3.6 cc in 4.5 litres of water at an interval of 7 to 10 days have proved to be quite effective for the control of gall-midge on paddy in this district. The Jonna seed is treated with sulphur for the control of smut. Similarly, there is a practice of dipping chilli seedlings in B.H.C. 50 per cent solution before planting. The other most important scientific methods adopted for the control of pests and diseases are dusting with B. H. C. and sulphur, spraying with endrine, D.D.T., parathion, calcium, arsenate, bordeaux mixture, lindane, H.E.T.P., agrosan,

nuvan and copper fungicide. Some changes in cultural practices like late or early sowings are also advocated to control the pest attacks. Further the measures undertaken by the Department of Agriculture include the storage and distribution of pesticides, the conduct of organised campaigns by the special staff with a mobile van against sporadic and large scale attacks and the supply of pesticides at concessional rates. The supply of pesticides at 50 per cent subsidised rate was discontinued from 1964-65. Since 1959-60, dusters and sprayers have been sold to ryots at subsidised rates and the departmental stock has also been lent to the needy ryots at nominal rates. Taccavi loans up to a maximum of Rs. 120 per individual cultivator are also provided to enable the agriculturists to purchase sprayers and dusters besides giving special concessions by way of ensuring subsidised supplies of extra quotas of plant protection chemicals and equipment under the Cotton Development Scheme, the Integrated Oilseed Development Scheme and the like. In the year 1966-67, aerial spraying was also introduced for the first time in this district. Besides all these measures, technical advice is also tendered by means of agricultural forecasts and plant protection schedules for new crops like P. 216 F cotton, hybrid Jonna and TN.I paddy.

Agricultural extension and research :

The responsibility for agricultural extension and research now lies with the Andhra Pradesh Agricultural University established at Hyderabad in 1964. The only agricultural research station in the district now is at Warangal. The station formerly known as the Government Main Farm was under the control of a Deputy Director of Agriculture. It was transferred to the control of the Agricultural University with effect from the 1st of July 1966 and placed under the control of the Rice Breeder at Warangal. Established in the year 1933, the farm served as the main experimental centre in the eastern Telangana division which comprised the districts of Warangal (including Khammam), Nalgonda, Karimnagar and Adilabad. The work was mostly confined to the conduct of agronomic trials, testing of improved cultures and multiplication of improved strains of important crops of the region like rice, jowar, groundnut and redgram. The station is spread over an extent of about 60 hectares, of which an area of 42 hectares is under cultivation. Of the cultivated land, 24 hectares are covered by dry crops, 14 by wet and 4 by garden crops. The wet area is served by the tanks of Kotacheruvu and Kummarikunta and five wells. The farm became ultimately the venue for the implementation of various schemes because of the several facilities it commands. Schemes on improvement of rice and pulses were operated at this station for about a decade from 1940. The Rice Stem Borer Scheme, which was first started at Rudrur (Nizamabad) in 1955, was later shifted to this station in 1962 and worked till 1966. Another scheme for carrying exploratory trials on tobacco was also operated here from 1958 to 1963.

The agronomy section deals with the conduct of agronomic and manurial trials of various crops and multiplication of improved strains recommended for the tract, besides imparting training in scientific agriculture to the Fieldmen and Demonstration Maistres of the department. Agronomic and advanced yield trials as designed by the concerned specialists were conducted. Based on the trials conducted at the station, the cultivation of HR. 35, MTU. 10 and 19 and MPT cross of paddy and Y.75, PJ. 22K and M. 35-1 of jowar have been recommended and these strains are now popularly grown by the ryots in the region. Further agronomical trials on paddy, redgram, cotton and groundnut are in progress. Under the seed multiplication scheme, the station provided, on an average, annually 213 quintals of paddy, 8 quintals of jowar, 7 quintals of groundnut, 8 quintals of redgram and of various other crops including green manures to the extension staff and the registered growers for further multiplication. Besides the main work of agronomy, the other items of work carried on at the station are dealt with in the succeeding paragraphs.

Scheme for the evolution of gall-fly resistant varieties of paddy:

Paddy gall-midge is a major pest causing considerable damage to paddy crop in some parts of Telangana, particularly Warangal district. It is considered to be endemic in this district and the damage is often reported to be as high as seventy per cent. As the pest harbours inside the shoots of the plant, it was not found amenable to the common measures of control and forced the need for growing resistant paddy varieties. The scheme, which was initiated in 1954, was further expanded with the sanction of additional technical staff in 1965. The expanded scheme envisages fundamental studies on mechanism and inheritance of resistance, antibiosis, seasonal biology of the insects and correlation effects, besides the evolution of rice varieties resistant to gall-midge. Between 1959 and 1965, 150 long, medium and short duration varieties were screened and of them Eswarakora, an indigenous variety from Nellore, HR. 42 and 63, PTB. 7, 8, 18 and 21, MTU. 10 and Jadasamba were found to be tolerant to gall-midge. To evolve a high yielding and short duration breed, crosses are effected with these resistant varieties on one hand and the popular variety HR. 35 on the other. The collection and screening work is also in progress obtaining a large number of other varieties from other States and foreign countries as well.

Scheme for undertaking millet work:

Agronomical activity on jowar was started at the station as early as 1933, while research on millets was initiated in 1953. The activity on millets was further intensified with the sanction of the scheme during 1964-65, to improve jowar crop of the tract by evolving suitable hybrids

and promising cultures and introducing suitable agronomic practices. Various experiments with nine selected cultures and nine hybrids were conducted with the two local checks, namely Y. 75 and Co. 18. Based on these experiments and other studies, it is concluded that the cultivation of CSH. I Jonna strain is more suitable for Warangal from the second fortnight of January.

Horticulture and vegetables:

This section has been functioning since the inception of the main station. Its object is to find out and recommend varieties of fruit trees suitable for the tract and supply of pedigree fruit plants to the cultivators. The existing orchard consists of thirteen varieties of mango, four varieties of guava, three varieties of lemon and a number of other fruit trees like Sapota and Panasa. Pedigree plants of these fruit trees, vegetable seeds, seedlings of ornamental and avenue plants are being produced in this section for supply to the cultivators. On an average 500 layers of guava, 300 mango grafts, 100 Sapota grafts, 60 layers of lemon, 2,400 acid lime seedlings, 1,500 Sathgudi orange seedlings and 1,000 seedlings each of ornamental and avenue plants are being annually raised mainly for distribution. About 125 kg. of vegetable seeds of improved varieties are also produced for distribution. Further, the staff of the horticulture section helps the public in the neighbourhood of the station in maintaining and raising orchards, kitchen and ornamental gardens.

Crop weather observation:

The crop weather observation centre was started in 1953 at the agricultural research station to collect meteorological data and study the effects of weather on the jowar crop in the Kharif and Rabi seasons. From the data so far collected, it is observed that continuous drought in the initial stages for two weeks or more and continuous rainfall for about a month during the growth phase cause a set-back in jowar.

Other activities:

The Department of Agriculture has been implementing various schemes to improve the agro-economic conditions of the district. Of them, the most important are the High Yielding Varieties Programme, the Intensive Agricultural Area Programme, the Intensive Manuring Scheme, the Fruit Development Scheme, the Co-ordinated Cotton Development Scheme, the Integrated Oil Seeds Development Scheme, the Tobacco Extension Scheme and the Intensive Production of Vegetables Scheme. For the implementation of these schemes, various facilities like loans and supply of fertilisers, pesticides, seeds and implements are liberally extended to the ryots. The development of agriculture is also encouraged through the agencies of land colonisation,

co-operative farming, joint farming and collective farming societies. In all, there are five such societies, one each at Chelvai (Chelwai), Rajupet (Rajpet), Narasampet, Malliala (Maliyala) and Dudekulapalle (Dudekalapalli) villages.

Agricultural legislation:

Apart from all these activities, the department is also entrusted with the implementation of several enactments designed to regulate agricultural operations and allied activities. These acts include the Destructive Insects and Pests Act of 1914, the Agricultural Pests and Diseases Act of 1919 [amended as the Andhra Pradesh Agricultural Pests and Diseases (Extension and Amendment) Act of 1962], the Cotton Transport Act of 1923, the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories (Andhra Pradesh) (Telangana Area) Amendment Act of 1954, the Andhra Pradesh (Telangana Area) Agricultural Market Act of 1929 (1339 F.), The Andhra Pradesh (Telangana Area) Agricultural Improvement Fund Act of 1952 and the Fertiliser Control Order of 1957.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND FISHERIES :

Animal husbandry :

Comparing favourably with many other districts of the State, Warangal is rich in livestock. It stands fourth among the Telangana districts in the possession of livestock wealth. The livestock population of the district, according to the Livestock Census of 1961, was 61.92 lakhs. It accounts for a high population (7.63 lakhs) of white cattle occupying the third place in the State and the density claimed by it in this regard is as high as 153.2 per square mile. Within the district, the taluk of Warangal is the richest both in respect of livestock and poultry, while that of Mulug is the last to mention. Annexure 26 presents the population of the livestock and poultry in the district taluk-by-taluk.

Fodder :

In the past, 25 per cent of the aggregate area of each village was set apart as a rule for grazing purposes. This limit was subsequently reduced to 10-15 per cent and even this could not be observed owing to the steady expansion of cultivation. The present extent of permanent pastures and other grazing lands in the district is about one lakh hectares and it bears a percentage of seven to the total geographical area. With perennial water-supply sources like tanks and streams, which add to the fertility of the soil and pasturage, the forest taluks of Mulug and Narasampet offer abundant grazing facilities. The varieties of grass that are common in the forest areas of the district are the Eddigaddi and the Nendragaddi. In times of scarcity, the leaves of the forest tree species such as Nalla Tumma, Bandaru, Koramaddi, Modugu,

Jitegi, Eppa and Yapa also serve as fodder. The stalk of jowar locally known as Kadbi, which is a very nourishing fodder not only for the cattle but also for horses, and the straw of paddy and other food grains are generally given to the cattle. The milch and working animals, which require more nourishing fodder, get in addition oilcake, cotton seed, green grass and husk of gram and rice. The total area cultivated under fodder crops in the district was over 0.02 lakh hectares during 1965-66, the important varieties grown being jowar and sunhemp. The district is normally self-sufficient in fodder unless it is affected by a prolonged drought. To eradicate the scarcity of fodder and deficiency in feeds, the Feed and Fodder Development Scheme was initiated in the district under which slips of grass and seed material were distributed to the key village centres, cattle farms and blocks, besides organising demonstration-cum-private farms.

Dairy farming:

According to the Livestock Census of 1961, the district accounted for an annual production of 0.79 lakh tonnes of milk. Butter and ghee produced in the district were of the order of 81 and 3,180 tonnes respectively. Dairying, as an organised industry, did not exist in the district till the establishment of the Cattle-cum-Dairy Farm at Narasampet in 1961 by the Animal Husbandry Department. Those traditionally engaged in the industry are the Gowlis (cowherds). According to the Livestock Census held in 1940 in the erstwhile Nizam's Dominions, the district accounted for roughly half the number of establishments (110 establishments out of 256) then engaged in dairying in the Telangana districts. The cattle-cum-dairy farm was shifted to Mamnoor (Mavanur) in 1964 and its activities include supply of milk to Warangal town and production of butter and ghee.

Sheep and goat breeding:

The sheep and goat population of the district was 4.46 and 1.56 lakhs respectively according to the Livestock Census of 1961. Mixed flocks of sheep and goats are usually reared in the district mainly for mutton. The sheep met with are generally the black hairy ones with short limbs, excepting the brown variety with better carcass weight and longer barrel which is found in some parts of Warangal, Jangaon and Mahbubabad taluks. No concrete step was taken for the improvement of the sheep and goats in the past. The sheep section maintained in the cattle-cum-dairy farm at Mamnoor basing on the principles of mixed farming was the first step in this direction. The farm distributes stud rams of Nellore breed for the improvement of local stocks of sheep. Besides, two sheep and wool extension centres were established at

Warangal and Jangaon during 1960-61 for intensive propaganda on scientific breeding and management of sheep and goats and conduct of demonstrations regarding improved methods of shearing and classing of wool. The centres also attend to deworming and deticking of flocks and castration of scrub rams to prevent indiscriminate breeding. The breed of rams kept at the centres is the Bikaneri.

Poultry :

The district is relatively richer in poultry taking the second place among the Telangana districts and is also one of the principal centres for poultry industry. The poultry population consists mostly of the mongrel or non-descript varieties known collectively as the Desi breeds. The Asseel breed, one of the descript varieties of the indigenous breeds and known for its size and fighting qualities, has declined due to the virtual disappearance of cock-fighting sport. The cattle-cum-dairy farm, originally located at Narasampet, had also a poultry section with the exotic breeds of White Leghorn and Rhode Island Red for the development of local poultry. A poultry extension centre was established at Warangal during 1960-61 with the breed of White Leghorn for demonstration and supply of seed stock to the villagers. This centre was converted into the district poultry farm in 1966 and located at Mamnoor to cater to the needs of the private poultry breeders and Blocks under the Applied Nutrition and Community Development Programmes. Under the Community Development Programme, poultry farming was encouraged by granting subsidy for the establishment of poultry units. The other bird variety reared in the district is the duck, though its population is rather negligible.

Piggery :

With a pig population of 0.30 lakh, the district compares favourably with many other Telangana districts. A piggery unit with Large White Yorkshire breed was attached to the cattle-cum-dairy farm at Narasampet to supply pure breed boars to the neighbouring villages, especially to the tribal people, to improve their stock of pigs. This unit was wound up with the shifting of the farm to Mamnoor in 1964.

Improvement of livestock :

Most of the cattle found in the district are neither of any fixed type nor of particular breed though there exist several indigenous breeds which vary from one another in size, build and other respects. The white cattle met with in Jangaon taluk are puny little ones, wanting both in breed and power of endurance, while those in Mulug are altogether of a different type. The particular breeds of white cattle which catch the eye are (a) the Deccani, (b) the Mahadeopuri or Manthani, particularly

found in the northern part of the district, (c) the Ongole or Nellore found in the southern part and (d) the Krishna Valley which is indigenous to the district. So far as the breed of buffaloes is concerned it is the Murrah. According to the Livestock Census of 1961, the district enjoys a high ratio of male breeding stock with a proportion of one bull to 84 cows and one he-buffalo to 104 she-buffaloes. Living as they do in the extensive forest clearings (Mulug and Narasampet taluks), the Lambadas and Gonds are known to be the large scale cattle breeders, but such private breeding was mostly not on scientific principles and the selection was rare. A beginning was made for the improvement of local cattle when the Government provided stud bulls for free service in large-sized villages. The schemes pursued by the Government in this regard included the distribution of farm breed Malvi bulls to the National Extension Service, Community Development and Multipurpose Blocks in the district. Under a distribution scheme, the Department of Animal Husbandry distributed the bulls of Ongole, Murrah and Malvi breeds free of cost for breeding purposes. Among the various devices adopted for the improvement of cattle breed, the preventive measure is the elimination of scrub bulls to avoid the possibility of indiscriminate breeding. To this end, a special scheme of mass castration of scrub bulls is in operation in the district. The first organised attempt to develop the village cattle on an effective scale was the initiation of the Key Village Scheme envisaging a comprehensive programme covering breeding, feeding, management and disease control. Under this scheme, two centres, one started at Narasampet in 1958 and the other at Bachannapeta (Buchannapeta) in 1959, are functioning in the district each with ten sub-centres. The most important activity of the scheme, however, is artificial insemination. Started during 1961-62 there is a Centralised Semen Collection Centre at Warangal which supplies processed bull semen of the breeds of Tharparkar in white cattle and Murrah in black cattle to all the units engaged in artificial insemination in Warangal (37) and Karimnagar (29) districts, besides serving similar units in Adilabad, Khammam and Nalgonda districts. Cattle-shows are also held frequently to create enthusiasm among the cattle breeders and to educate them in scientific breeding, feeding and management.

Animal and poultry diseases :

Rinderpest is by far the most serious cattle disease in the district, accounting for many deaths in the past. The others of comparatively less frequent occurrence are haemorrhagic septicaemia, black quarter, anthrax and foot and mouth diseases. Attempts are being made since the turn of this century to fight rinderpest and other contagious diseases through inoculation and

segregation of animals. The scheme for the eradication of rinderpest implemented in the district from 1957 has been very successful and there has been no serious recurrence of this disease since 1962, barring a mild attack on white cattle during 1964-65. Sheep-pox is the disease that usually affects the sheep, while the equines are generally affected by Surra. So far as poultry is concerned, ranikhet, fowl-pox and coccidioses are the diseases, the first of these being the deadliest. The department has taken adequate steps for the prevention as well as cure of these diseases.

Veterinary institutions:

Two veterinary dispensaries were functioning in the district during the second decennium of the present century. Their number gradually increased and the increase was particularly conspicuous after the commencement of the Five Year Plans. The network of the institutions in the district comprises one hospital at Warangal, four stationary dispensaries at Mahbubabad, Jangaon, Parkal and Mulug, eighteen minor dispensaries established at places where there is concentration of cattle and pressing need for veterinary aid, fifteen rural dispensaries, three block veterinary dispensaries, besides twenty key village sub-centres. In addition, the Extension Officers (Animal Husbandry) attached to the Panchayat Samithis are also pressed into service for veterinary work. There is a regional clinical laboratory at Warangal which attends to disease investigation work.

Cattle-cum-dairy farm:

The cattle-cum-dairy farm located at Mamnoor in 1964 was originally started at Narasampet in 1961. The objects of the farm are rearing of pure breed livestock like Murrah buffaloes, Malvi white cattle and Nellore sheep for upgrading local stock, introduction of cross breeding programme between Malvi and Tharparkar to improve the milch strain and supply of wholesome milk to Warangal city. The farm has also taken up extension work of animal husbandry activities in neighbouring villages in addition to serving as a demonstration unit in respect of the scientific methods of livestock management. With an area of 286 hectares it contains the sheep section in addition to the cattle and dairy sections. The breeds of cattle maintained in the farm are Murrah, Malvi and Ongole, the first two only serving the dairy section.

Fisheries:

The district with its 3,624 tanks of short seasonal, long seasonal and perennial waters, reservoirs like the Pakhal, Ramappa, Laknavaram, Ghanapur and Salivagu and the Godavari at Eturunagaram and Mangapet is self-sufficient in its fishery requirements. Of the tanks, 342 are

maintained by the department and the rest are under the control of the panchayats and municipalities concerned. Besta, Kohli and Mutrasi are the communities traditionally engaged in fishing in these areas. They catch fish by using various nets like cast nets, triangular nets, Rangoon nets, gill nets, basket traps and hook and rod and line. In regard to deep waters, wild duck boats and nylon gill nets are also being used. Practically, there is neither import nor export of fish from this district. It is estimated that about eighty per cent of the local public consume fish. According to the Census of 1961, over 3,500 persons were pursuing fishing as their principal occupation.

Of late, fishing is considered in the context of the food problem and the Department of Fisheries with a squad led by an Assistant Director has been playing a vital role since 1955 for its development in the district. The activities of the department include the development of fisheries by culture and protection, conduct of survey, research and biological study of fishes and also help the local fishermen by supplying modern equipment and issuing loans. The department has been maintaining three fish farms, one at Hanamkonda consisting of sixteen cement and five Katcha nurseries, besides one stocking and four rearing ponds. The other two farms are at Palampet and Ashoknagar with twelve nurseries each in Mulug and Narasampet taluks respectively. Besides the local species, breeding of *C. Carpio*, a foreign variety, is being tried in the nurseries at Palampet and Ashoknagar. There are ten fishermen co-operative societies functioning in the district by the end of 1967. The members of these societies undertake fishing in the reservoirs by obtaining permits and in tanks on lease.

FORESTRY :

Economic importance:

As already mentioned in the beginning of the chapter, the extent of forests in this district is over 26 per cent of the geographical area. Although it is less than 33½ per cent which is the desirable minimum laid down in the National Forest Policy of 1952, the forests hold an important place in the wealth of the district. Even in regard to the extent under forests, the district ranks seventh in the State. The forests play a vital role in the economy of the district by not only getting substantial revenues but also providing ample opportunities of work to hundreds of people. The average revenue from these forests works out to Rs. 45.96 lakhs, while that of the land revenue figure in the district stands at Rs. 43.74 lakhs per annum. A clear picture of the revenues from the major and minor products of these forests is given below for four years from 1963-64.

Year	Revenue (in rupees) from		
	Major produce	Minor produce	Total
1963-64	..	25,46,905	13,16,412
1964-65	..	28,03,909	21,20,938
1965-66	..	28,77,525	19,79,823
1966-67	..	23,57,557	23,79,702
Total	..	1,05,85,896	77,96,875
Average	..	26,47,474	19,49,218.6
			45,95,692.75

Forest produce:

The district, with its immense forest wealth, keeps the people engaged during slack agricultural seasons in various forest operations such as felling of timber, transport of material, collection of minor forest produce and also in forest based industries like basket-making, mat-weaving, rope-making, beedi leaf collection, sleeper-making for the railways and Katha manufacture. Further, the scientific developmental operations under the Five Year Plan schemes have created new avenues of employment to the tribal as well as the non-tribal population residing inside or near the forests. The forests meet the demands of the local public and those of other districts as well by supplying timber for the construction of buildings, bridges, huts, cattle sheds, fences, carts and agricultural implements. Of the marketable forest products, the principal ones are bamboo, poles and various kinds of timber like teak, Satin, Nallamaddi, Yegi, Kodsha and Eppa for building purposes, Nallamaddi, Yegi and Eppa for railway sleepers and Sundra for the manufacture of Katha and agricultural implements. They are exported to places like Hyderabad, Vijayawada, Rajahmundry, Madras and Bombay. The minor forests of this district are rich in various species, the scientific utility of which is coming to light through advanced researches. There is ample scope for further exploitation of the forest wealth through greater utility of the produce from *Diospyros Melanoxyylon* (beedi leaf), *Cassia auriculata* (Tangedu), *Cassia Fistula* (Rela), *Strychnos Nux-vomica* (Mushti), *Terminalia Chebula* (Karaka), *Tamarindus indica* (Chinta), *Feronia Elephantum* (Velaga), *Momordica dioica* (Adavi Kakara), *Phyllanthus emblica* (Usirikai), *Anona squamosa* (Sitaphalam), *Butea frondosa* (Modugu), *Acacia arabica* (Nalla Tumma), *Pongamia glabra* (Kanuga), elephant grass, gums and honey-waxes. These forests also

bestow some indirect benefits on the district by exerting a wholesome effect on the climate, safeguarding lands from erosion, stabilising underground water and normalising rains.

Exploitation and development:

There is a lot of forest potential yet to be explored in this district. Except teak, the use of the other timbers such as Satin, Nalla Tumma, Sundra, Bandaru, Chiriman, Jitegi, Yegi, Neredu, Eppa, Chinangi, Vepa, Somi, Maddi, Karaka, Tani and Bija, which are as good as teak for beams, rafters, poles, door-frames and scatlings, have not yet gained prominence. Recently, it has been reported that the fruits of Aegle Marmelos (Maredu) are efficacious in curing leucoderma and seeds of Butea frondosa are one of the main ingredients of the Ayurvedic medicine for birth-control. These forests also yield a wealth of raw material for indigenous medicines with the development of research. The interior forests abound in all types of grass which is seldom grazed or carted for want of proper means of communication. Rural requirements of fuel are negligible. Further, the means of communication is the controlling factor in exploiting the miscellaneous species. With the scientific development of these forests and laying of roads into them, all these forest products can be more fully exploited.

Till the year 1967, when a separate Forest Department came into existence, the forests were under the control of Revenue Department. The forests were governed according to the provisions of the first Forest Act of 1900 which was revised from time to time. After the formation of Andhra Pradesh, the Act was revised in 1967 and renamed as the Andhra Pradesh Forest Act and brought into force from the 15th of April, 1967. An attempt was made to bring the forests of this district under systematic working from 1916 by preparing working schemes and plans. These schemes and plans were prepared according to the condition of the growing stock on the lines of (a) improvement felling system, (b) coppice with standard system, (c) simple coppice with reserve system and (d) bamboo selection felling system. However, real plantation efforts with success have been made in this district especially during the Second Five Year Plan.

The above planning system was revised since 1959-60 and thereafter schemes were implemented on the lines of (a) clear felling with artificial regeneration working circle, (b) selection-cum-improvement working circle, (c) coppice with reserve working circle, (d) pole working circle, (e) Sundra working circle, (f) bamboo working circle, (g) protection working circle, (h) grazing working circle and (i) minor forest produce working circle.

By the end of 1966-67, teak plantations covered an area of 1,450.71 hectares. Besides teak, eucalyptus, bamboo, Buraga and Jitegi plantations were also tried. The results of teak plantations were quite encouraging, the success varying from sixty to ninety per cent, while the other species did not do well. More stress has been given to teak plantations during the Fourth Plan period and it is envisaged to bring approximately 527 hectares of land under this species every year.

State assistance to agriculture:

The enactments governing the provision of agricultural credit facilities are the Land Improvement Loans Act of 1883 and the Agriculturists' Loans Act of 1884, which have been extended to the Telangana region in 1960. State assistance to the agriculturists was provided even during the days of the Nizam's Government and later in the erstwhile Hyderabad State. Loans and subsidies are sanctioned for the purchase of seeds, manures, agricultural implements and pesticides. Under the Intensive Manuring Scheme, loans are given at the rate of Rs. 35 per acre up to a maximum of Rs. 500 to an individual ryot for the purchase of fertilisers for all crops. The rate of taccavi loans for the purchase of seeds and manures is Rs. 120 for each individual, while it is Rs. 100 in the case of implements. Long term loans are advanced under the Fruit Development Scheme for raising new gardens, the rate ranging from Rs. 150 to Rs. 300, while short term loans are granted for the rejuvenation of old orchards at the rate of Rs. 15 per acre. Loans are also sanctioned up to a maximum of Rs. 50 to each agriculturist as a part of the Kharif and Rabi campaigns for the purchase of fertilisers and implements. Again under the hire-purchase system, loans are advanced for the purchase of oil-engines, electric pumps and tractors. Further, loans and subsidies are given to the ryots for digging new wells under the Liberalised Loan-cum-Subsidy Scheme sanctioned during 1963-64. Under this scheme, an amount of Rs. 2,000 per well is advanced as loan in the first instance and on the completion of work, fifty per cent of its cost subject to a maximum of Rs. 750 per well is treated as subsidy and the rest as loan.

Until 1961, all these schemes were implemented by the Agriculture and Revenue Departments. Since then, the Panchayat Samithis and the Zilla Parishad have been entrusted with the responsibility for their implementation. Short and medium term loans are also provided to the agriculturists through the co-operative credit societies.

Floods, famines and droughts:

Even though monsoon inundations occur now and then in the low lying areas, destructive floods are a rare feature in the district. The damages due to floods in the rivers and streams are not appreciable

excepting that torrential rains sometimes breach the irrigation tanks resulting in the inundation of cropped areas. The only big river in the district is the Godavari which flows touching the eastern end of Mulug taluk, a forest tract with sparsely located villages. Though floods are common in this river, the resultant damages are not very heavy. The floods of recent occurrence were those of 1960 which had affected some of the villages situated on or near the bank of the river. The Revenue Department took steps to shift those villages to safer sites.

Famines, as commonly understood, are a thing of the past with the development of communications which facilitate the rushing of food grains to areas of scarcity in times of necessity. Though the district was affected by famines in the past, it was regarded as one of the more favoured districts of the then Nizam's Dominions. Looking back over a century, the district was affected by famines five times. The earliest of them was during A.D. 1899-1900 when only a part of the district was affected. The next was that of 1918-1919 which was one of the more disastrous on record having lasted for three consecutive years affecting the taluks of Mahbubabad, Narasampet, Mulug and Warangal. This famine was caused by excessive and untimely rains and its effects were further aggravated by high prices on account of the First World War. Close on its heels had occurred the famine of 1921 when parts of the district were declared famine-stricken. The subsequent famines were those of 1949 and 1952 which had affected only Jangaon taluk. Being an upland tract, it is not uncommon for the district to face drought conditions, sometimes in a severe form, owing to the failure of monsoon. The Government have always acted promptly to mitigate the distress of the people on such occasions.

CHAPTER V

INDUSTRIES

Old-time industries :

It appears that the area denoted by the present Warangal district has at all times been a predominantly agricultural area and not an industrial tract except for some of the time-honoured crafts associated with the villages of ancient India. There is very little historical evidence to indicate any kind of large scale industrial activity in the district. The crafts pursued in olden days were mostly cotton and silk weaving, tannery, carpentry, pottery, bronze-ware and jewellery. The carpets and rugs of this district are even to this day proverbial for their excellence both in and outside the country. Such goods in large number were exported to the European countries where they were in great demand. This industry is said to owe its existence to a section of Persian immigrants who came and settled down in this part of the country after the Muslim conquest of the Deccan. Dyeing, an industry allied to weaving, was also an important occupation in some parts of the district. The dyes used were all of indigenous make. At present, only a few of these industries are continued as cottage industries. After Independence a vigorous and multi-pronged effort has been made both by the Government and private entrepreneurs to resuscitate such industries and at the same time to provide the district with a good industrial base.

Power supply:

Power is one of the most important constituents of the infrastructure for any industrial development in the modern sense. As early as 1929 investigations were undertaken for the supply of electricity to the district but nothing could take place until 1934 when detailed plans and estimates were prepared for the construction of a generating station and submitted to the Government for sanction. In the same year negotiations were concluded with Messrs. Azam Jahi Mills Private Limited, which has a generating station of its own, for bulk supply of power. The scheme drawn up and submitted to the Government earlier was sanctioned in 1935 and it covered 13,049 houses. In 1936, while the generation of power stood at 2,290 units, the supply from the Azam Jahi Mills was of the order of 1.83 lakh units. There was an increase in power supply as the bulk purchase in 1938 stood at 3.12 lakh units. As there was a further demand for power supply, a survey was taken up during 1948-49 for laying a 66 KV. line from Azamabad to Hanamkonda. By 1950 the power supply reached

20.76 lakh units. Though the work on the transmission lines from Azamabad to Hanamkonda progressed satisfactorily during 1952-53, the lines had to be diverted to Hyderabad in view of the acute shortage of power in the capital city.

The district, however, is not served by hydro-electric stations and the present supply of power is met by the Kothagudem (Kottagudem) super thermal station. There are now four sub-stations of varying capacities, one each at Warangal, Jangaon, Mylaram (Mailaram) and Marpeda (Maripada). The particulars of the length of E.H.T., H.T., and L.T., lines as on the 31st of March 1967 in the district are as follows.

E.H.T. (132 KV.)	H.T.	L.T.		
	66 KV.	33 KV.	11 KV.	
152.00 DC. km.	11.00 Sc. km	155.6 km.	742.8 km.	953.95 km.

Of the 986 villages in the district, 162 villages have been electrified. While the total units sold during 1966-67 stood at 1.23 crore units, the revenue assessed was Rs. 27.70 lakhs.

Mining and heavy industries:

The district is not very rich in mineral resources. The minerals available are iron-ore, coal, limestone, China-clay and building stone. Of these, iron-ore and coal are important. The iron-ore, which occurs in small patches in different parts of the district, is mostly of low iron content. The iron-ore, however, found in large quantity near Mallampalle (Mallampalli), Sitanagar Hills, Yaraballi Hills known as the Jonnalagutta, Neelavancha (Neelancha) and the Nawabpet-Velchal area is said to be of workable quality. The Geological Department has estimated the deposits at one million twenty thousand tonnes. At Neelavancha alone the deposits are estimated at 40,800 tonnes, of which 10,200 tonnes have already been extracted and exported to Japan.

The other important mineral is coal. The Gondwana and the Barakar coal-bearing rocks occur as a continuous belt in Chelvai (Chelwai) circle of Mulug taluk. As early as 1927, the area was leased out to the Hyderabad (Deccan) Company Limited which in turn assigned the mining lease to the Singareni Collieries Limited in 1934. The lease was, however, surrendered after two years as it was found uneconomical to work. Limestone occurs as a well-defined band from Warangal to Mulug on both sides of the road. It is of both colour massive and brittle but not worked on commercial scale. It is said that workable quantities are available for further exploitation. Granite of excellent quality

yielding beautiful and long dimensional slabs and strong regular blocks is reported to be available in large quantities. This is locally used for constructional purposes.

Considerable quantity of sand suitable for building purposes is available in the Wardhannapetvagu in the district. Steatite is also reported to occur in the Zafargadh (Zafargarh) area of the district. The Andhra Pradesh Mining Corporation, which obtained on lease an area of 21.6 hectares near Chelvai, is engaged in the exploitation of decorative, coloured and spotted sandstones. The sandstones form part of the Pakhal series of rocks. It is estimated that 0.25 lakh cubic metres of sandstones would be available per acre up to a depth of 6.12 metres. The Corporation is reported to have already sold 4,500 pieces of one cubic feet to various parties at Hyderabad. Industrial activity, which depends mainly on the availability of minerals and other raw materials locally, is not in a flourishing state in the district. As already mentioned, the district is not so rich in minerals and consequently, could not develop any heavy industries.

Large scale industries:

Even in respect of large scale industries the district is rather poor. The only large scale industry, which the district can claim, is the Azam Jahi Mills. The mills, located in Warangal, are the largest cotton textile mills in the entire State. It has 42,536 spindles and 725 plain looms producing about 18,120 kg. of yarn and 86,868 metres of cloth. It has a large and well equipped chemical processing plant of the capacity of 27,432 metres per day. Besides local purchases, its raw material requirements are met from Parbhani, Jalna and Aurangabad districts of Maharashtra State. The mills have specialised in the manufacture of Janata fabrics. About 4,000 persons are provided with employment. The annual wage bill of the mills in 1965 was about Rs. 57 lakhs.

Small scale industries:

The various small scale industries that the district can boast of are concentrated mostly in the taluks of Warangal, Mahbubabad and Jangaon. The location of such units in these three taluks is due to the availability of facilities like easy communications and transport and other advantages that they enjoy over the other taluks of the district. These small scale industries, however, are mostly agro-based, as paddy, the principal crop, supports nearly one-third of the total units now functioning. The slow but sustained growth of industries is marked by a distinction, along with rice and oil mills, the concomitant growth of an appreciable number of units like general engineering and automobiles and iron and steel industries gave a new orientation to the economy of the district.

A perusal of the Annexure 27 will reveal that the units not only vary greatly in their number but also present a diversity in character. The units like rice mills, rice and oil mills, rice and flour mills, ginning and oil mills, tobacco factories and beedi manufacturing units assume greater importance as they constitute the bulk and are propped up by agricultural commodities grown abundantly in the district. In the non-agricultural category, a variety of units connected with general engineering and automobiles, saw mills, iron and steel manufacturing units, ceramics, chemicals and fertilizers, tannery, furniture and stationery are included. It is significant to note that the bone-meal manufactured by one of the units in the district finds not only a ready local market but also exported to other States in the country.

Of the 176 factories in the district, 35 are rice mills, nineteen of which are in Warangal, nine in Jangaon, five in Mahbubabad and two in Narasampet (Narsampet). There are in all 22 rice and oil mills and are mostly concentrated in Warangal (14). Of the three rice and flour mills, two are in Warangal and one in Mahbubabad. There are only two ginning and oil mills in the entire district and they are located in Warangal. Of the 28 beedi manufacturing units, as many as 22 are in Warangal while Jangaon and Parkal have five and one respectively. The tanning and leather works occupy the first place among the non-agricultural undertakings and all the fifteen units are claimed by Warangal. Similarly, the general engineering and automobile industry and iron and steel works numbering thirteen and four respectively, which occupy a no mean place among the non-agricultural undertakings, are located in Warangal. Again, of the ten saw mills, six are in Warangal and the remaining four are shared equally by Mahbubabad and Jangaon. Warangal taluk also claims a timber unit, a ceramic and chemical unit and three furniture units. Apart from these, there are 27 units with diverse functions concentrated in Warangal (20) and Jangaon (7).

An analysis of the table at Annexure 27 reveals that there are 128 industrial units in Warangal taluk followed rather distantly by Jangaon and Mahbubabad with 33 and 11 units respectively. The remaining four units are shared equally by Parkal and Narasampet.

Industrial estate, Warangal:

A medium-sized industrial estate was established at Warangal in 1958. The estate consists of 22 ready-made factory units of four different types. The units are provided with facilities of power and water. The important products from the units, accommodated in the estate are cast-iron works, builders' hardware, rice mill huller screens, axle shafts,

caffeine, wood products like electrical casings and cappings, conduit pipes, barbed fences, mesh netting, stainless steel products, dry paints, varnishes, radio parts and weights and measures. While the total capital outlay of the estate as on the 31st of March 1966 was Rs. 17.68 lakhs, the investment by the industrialists on machinery and equipment and working capital was Rs. 7.30 lakhs. The turnover during 1966-67 in respect of the twenty units stood at Rs. 6.60 lakhs.

Assisted Private Industrial Estate, Jangaon:

Besides the industrial estate, an assisted private industrial estate was established at Jangaon at a cost of Rs. 2.07 lakhs in 1961 over an area of twelve hectares. The estate can accommodate 48 units of different types with scope for further expansion. Under this scheme, the Government, besides providing facilities like electricity and water-supply, constructed roads, servicing workshops and the like amenities to the units located in the estate, while the prospective unit holders will have to construct factory buildings availing themselves of the financial assistance extended by the State Financial Corporation. The important products from this estate are G. I. buckets, conduit pipes, blue cut tacks, polythene bags, wood and sheet furniture, alluminium utensils, paints, plastic articles, biscuits, confectionary and agricultural implements.

Cottage industries:

Handloom weaving is an important cottage industry of the district. The notable centres of weaving are Hanamkonda, Karimabad, Urus, Shaimpete (Shyampet), Waddepalle and Kazipet. The main products from this district, which have a unique place among the products of handloom industry, are Chutki or Talia Rumals (a piece of ornamental cloth woven in big size after knotting and dyeing the yarn according to the design required) and Mutaka tasar (a kind of silk used as loin cloth). Silk weaving is also carried on by a considerable number of weavers. The important items of silk products are Cholkhana, taffeta cloth (a plain woven cloth), Mutaka Madipanchas (a small piece of silk cloth used as loin cloth), Chutki and solid border saris. While tasar weaving is confined to Hasanparthy, the other products of handloom and spinning are done almost in the entire district. As much as 85 per cent of the total products are consumed in the State and the balance is exported to the neighbouring States of Maharashtra and Mysore. Carpet weaving in the district comprising woollen pile carpets, rugs and durries (a thick cotton piece used as bed-sheet) enjoyed a considerable market in Europe. The important places in the district engaged in carpet making from times immemorial are Matwada, Rangasipeta, Karimabad and Urus. Cumbly weaving is also not uncommon in the district and it is carried on especially by the Kurma families.

As early as 1933, the Nizam's Government, which gave great support for the preservation and development of handloom industry on which about three per cent of the total population of the Dominions depended for livelihood, appointed a special officer for undertaking a survey of this industry. However, after Independence the magnitude of the problem was even more fully realised by the Government leading to the implementation of various ameliorative measures such as the grant of liberal financial assistance and the provision of training facilities to artisans in improved and modern techniques.

According to the Census of 1961, as many as 35,867 persons were pursuing the occupation of spinning, weaving, knitting and dyeing in the district. There were as on the 31st of March 1967, 53 co-operative handloom societies in the district with a membership of 21,797 and a paid-up share capital of Rs. 4.33 lakhs. The annual production of these societies was estimated at Rs. 52.51 lakhs.

The Industries Department has implemented a number of schemes for training the artisans in rural arts, crafts and industries of the district. Those important among them are the Village Industries Artisans' Training Centre at Warangal, the Rural Arts, Crafts and Industries Centre at Mulug, the Integrated Training-cum-Production Centre at Narasampet, the Peripatetic Demonstration Unit in tape weaving at Parkal, the Model Blacksmithy and the Model Carpentry centres at Warangal and the Tape Weaving and Demonstration-cum-Production centres at Nekkonda (Nekonda), Ghanapur (Ghanpur) and Edunu-thula in the district. Of these, the Model Blacksmithy and the Model Carpentry centres, which were ordered for closure in 1965 were, however, continued as production centres discontinuing their training programmes in view of their satisfactory performance. The other training centres functioning in the Block areas under the Industries Department and the Rural Arts, Crafts and Industries Programme have since been reorganised and a District Level Training Centre was established at Warangal in 1965 to serve the needs of the district.

Simultaneously, to provide better marketing for the handicraft goods manufactured by various handicraft centres, co-operative societies and individuals, the Government established one sales emporium at Warangal in 1959 at a cost of Rs. 25,000. The value of goods sold in this centre during 1967 stood at Rs. 11,409. In order to improve the quality of the handicrafts, a scheme known as Quality Marking was sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 14,830 and implemented in the district in 1962. The Quality Marking unit established in the district is equipped with laboratory equipment for testing the quality of raw material used in the manufacture of handicraft goods. It has so far covered seven handicrafts, namely, (1) woollen pile carpets, (2) cotton

bed durries, (3) cotton floor durries, (4) silver filigree, (5) Himroo, (6) artistic brassware and (7) coir articles. The value of goods processed through this scheme in 1967 stood at Rs. 2.06 lakhs.

Dyeing and printing:

Dyeing is carried on to some extent in the district, but the water of the district is said to be saltish and unsuitable for dyeing purposes. Hand block printing is also carried on by some Bhowsar dyers. But at present, only a few families are subsisting on this industry. There is a Dyers' and Printers' Industrial Co-operative Society at Warangal with a membership of 425 and a paid-up share capital of Rs. 5,583.

Leather industry:

The district has been very important for the leather industry even from the early years of this century. This industry is largely pursued by the Charmakar community. According to the Census of 1961, as many as 8,303 persons were engaged in leather industry. The Industries Department has been running Training-cum-Production Centre in tanning at Eturunagaram and Katrepalle and a Common Facility Centre in leather goods at Mahbubabad. While the tanning scheme envisages imparting training to village artisans in the use of modern tools and appliances in tanning, the leather goods scheme provides facilities in manufacturing goods by the use of improved tools and appliances. There are now twenty co-operative societies of tanning and leather industries with a membership of 704. The important among them are (1) the Gudur Tanners' Industrial Co-operative Society at Gudur, (2) the Shoemakers' Industrial Co-operative Society at Hanamkonda, (3) the Tanners' Industrial Co-operative Society at Enumamula and (4) the Charmodyogi Tanners' Industrial Co-operative Societies at Jangaon, Khilesapuram, Matwada, Shaimpete, Nandanam, Deshaipeta and Dornakal. Of the twenty societies, seventeen received financial assistance to the tune of Rs. 1.98 lakhs as loans and Rs. 1.08 lakhs as grants.

Pottery:

The other cottage industry followed next only to leather is pottery and brickmaking. According to the Census of 1961, there were 5,273 persons engaged in pottery and related works. The principal castes pursuing this industry are the Kummaras and Harijans. There are nine co-operative societies functioning in the district. Of them, eight received financial assistance to the tune of Rs. 60,000. A Peripatetic Demonstration Centre in village pottery was also organised recently at Parkal by the Industries Department for the benefit of the local artisans.

Carpentry:

According to the Census of 1961, 4,321 persons were engaged in carpentry and related works. As the district abounds in forest wealth, there is every possibility of further expansion of this industry. There is a Common Facility Centre in carpentry at Penchikalpet in the district for the benefit of village artisans. Some artisans formed themselves into co-operative societies and there are now fifteen such societies in the district. Of these societies, seven received financial assistance to the tune of Rs. 54,727. The value of production from five societies during 1965-66 stood at Rs. 9,120.

Tailoring, dress and garment making:

A considerable number of persons in the district is engaged in this occupation. According to the Census of 1961, there were 4,660 persons engaged in this occupation. There are at present eight training centres in tailoring, dressmaking and embroidery works run by the Industries Department in the district. There are two tailoring societies functioning in the district. Some of the other important industries employing varying number of persons are basketry and related works (6,067), gold and silver smithy (3,016), bricklayers, plasterers and masons (2,741), cheroot, cigar and beedi makers (2,497) and blacksmithy (1,999).

Industrial co-operatives:

As on the 31st of March 1967, there were 119 industrial co-operative societies in the district with a membership of 4,219 and a paid-up share capital of Rs. 1.22 lakhs. Of them, ninety-six came under the purview of the Khadi and Village Industries Board, six under the Handicrafts Board and the remaining seventeen are of various types of industries. These societies had a total membership of 3,948 with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 1.39 lakhs. Of them, seven were financed to the tune of Rs. 7,085 in the form of loans and grants by the Andhra Pradesh Khadi and Village Industries Board, the State and Central Governments, the Central Social Welfare Board and other agencies. Ninety-six persons were provided with employment and the goods produced by the said societies during 1966-67 were valued at Rs. 3.13 lakhs.

Industrial potentialities for future development:

Agriculture is the main stay of the people of this district and, therefore, the proper utilisation of natural resources and agricultural wealth would go a long way in industrial development. The detailed field surveys conducted by the Small Industries Service Institute, Hyderabad, and also the studies by the National Council of Applied Economic Research, Delhi, revealed that the district could be made the home of a

variety of small scale industries. According to the Small Industries Service Institute's Report, the industries that could be set up on the basis of natural resources (especially the Sundra wood, splints and veneers in which the district is abounding) are a unit of Katha manufacturing at Mulug and a match factory at Warangal. Under the light engineering works, the items that could be profitably taken up (preferably in and around Warangal in view of the better local advantages) are agricultural implements, builders' hardware, G.I. buckets, steel trunks, tinman rivets, aluminium hollow-ware, bicycle parts and accessories and spare parts for the rice mills, the demand for which is likely to increase considerably in the coming years. Among others offering bright prospects of development are bakelite electrical accessories, glass-beads, tyre-retreading, ready-made garments and type-foundry. Further intensive investigations may reveal possibilities for the establishment of units like wood preservation plant, wool processing plant and manufacture of cement or other products based on the availability of limestone in the district. The National Council of Applied Economic Research at Delhi has, among others, recommended the establishment of a pulp and paper industry and a barium chemical industry in this district.

Labour and employers' organisations :

There were 27 labour and five employers' organisations in the district at the close of 1967. While the main objectives of the labour societies are to secure better conditions of work, payment of real wages and the improvement of economic and social conditions of labour as a whole, the employers' organisations aim at protecting what they regard as the proper and rightful interests of the management through mutual settlement or arbitration.

Welfare of the industrial labour :

There are a number of Central and State Acts in force in the district for the purpose of promoting the working conditions, payment of minimum wages and general welfare of the industrial labour class. They are the Workmen's Compensation Act of 1923, the Indian Trade Unions Act of 1926, the Payment of Wages Act of 1936, the Employment of Children Act of 1938, the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act of 1946, the Industrial Disputes Act of 1947, the Factories Act of 1948, the Minimum Wages Act of 1948, the Employees' State Insurance Act of 1948 as amended by the Act of 1967, the Employees' Provident Fund Act of 1952, the Working Journalists (Conditions of Service) and Miscellaneous Provisions Act of 1955, the Motor Transport Workers' Act of 1961, the Maternity Benefit Act of 1961 and the Payment of Bonus Act of 1965. The only State enactment enforced, however, is the

Andhra Pradesh Shops and Establishments Act of 1966. All the Central enactments, except the Employees' State Insurance Act of 1948 and the Provident Fund Act of 1952, are administered by the Labour Commissioner and the Chief Inspector of Factories with the assistance of departmental officers.

The Workmen's Compensation Act of 1923 imposes an obligation on the employers to pay compensation to the workers for accidents arising from and in the course of employment resulting in death or total, partial or temporary disablement. It is also payable for some occupational diseases. During 1966-67, a sum of Rs. 35,430 was paid as compensation in the district.

Similarly, the Indian Trade Unions Act of 1926, as amended subsequently, aims at conferring legal and corporate status on the registered trade unions. By the end of 1967, there were 27 registered trade unions in the district.

The Payment of Wages Act of 1936, as successively amended in 1937, 1957, 1964 and 1965, is implemented in so far as factories are concerned by the Regional Inspector of Factories, while in respect of industrial establishments, it is enforced by the District Inspector of Labour and the Assistant Inspectors of Labour.

The Employment of Children Act was passed in 1938 to remove the abuses arising out of the employment of children in workshops which are outside the scope of factory legislation. It regulates the employment of children in occupations connected with the transport of passengers, goods or mails by the railways as well as by any port authority.

The Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act of 1946 was passed with a view to minimising friction between the workers and the management in industrial establishments. It provides for the framing and the certification of standing orders in all industrial establishments employing hundred or more workers. The Act was extended in 1966 to the establishments employing fifty or more workers and now covers all industrial establishments in the district.

The Industrial Disputes Act of 1947, as amended subsequently, provides for the settlement of disputes and other allied matters like the constitution of works committees. The Labour Officer at Warangal, whose jurisdiction extends over Khammam district also, has been notified as the Conciliation Officer. The Labour Court and the Industrial Tribunal at Hyderabad are the adjudicating authorities.

The Andhra Pradesh Shops and Establishments Act of 1966, which repealed the Andhra Pradesh (Andhra area) Shops and Establishments Act of 1947 and the Andhra Pradesh (Telangana area) Shops and Establishments Act of 1951 and came into force on the 15th of June 1967, provides for the regulation of the conditions of work in shops, restaurants, theatres and commercial and other establishments. The Act has been extended to the municipalities of Warangal and Jangaon and Panchayats of Narasampet, Parkal, Mulug, Mahbubabad and Dornakal. The number of prosecutions launched in this district for violation of the provisions of the said Act in 1967 stood at 229.

The main object of the Factories Act of 1948 is to ensure the provision of adequate safety measures and the promotion of the welfare of the workers employed in the factories. It applies to all establishments employing ten or more workers where power is used and to others employing twenty or more workers. The number of convictions for violation of the provisions of the said Act in the district during 1966-67 stood at 14.

The Minimum Wages Act of 1948 enjoins on the Government the responsibility for the fixation of minimum wages for employments specified in Part I or II of the schedule of the Act. Minimum wages are also fixed for employment in agriculture. The number of workers employed in different establishments during 1966-67 is shown in Annexure 28.

The Employees' Provident Fund Act of 1952, enforced by the Provident Fund Inspector in the district, provides for the institution of provident fund for employees working in factories and other establishments. The Act is applicable to all factories and other establishments falling under any 'notified' industry. The categories of establishments covered by the Act with the number of subscribers are indicated in Annexure 29.

The welfare of labour is also promoted by the conduct of workers' education classes under the Workers' Education Scheme sponsored by the Union Ministry of Labour in 1959 with the object of imparting necessary training to workers so as to make them better trade unionists, citizens and workers. In this district, the important institutions covered by the scheme are the Government Hospital, Health Department, Azam Jahi Mills, Electricity Department and State Bank of Hyderabad, all in Warangal. So far 46 worker-teachers and 5,425 workers were trained in the district. A Labour Welfare Centre providing recreational, educational and other facilities to the workers is functioning at Warangal. The centre has six sections, namely, (1) adult education, (2) nursery education, (3) health, (4) social work for women, (5) games and

(6) cinema, all manned by regular staff with a supervising officer. There is also an industrial housing colony at Warangal, the tenements of which are allotted to the industrial workers of the city at subsidised rates of rent.

The Employees' State Insurance Scheme is an important social security measure designed to promote the health of the industrial workers by providing for medical treatment to them and their families, arranging for the periodical payments to the sick and also to the dependents of workers who die as a result of injury sustained during the performance of duties. It applies to employees drawing a pay up to Rs. 500 a month working in factories using power and employing twenty workers and above. The cash benefit, the most important aspect of the scheme, is directly administered by the Employees' State Insurance Corporation through the State Medical Department. In-patient and out-patient treatment is given through various E.S. I. dispensaries established exclusively for insured persons and by way of reservation of beds in the Government and specialised hospitals wherever the former are not constructed. The expenditure involved is shared by the Employees' State Insurance Corporation and the State Government in the ratio of 7:1. About 5,000 employees in the district were covered by the scheme and as on the 31st of March 1967, a sum of Rs. 3.04 lakhs was paid to the insured.

CHAPTER VI

BANKING, TRADE AND COMMERCE

History of indigenous banking system :

The system of ancient indigenous banking in the district, though obscure in details, was certainly far remote from the organised banking of the present day. It was the wealthy section of the society which acted as indigenous banker and dominated the credit structure of the rural areas. The credit requirements of the cultivators were met by Sahukars who were essentially traders and operated on their own or borrowed funds.

Role of private money-lenders and financiers :

It is difficult to draw a line of distinction between the role played by the indigenous banker and money-lender in the past. Some of the richer castes such as the Vaisyas, however, carried on business by pooling resources of their members and utilising them in productive activity. Besides these, affluent ryots as well as some petty merchants were also financing industrial and agricultural activities. The merchants advanced money to the ryots on condition that the crops grown should be sold through them at a price already settled, obviously to the disadvantage of the ryots. The rich landlords constituted the great bulk of creditors in the rural areas, while the Vaisyas, Marwaris and petty merchants dominated the urban sector.

Rural indebtedness and extent to which usury is prevalent :

Rural indebtedness is a problem faced by this district over many years. Various enquiries were instituted during the reign of Asaf Jah VII to assess the causes of rural indebtedness and estimate the volume of rural debt. The earliest enquiry was made by S. Kesava Iyengar during 1929-30. He enquired into the causes and extent to which registered landholders in the State were dispossessed of their holdings during the preceding twenty years and the extent to which the then existing landholders were indebted. For the purpose of enquiry, twelve villages were selected, namely, Kondur (Konduru), Ghanapuram (Ghanpur), Katapur (Katapuram), Gudur, Chinna Nagavaram (Chinna Nagaram), Ammapalem, Gokanapalli (Gokinepalle), Thenkalla (Tanikalla), Bheemavaram, Achutapuram, Banigandlapad (Banigandlapadu) and Ramavaram. The last six villages are now in Khammam district. Separate statistics were compiled especially for debts incurred

against mortgage of lands. The enquiry revealed that out of forty-eight such cases of debt, thirteen were for the payment of co-operative society debts, ten for household expenses, nine for accumulation, seven for marriage expenses, two for revenue payment, one for tenancy dues and two for other purposes. In only four cases debt was incurred for cultivation expenses. These few cases also were on account of working expenses rather than capital outlay. The debt on land mortgages worked out to 51.8 per cent of the estimated value of the land. As for debts other than land mortgages, the average per indebted family worked out to Rs. 180-6-2, while the average per resident family (including land mortgage debt) stood at Rs. 103-4-7. Of these debts numbering 1,190, as many as 681 were based on personal security, 333 on crop security, 35 on both personal and crop security, 127 on personal service and the remaining 14 on other securities. The last but one was a feature of serfdom prevalent in the district. Further, an analysis revealed that debts for household expenses constituted the highest number with 447 cases, followed by 230 towards marriage expenses, 268 for cultivation expenses, 47 for land revenue, 16 for tenancy dues and 79 for non-agricultural business. While the cases of accumulation were 66, the miscellaneous cases constituted 37.

Again in 1937, the Government directed S. M. Bharucha to conduct an enquiry into the agricultural indebtedness in the Dominions. He selected some villages in every district for the purpose. The survey revealed that when all the resident Pattadars, inclusive of their families in the selected villages, were taken into account, the debt on an average worked out to Rs. 187-8-0 per Pattadar and when only Pattadars in debt were taken into consideration, it stood at Rs. 390-13-10. The burden per acre was Rs. 10-0-8 whereas the average revenue assessment per acre then was Rs. 1-13-0. On the population basis, the debt per acre worked out to Rs. 10-0-8 or Rs. 187.5 per Pattadar. Obviously every acre of land had a burden roughly six times the assessment and almost every agricultural family was indebted to the extent of Rs. 390-13-10. Thus the incidence of such debt was Rs. 30 per head.

The next enquiry into the various aspects of the rural economy in this region was made again by Kesava Iyengar in 1949. For the purpose of the enquiry he selected nine villages in this district, viz., (1) Abbayapalem (Mahbubabad), (2) Chinnaraopet, (3) Raiparthy (Warangal), (4) Venkatapur (Mulug), (5) Siripuram, (6) Purana Palvancha, (7) Nellipaka, (8) Karepalle and (9) Chintakani, the last five villages now form part of the Khammam district. After intensive investigations he concluded that the average debt per resident family in this district was Rs. 169-6-0, while for the entire Dominions it worked out to Rs. 151-7-0. The average debt on land security per indebted family was Rs. 349-4-0 which worked out to Rs. 10-5-0 per acre. The debt on

other securities per indebted family was estimated at Rs. 325-0-0. The enquiry also revealed that the agricultural classes in this district borrowed greatly for unproductive purposes like meeting household expenses, celebrating marriages, repayment of old debts and social and religious expenses. The rates of interest generally varied in proportion to the credit worthiness and the status of the borrower, though factors like fertility and value of his lands also weighed consideration. In the case of well-to-do and punctual repayers, the money-lenders charged interest from 6 to 12 per cent and at the other extreme where the land was poor and the debtor was chin-deep in debt, it ranged from 36 to 50 per cent. The causes of indebtedness, however, were many though chief among them were (1) uneconomical landholdings, (2) recurring loss of cattle, (3) insecurity of crops, (4) extravagant expenditure on marriages and other social and domestic ceremonies and above all (4) exploitation by the money-lenders.

Various legislative measures were enacted to protect the agriculturists from exploitation by the money-lenders. The first such measure enforced in 1932 was known as the Agricultural Debtors' Relief and Prevention of Usury Regulation of 1341 F. (1932). This provided special concessions to the agriculturists in suits for recovery of loans and the redemption of mortgages and, at the same time, laid down statutory limits on the interest to be charged. The other important measures were the Land Alienation Regulation of 1934 (1343F.), subsequently replaced by the Act of 1940 (1349 F.) and the Debt Conciliation Act of 1940 (1349 F.). Of these, the earlier enactment sought to check the alienation of the lands into the hands of the non-agriculturists, while the latter aimed at an amicable settlement between the agriculturist and his creditor through the conciliation boards constituted for the purpose. The far reaching effect of the later Act was that Boards were authorised to declare all debts as discharged in the event of failure to submit the statements by the creditors when called upon to do so. Similarly, the Money Lenders' Act of 1940 (1349F.), which superseded the earlier regulation, namely, the Agricultural Debtors' Relief and Prevention of Usury Regulation of 1932 (1341F.) aimed at checking the glaring mal-practices by making the registration and licensing of the lending business compulsory. A study of the working of these measures, however, showed that they met with little success in dealing with the agricultural indebtedness and there was no other alternative than to increase institutional credit. In fact, the district has, among other agencies, a network of co-operative institutions catering to the financial requirements of the agriculturists.

Commercial banks:

The commercial banks are the most important financial agencies for mopping up the savings of the community and making them available

for productive purposes. The first bank opened at Warangal as early as 1933 was the branch of the Central Bank of India. Next came the branch of the State Bank of Hyderabad in 1943. It is only after 1953 that the other banks opened their branches in the district. There are now twelve such banks, the details of which are given in the statement at Annexure 30. These banks accept current, savings, recurring and fixed deposits and the interest offered thereon varies from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent depending on the period and the nature of deposits. These amounts are in turn advanced for productive investment. Financial assistance is also extended to the agriculturists against the security of agricultural produce. These institutions are playing a vital role in the general economic development of the district.

Postal savings banks:

Besides their normal functions, the post offices also provide banking facilities. Unlike banks, the post offices accept small amounts as deposits and it is the middle income group which mainly avails itself of these facilities. As on the 31st of March 1968, there were 173 post offices in the district which dealt in banking. There was a marked increase in the volume of savings in the district in recent years as the total deposits rose from Rs. 21.05 lakhs in 1964 to Rs. 39.57 lakhs in 1967.

National small savings scheme:

In order to implement developmental schemes, it was felt necessary to augment the financial resources by mobilising the small savings of the middle income groups of the society which were hitherto untapped for such purposes. It was in the wake of such realisation that a nationwide campaign of small savings was launched and since 1957, the scheme made many rapid strides in attracting large deposits. The deposits from the district under different schemes, namely, National Savings Certificates, Post Office Savings Bank Certificates, Cumulative Time Deposits, National Defence Certificates, Defence Deposit Certificates and Annuity Certificates stood at Rs. 44.73 lakhs in 1967. For details, Annexure 31 may be consulted. In 1965, the district also invested an amount of Rs. 25,300 in the National Defence Loans and 864.800 grams of gold in the National Defence Gold Bonds (1980) issued by the Reserve Bank of India.

Evolution of the co-operative movement in the district:

Although the co-operative movement in the rest of the country was started in the first decade of the present century when for the first time the Co-operative Credit Societies Act was passed in 1904, the Nizam's Government adopted in the beginning an attitude of aloofness. Later

when the Government realised that no longer could it be a mere spectator and the economic improvement of the agriculturists lay in organising such a movement, a legislative measure known as the Hyderabad Co-operative Credit Societies Act II was enacted in 1914. The Act envisaged the formation of societies for providing rural credit and encouraging, at the same time, thrift among the rural population. The movement, which has had 55 years of chequered career, falls into three broad but distinctive phases; the first phase starting from the year of enactment in 1914 to 1940, the second covering the period from 1941 to 1948 and the third from 1949.

The first phase witnessed a slow growth of the credit societies in the district and when the progress was not to the desired extent, the original Act was amended making provision for the formation of non-credit co-operative societies. As an experiment, marketing was undertaken on a modest scale in some selected centres. The movement could not progress due mainly to the economic depression and a crash in agricultural prices. As a result many societies fell into arrears to the District Co-operative Central Banks and several of them became dormant. The Hyderabad Co-operative Finance Enquiry Committee set up in 1934, which enquired into the financial aspect of the movement, came up with a number of recommendations. In order to overcome these impediments, the committee recommended for State assistance to co-operative central banks on liberal terms for meeting the credit requirements of the primary societies. Thus with the Government coming to the rescue of the central banks, much of the later period of this phase saw the resuscitation of the movement. By the end of June 1940, there were 269 societies in the district with a membership of 7,792.

During the second phase, with scarcity conditions prevalent in the post-war period, the responsibility for the distribution of essential commodities like food grains, sugar, kerosene and cloth devolved on most of these societies. Besides, new societies like Taluk Development Unions were formed in almost all the taluks. It was during this period that a novel experiment was made by forming Grain Banks, a unique type of society, which perhaps did not catch the popular imagination elsewhere in the country. These banks accept grains as subscription from the members and in turn help the agriculturists.

During the third phase, it was seen that there was a phenomenal growth of non-agricultural societies. The important among them were the weavers' societies and industrial co-operatives. Further, a number of federated societies such as the Federation of Industrial Co-operatives and the Federation of Labour Co-operatives came into existence. A Central Land Mortgage Bank was also formed at Hyderabad for providing long term credit and all primary land mortgage societies were affiliated to this bank.

Thus the fifty-five years that have rolled by since the first enactment in 1914, witnessed a slow but steady increase in the number of societies in the district. As on the 31st of March 1968, there were in all 903 societies with a membership of 1.55 lakhs and a share capital of Rs. 56.09 lakhs. For detailed particulars, the statement at Annexure 32 may be consulted.

Co-operative organisations :

In the initial stages, the primary societies financed their members from their own deposits and, to some extent, with loans from the Government. As these sources proved inadequate, the need was felt for an agency which could attract deposits from the urban areas and employ them in financing the primary societies. The Hyderabad Central Co-operative Bank was started in 1915 in the State with a working capital of Rs. 94,607-8-0. As this institution could not cope with the demand from the vast number of societies that had come into existence by then, it was felt that the establishment of co-operative central banks for each district would be a good solution to the problem. Accordingly, one co-operative central bank was opened in 1917 at Warangal and in course of time, two more banks were established, one at Mahbubabad and the other at Khammam (Khammamett). While the last one is limited to Khammam district on its formation as a separate revenue district, the other one was merged with the Warangal District Co-operative Central Bank in 1954. The Warangal District Co-operative Central Bank had a paid -up share capital of Rs 12.18 lakhs with a membership of 1,345 during 1967-68.

Primary co-operative credit societies :

Primary agricultural credit societies, patterned on Raiffeisen Societies of Germany and also Luzzatti System of Italy, constitute the bulk of the co-operative organisation. They are organised with unlimited liability and the membership consists mostly of the agriculturists. These societies provide short and long term credit to the agriculturists at low rates of interest and also supply the agricultural requirements of the members. During the post-war period, some of these societies undertook distribution of controlled commodities like food grains, sugar, kerosene and cloth. They are now the main avenues for the distribution of chemical manures, improved seeds and modern agricultural implements to the agriculturists in the district. The main source of finance for these societies is the District Co-operative Central Bank. Occasionally, special assistance is given by the Government towards the construction of godowns in the rural areas. After the integration of the State with the Indian Union, there was a phenomenal growth of these institutions in the district and as on the 31st of March 1968, they stood at 545 (including Multipurpose Co-operative Societies) with a total membership of 15,000 and a share capital of Rs. 7.16 lakhs.

Rural banks:

While the primary co-operative credit societies mainly dispensed credit in the rural areas and the commercial banks concentrated their activities in the urban areas, the sphere of rural savings was left uncovered by any institution. The All India Rural Credit Survey Committee of 1956 emphasised the dire need for drawing into the national pool the small savings of a large number of farmers through the organisation of rural banks. These banks are modelled after the commercial banks and perform all their functions. As on the 31st of March 1968, there were seven rural banks in the district and they succeeded in mobilising the savings of the rural community and channelling the same for rural development. These banks advance short and medium term loans against security of jewellery or agricultural produce and also extend all banking facilities to their members. They also undertake the distribution of chemical fertilizers.

Large-sized societies:

An important recommendation of the All India Rural Credit Survey Committee related to the establishment of large-sized co-operative societies with large but compact areas of operation, limited liability, State partnership and paid management. The programme, taken up in the first instance during 1956-57 on a pilot basis in some selected taluks of certain districts, was extended to this district also. The main objective of these institutions is to meet adequately the credit requirements of the rural householders pursuing agricultural operations. As on the 31st of March 1968, there were sixteen such societies in the district.

Land mortgage banks:

Agriculture, like any other industry, requires both short and long term finance. One of the greatest problems confronting the agriculturists in the past has been the lack of financial accommodation for fairly long periods. In the early times, long term credit was met by the rural credit societies by utilising the funds earmarked for short terms. It was, however, soon realised that this method of extending long term credit was not free from risk. An effective solution was provided by the formation of separate institutions known as the Land Mortgage Banks for long term credit. As on the 31st of March 1968, there were six such banks functioning in the district. While these banks borrow funds from the Central Land Mortgage Bank at Hyderabad to which they are affiliated, they, in turn, advance loans on the mortgage of agricultural lands as well as houses. The repayment is spread over a period of ten to fifteen years. Though loans were given in the initial period for the discharge of prior debts, assistance is, however, provided now only for the improvement of lands, sinking of new wells,

repairs to old wells and purchase of agricultural implements and allied machinery.

Grain banks:

The main objective of forming grain banks was to assist the agriculturists by providing credit in kind. The subscription towards the share capital of the members consists of grains only. As on the 31st of March 1968, there were 143 banks in the district.

Non-agricultural credit societies:

Non-agricultural credit societies with limited liability are organised in the district to serve the credit needs mostly of urban traders, merchants, wage-earners, employers and other fixed income groups who are subjected to the usurious rates of interest charged by the private money-lenders. At the end of 1967-68, there were 31 such societies, of which 26 were employees' societies and the remaining five were urban banks. The urban banks issue loans on personal security as well as security of jewellery, mortgage of immovable property and agricultural produce. They also undertake discounting of cheques and collection of bills.

Other types of societies:

Significant among other types of societies functioning in the district are weavers' societies (44), milk supply societies (41), labour contract societies (19), housing societies (11), joint farming societies (3), forest coupe societies and collective farming societies (2 each). Also, with a view to ameliorate the economic conditions of the tribals in the district, two societies in the co-operative fold were formed. The handloom societies receive financial assistance from the Government.

Life and general insurance business:

Prior to the nationalisation of life insurance in 1956, some of the joint stock banks were sharing the insurance business in the district. The branch office of the Life Insurance Corporation at Warangal, which is functioning ever since the business was nationalised, has jurisdiction over the entire district. It procures new business in its area of operation, collects premiums, assists the policy holders and supervises the work of the field staff. There has been a spectacular progress in the volume of business which rose from Rs. 1.13 crores in 1962 to Rs. 1.57 crores by 1966-67. For details regarding the number of policies issued and the sum assured from 1962 to 1967, the statement at Annexure 33 may be consulted. In 1964, the corporation entered into general insurance business which includes fire, marine, motor and miscellaneous insurance and secured a premium income of Rs. 36,342 during the years from 1964 to 1967.

The only other insurance company dealing in general insurance business having its branch in the district is the Hindustan Ideal Insurance Company Limited. Some other companies, which secure business through their representatives stationed in the district, are the New India Assurance Company Ltd., the Hindustan General Insurance Society Ltd., the Home Insurance Company Ltd., the British India General Insurance Company Ltd., the Co-operative General Insurance Society Ltd., and the Madras Motor General Insurance Company. These companies transact business in fire, motor, marine, fidelity guarantee and insurance against burglary and other miscellaneous types.

State assistance to industrial development:

State assistance to industries is extended under the Hyderabad State Aid to (Small Scale & Cottage) Industries Act of 1956. The assistance assumes the form of loans, subscription to shares, guarantee of cash credit, overdraft or fixed advance facilities with banks and guarantee of minimum return on the investment. Assistance is also rendered for the purchase of land, machinery and raw materials. While the Assistant Director of Industries and the District Collector are competent to sanction loans in individual cases up to a limit of Rs. 1,000/- and Rs. 2,000/- respectively, loans exceeding Rs. 2,000/- and below Rs. 3,000/- are sanctioned by the Director of Industries. In all other cases of over and above Rs. 3,000/-, the Government is competent to accord sanction. During 1966-67, loans amounting to Rs. 24,800/- were sanctioned to 113 units by the Assistant Director of Industries, Warangal. Besides the Industries Department and commercial banks, agencies like the Andhra Pradesh State Financial Corporation, the Andhra Pradesh Small Scale Industrial Development Corporation Ltd., the National Small Industries Corporation and the Andhra Pradesh Khadi and Village Industries Board have been extending financial assistance for the development of the existing industries and also for setting up of new industries. The activities of each of these agencies in so far as they relate to this district are discussed below.

Andhra Pradesh State Financial Corporation:

The corporation established under the State Financial Corporations Act of 1951 came into existence in 1956. It extends financial assistance to the existing industries and for setting up of new industries. The loan amount sanctioned ranges from Rs. 10,000 to 10,00,000 and in the case of public limited companies and co-operative societies, the maximum limit extends to Rs. 20,00,000. Generally, the repayment of the loan is spread over a period of ten to twelve years. At the close of March 1968, the corporation gave thirteen loans amounting to Rs. 25.10 lakhs to various industries in the district.

Andhra Pradesh Small Scale Industrial Development Corporation Ltd. :

The corporation was registered in March 1961 under the Companies Act of 1956 with its head office at Hyderabad. It gives financial assistance to small scale industries in the shape of contribution towards the share capital and maintaining raw material service centres. The loans are generally repayable over a period of twelve years. The corporation has so far granted loans to two units in the district. It has now suspended sanctioning loans to small scale industries as the commercial banks have started providing assistance to them on liberal terms.

National Small Industries Corporation Ltd. :

The National Small Industries Corporation set up at Delhi by the Government of India helps small scale units by supplying both indigenous and imported machinery on hire purchase basis. The repayment of the loan is spread over a period of five to seven years depending upon the grade of the machinery supplied. Besides, it assists small scale industries by guaranteeing credit advances made by the banks. By the end of March 1967, the corporation provided assistance in the shape of machinery and equipment valued at Rs. 1.58 lakhs to sixteen small scale units in the district. During the intensive campaign conducted by the corporation from the 14th to the 21st of April 1967 at Hyderabad, applications were received from 97 different units, of which applications in respect of 28 units were accepted for the supply of machinery valued at Rs. 8.49 lakhs.

Andhra Pradesh Khadi and Village Industries Board:

The Andhra Pradesh Khadi and Village Industries Board provides assistance mainly to industrial co-operatives, registered institutions and individuals in the form of loans and grants for the development of Khadi and village industries. At the beginning of April 1968, an amount of Rs. 9.87 lakhs was sanctioned as loans and Rs. 2.33 lakhs as grants to 78 institutions in the district. The board receives its developmental funds from the All India Khadi and Village Industries Commission, Bombay, an autonomous body set up under an Act of Parliament.

Currency and coinage:

Prior to the currency reforms initiated in A.D. 1855 by Sir Salar Jung I, the then Prime Minister of the former Hyderabad State, coining was done in several private mints scattered over different parts of the State, resulting in a confusing multiplicity of coins in circulation and extensive debasement of coinage. These evils became so pronounced that in A.D. 1857 all such private mints were abolished and the mint established by the Government became the only authorised institution

in the State. The public were permitted to bring their own bullion to the mint for conversion into coins on payment of seigniorage thereon. This practice was, however, stopped in 1901 partly on account of assay difficulties and partly in order to reserve all the minting profits to the Government. From A.D. 1857 till the establishment of the mint at its present location, the currency had a chequered career because there were no less than 24 denominations in circulation in the erstwhile Nizam's Dominions. However, with the introduction of the Charminar Coins in 1904, the Hyderabad Currency was, for the first time, placed on a sound footing. The machine-made coins in general were called Mahbubia Sicca and later as Osmania Sicca. With the minting of coins undertaken by the Government, the supply was regulated so as to prevent serious fluctuations in their exchange value with the British Government currency. The Hyderabad Currency Act III of 1321 F. fixed the rate of exchange between the O.S. and B.G. currency. Along with the handmade silver coins, copper coins made of an admixture of lead and copper were also in circulation. The Mahbubia coins made of copper and bronze were of three denominations, namely, one, two and three pies whereas the Osmania coins made of the same metal were only in two denominations, namely, two and six pies. The nickelled one anna coin introduced in 1919 was in circulation till 1956.

Under the Hyderabad Paper Currency Act No. II of 1327 F. (1918) which provided for the issue and regulation of paper currency, a paper currency department was set up in 1918. The first paper currency issued for circulation was of two denominations, namely, hundred and ten rupee notes followed by five and one rupee notes in the subsequent years. Even after the Police Action, the Hyderabad currency along with the Indian currency was in circulation till December 1956 when they were finally withdrawn and the circulation restricted only to the Indian currency. Under the recent Currency Reforms Act of 1957, decimal system was adopted and all earlier coins were replaced with new coins like paisa. There are also currency notes with values ranging from one to thousand rupees. The most commonly used are one, two, five, ten and hundred rupee notes.

Course of trade:

The important items of export from the district consist of handloom cloth, carpets, durries, hides and skins and agricultural commodities among which mention may be made of rice, millets, pulses, groundnut, castor and gingelly. To promote export trade, particularly of agricultural commodities, 'agmark' centres have been opened at a number of places in the district. Commercial grading is done in commodities like groundnut, castor seed and onions. To promote grading consciousness among the growers, grading is simultaneously done at farmers level in

commodities like groundnut, onions and chillies. For this purpose, the villages have been divided into six broad groups. About 75 per cent of the growers of the area are covered by it. There is a good response from the farmers.

In regard to imports into the district, mention may be made of mill cloth of various types including terylene and nylon, hosiery, medicinal products, pesticides, fertilizers, stainless steel ware, crockery, plastic and petroleum products, all of which assume a sizeable proportion of the inward commerce.

Trade centres and regulated markets:

The publication of the report of the Royal Commission on Agriculture in 1929, emphasising the need for the establishment of regulated markets to avoid unhealthy practices prevalent in the sale and purchase of agricultural commodities and to ensure a fair price to the primary producer, drew the attention of the Nizam's Government to the significance of marketing as one of the vital considerations for the agriculturists' welfare. Accordingly, the Government passed the Hyderabad Agricultural Market Act of 1339 F. (1930) providing for the establishment of regulated markets for the sale and purchase of the notified crops. Before the Act came into force, the main functionary in the market was the broker called Adatya who facilitated transactions between the buyer on the one hand and the seller on the other. The Act not only provided for the licensing of every such Adatya but also sought to regulate his business by prescribing the minimum and maximum commission he was entitled to under such transactions. It also provided for the constitution of committees for such regulated markets, the members being drawn from growers, merchants and other interests nominated by the Government. There are now five such regulated markets at Warangal, Jangaon, Mahbubabad, Ghanapur and Kesamudram. The Government have notified 55 commodities in respect of which these markets can exercise control over their sale and purchase in their respective jurisdictions. It can be said that the district is placed in a better position when compared to other districts in regard to trade in the regulated markets. These markets covered 406 traders and 383 petty dealers during 1966-67. During the same period, the arrivals of various agricultural commodities in these markets were 7.64 lakh quintals valued at Rs. 7.60 crores.

Centres of wholesale business and Mandis:

In the urban areas, wholesale markets popularly known as the Mandis constitute the main channels of trade. They are the chief trading centres dealing in agricultural produce coming from the neighbouring

areas. Many such centres are functioning in the district and a substantial portion of the produce finds its way into them. The important wholesale centres in the district are Warangal, Jangaon, Mahbubabad, Kesamudram and Ghanapur. For further details Annexure 34 may be consulted.

With the development of trade, the necessity for facilities like scientific storage and easy and cheap credit to the ryots was keenly felt. The Government of India in 1956 passed the Agricultural Produce (Development and Warehousing) Corporations Act which provided for the setting up of warehousing corporations in every State. The Andhra Pradesh State Warehousing Corporation, which accordingly came into existence in 1958, established a warehouse at Mahbubabad in 1962. The commodities handled by the said warehouse during 1966-67 stood at 10,843 quintals. The Central Warehousing Corporation has also two warehouses, one each at Warangal and Jangaon. Most of the ryots are utilising the facilities at these warehouses in the district.

Wholesale and retail trade:

It is difficult to draw a line of distinction between retail and wholesale trade as some of the wholesale merchants deal in retail trade also. According to the Census of 1961, there were 518 wholesale traders, 25,932 retail traders and 1,163 pedlars, hawkers and street vendors. Usually, the petty merchants and retail traders as well as street hawkers deal mostly in vegetables, fruits, sweetmeats, oils and other sundry items.

Fairs and festivals:

In the past, when the barter system was in vogue, producers used to exchange their surplus produce for the goods and services required by them. The weekly markets known as the Shandis and Santas served as centres for this purpose. Such daily and weekly markets are even now held in the district. The important daily markets are held in Warangal, Ghanapur, Mahbubabad and Jangaon, while the weekly markets are held at Parkal and Narasampet (Narsampet). A good deal of retail business is turned out at these centres. In addition to these markets, a substantial quantum of trade passes through fairs and festivals organised usually on religious occasions in the district.

Co-operation in wholesale and retail trade:

The marketing of agricultural produce was attempted in the later twenties of this century through the organisation of co-operative marketing societies which enabled the producers to negotiate with markets offering maximum prices. These societies also extend credit facilities to the agriculturists against their agricultural produce. Besides

extending financial assistance, they also undertake distribution of chemical fertilizers, manures and other material requirements of the ryots in their respective areas of operation. At the close of 1967-68 there were, besides the District Co-operative Marketing Society, four co-operative marketing societies in the district with a total membership of 8,389 and a share capital of Rs. 13.09 lakhs.

Consumers' co-operative stores:

The consumers' co-operative stores are the important agencies through which bulk purchases of articles of domestic consumption are made and retail distribution to consumers is effected at reasonable prices in their respective areas of operation. With the introduction of rationing, these societies also undertook the distribution of rationed articles. As on the 31st of March 1968, there were thirteen consumers' stores in the district, besides the co-operative central stores. They deal mainly in rice, wheat and other essential and general commodities.

Fair price shops:

The rise in prices, the general inflation and hoarding for profiteering by unsocial elements made the Government open fair price shops at various places so as to check the rise in prices of food articles. As on the 20th of January 1967, there were 325 fair price shops in the district.

Merchants' and consumers' associations:

There are at present a number of merchants' associations functioning in the district for the benefit of the merchants. Important among them are (1) the Food Grains Licensed Dealers' Association, (2) the Retail Kirana Merchants' Association, (3) the Warangal District Bakers' Association, (4) the Rural Kirana Merchants' Association and (5) the Warangal Indian Chamber of Commerce. The Indian Chamber of Commerce is endeavouring to promote trade relations and also acting as an agency for the dissemination of trade news for the benefit of the trading community.

Dissemination of trade news:

For the dissemination of market intelligence solely for the benefit of the primary producer, various methods are adopted. Besides the issue of weekly and monthly news bulletins covering important commodities, reviews are prepared and sent to the A.I.R. Station at Hyderabad for broadcast in its rural programmes. The reviews are also extended to the price reporting agencies, associations and institutions for wide publicity. While the State Bureau of Economics and Statistics collects information on wholesale and retail prices of certain selected commodities, the Department of Marketing collects similar

particulars in respect of various commodities from selected centres in the district. The bureau releases every week wholesale and every fortnight retail price bulletins, while the Marketing Department disseminates information collected by it through the A.I.R. Station at Hyderabad. Market surveys are conducted on special features of marketing and grading and the results are made known to the public.

Weights and measures:

As early as A.D. 1866, an attempt was made through the 'Dastur-ul-Amal' to lay down the specifications of the standard weights in the Dominions. The Hali Sicca of eleven Masas then in circulation was made the basis and 84 rupees constituted a Seer with a net weight of $84 \times 11 = 924$ Masas. While a maund consisted of 120 Seers, a Khandi comprised 800 Seers. In A.D. 1892, the weight of the Hali rupee was changed from 11 to $11\frac{1}{2}$ Masas thus affecting the entire Regulation. In order to counteract this, an Act was passed in 1907 which, in course of time, proved ineffective as it eliminated the provision of punishment of defaulters and the result was that both 11 and $11\frac{1}{2}$ Masas weight coins were found in circulation. However, with the enactment of the Weights and Measures Act of 1356 F. (1946), a uniform system of weights and measures was sought to be laid down. According to this Act, the Seer was the unit of measure. A maund was equal to 40 Seers and a Palla was equal to 120 Seers. The fractions of the Seer such as half, one-fourth, one-eighth and one-sixteenth known as the Ada Seer, Pav Seer, Ada Pav and Chatak respectively were used. While the standard of length used was the same as elsewhere, namely, foot, yard (Gaz), furlong and mile, the area was measured in Guntas and acres. One Gunta was equal to 121 sq. yards and one acre was equal to 4,840 sq. yards.

With the enactment of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act of 1956 by the Government of India and a similar legislative measure by the State Government, namely, the Andhra Pradesh Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Act of 1958, the metric system of weights and measures was introduced in the district replacing all the earlier weights and measures.

CHAPTER VII

COMMUNICATIONS

Old-time trade routes and highways and modes of conveyance:

In view of its strategic location in the Deccan and being the seat of power from the days of the Satavahana rule, Warangal district appears to have been traversed by many highways and trade routes in the earlier centuries. Among these, the main route to Ayodhya from Kanchi was important. It passed through several kingdoms and principalities and connected many pilgrim centres on the way. In addition, important provincial capitals, forts and pilgrim centres within the region were connected with one another by broadways fit for cart traffic. Moreover all important coastal towns like Machilipatnam (Krishna) and Motupalli (Guntur) were also connected with Warangal which was the capital of the Kakatiya monarchs. Generally, the trade routes were also the pilgrim routes and it is likely that traders followed these pilgrim routes for carrying on trade and commerce. In so far as the modes of conveyances were concerned, the inland transport was done by means of pack animals and carts. The ox, mule and buffalo were the chief conveyors of goods and other commodities.

Road transport:

When the southern India first came under the British rule, no roads suitable for wheeled traffic existed in this part of the country. The only 'made' roads in those days were the rough roads opened originally for the passage of troops and artillery. Roads for non-military purposes were not constructed nor was any systematic progress achieved for some years thereafter. It is of interest to note that prior to A. D. 1867, even in the erstwhile Nizam's Dominions, the British Government was looking after the construction and maintenance of important trunk-roads. Roads connecting Hyderabad with Machilipatnam, Hanamkonda and Nagpur were among the main lines constructed and maintained by the British for the movement of troops. However, the Public Works Department of the Nizam's Government was organised in A. D. 1868 with the primary object of constructing buildings for the increasing needs of the administration and to restore breached tanks for irrigation and water-supply. In addition, factors like providing roads for (a) military purposes, (b) famine relief works, (c) creating outlets for the agricultural produce and finally (d) connecting centres of trade and industry prompted the Nizam's Government from time to time to strengthen the Public Works Department.

In order to facilitate the smooth functioning of the Public Works Department, it was reorganised in A.D. 1875 into two distinct branches, administrative and executive. Divisional and District Engineers were appointed. By about A.D. 1887, the work of this department had grown unwieldy and led to the separation of the Irrigation branch and the Buildings and Roads branch of the Public Works Department. In A.D. 1894, the office of the Secretary in the Public Works Department was separated from that of the Chief Engineer and two Superintending Engineers were appointed to assist him. The work in the districts was supervised by the Divisional Engineers, while the District Engineers were kept exclusively in charge of buildings and roads.

It is of interest to note that, unlike the District Boards in the neighbouring erstwhile Madras Presidency, the entire burden of construction and maintenance of roads in the erstwhile Nizam's State fell on the Public Works Department. The Local Fund Administration was concentrating mostly on the improvement of the district headquarters, neglecting the towns and villages. Hence, it is observed that whatever road building activity took place in the district was due to the sustained efforts of the Buildings and Roads branch of the Public Works Department. Till about the turn of the 19th century A.D., the activities of this department were mostly concentrated in and around the State capital and other district headquarters, and it was only during the first quarter of the present century, there appears to have been some activity within the confines of the present Warangal district.

Of the works completed during the first quarter of this century were those connected with the reconstruction of the long neglected roads like the Wardhannapet (Vardannapet) road and Mangampet road. New roads connecting Aleru (Aler) and Siddipet, Nekkonda (Nekonda) and Narasampet (Narsampet), Atmakur and Mulug and Hanamkonda with Karimnagar were taken up. Improvements like the metalling of Mulug-Hanamkonda road at a cost of Rs. 1.23 lakhs and Hanamkonda-Karimnagar road involving an amount of Rs. 2.09 lakhs were completed. A bridge on the Hanamkonda-Karimnagar road was constructed at a cost of Rs. 1.64 lakhs. An amount of Rs. 0.30 lakh was incurred on providing avenue trees on the same road. Field surveys for the construction of a road connecting Kazipet and Karimnagar were also completed. All these works were taken up against many odds like difficulty in securing skilled labour and reliable contractors. The work spots in the district were away from the railway points. Natural calamities like the heavy rains of 1909 also came in the way of speedy execution of these works. For instance, when the main line of communication, the Hyderabad-Hanamkonda road, was heavily damaged during 1909-10, huge amounts were diverted to improve it. Consequently, other works in progress suffered

a setback. In the following years efforts were made to secure the iron road rollers to better the roads in the district. However, nothing substantial could be done and the newly formed roads were left unmetalled and during 1914-15, it was found that many of them were only *moram* roads. They were exceedingly dusty in dry weather and also impassable in rains.

Above all, high prices for both the labour and materials came in the way of the smooth functioning of the Public Works Department until 1920. The rates at which the contractors signed the agreements ceased to have any margin of profit and in many cases they were resulting in considerable loss to them. Consequently, works could not be pushed through. It, therefore, became necessary for the Government to give a substantial increase in the rates not only for the future contracts but also for works then in progress.

In the years that followed, many important developments took place in the history of road development in the State. A road committee consisting of the representatives of the various Government departments like Public Works, Finance and Revenue was set up in 1928 to regulate and govern the road policy of the Government by co-ordinating the interests of all the departments including the railways. In 1930, the Nizam's Government, having acquired the railways in the State, was working on a scheme to avoid any competition from the roads to the railways. It was decided that in the place of private individuals and syndicates the State Government should start, as an experiment, road transport services on selected routes under the management of the railways. Soon the Government realised the advantages in running the road transport under State monopoly. Moreover, the assumption of road services also impressed on the Government the benefits arising from the decisions taken on road construction in consultation with the railways. Thus the Government acted not only as an owner of the roads in the State but also as a powerful haulier. In order to give full scope to the railways to express its view on different road programmes drawn up by the Public Works Department, the road committee was reconstituted into a board in 1941 and a representative of the railways was made a full member of the Road Board. Since then, the railways played a key role in directing the road policy of the Government in regard to the development of roads. Railways impressed upon the Government that the board should first consider the problem of improving the existing roads rather than building new roads as the railways preferred good roads to more roads. This policy in a way helped the State in avoiding unplanned road construction. In addition, the system of giving priorities in constructing roads was developed and a satisfactory co-ordination of rail and road services in the State was made possible.

With regard to the development of roads in the district, it can be said that the policy of road building and providing them with metal was pursued. It is reflected in the fact that the total length of the roads in the district rose from 250 kilometres in 1921 to 570 kilometres during 1935-36, while the length of metalled roads during the same year was placed at 359 kilometres compared to 88 kilometres in 1921. Moreover, the entire road system of the State in 1939 was divided into trunk-roads and branch roads. According to this classification, all roads connecting the State capital were treated as trunk-roads, while the inter-district and inter-taluk roads and roads connecting important villages and pilgrim centres were taken as branch roads.

Towards the close of 1941, a scheme for the future development of roads was prepared by the Chief Engineer and Secretary to Government, Public Works Department. According to him, it was considered that the policy followed by the Public Works Department till then in the matter of construction of roads in the State did not proceed on any well-defined lines. The roads, it was stated, were mostly constructed connecting the State capital and the Sub-headquarters with the district headquarters and designed essentially to serve the interests of the administration rather than to link up the trade and commercial centres in the districts with one another. It was also felt that the policy of the Government to place its road programme before the Road Board for final approval was also not in keeping with the larger interests of the State and the public. It was, therefore, found necessary to prepare a road programme designed to define the future road construction policy of the Government and place it before the Government for approval. Accordingly, a road programme spread over a period of eight to nine years was prepared after giving due consideration to the various aspects of the problem. The outstanding feature of this programme was not only the construction of new roads but also the improvement of roads designed to maximise the benefit of the existing road system in the State. According to this plan, new roads to a length of about 175 kilometres at a cost of Rs. 17.89 lakhs were to be constructed in Warangal district. Furthermore, the district roads connecting Aleru and Siddipet, Jangaon and Bachannapeta, Pakhal and Narasampet, Kesamudram and Nellikuduru (Nellikudur) and Mahbubabad and Korivi (Kurvi) were to be provided with metal surfacing. It was also envisaged that with the implementation of this programme, the condition of roads could be improved considerably, besides taking the total road length in the district from 681 to 858 kilometres.

It was decided at the Chief Engineers' Conference held at Nagpur in 1943 that no village should be more than five miles from a metalled road and that there should be complete integration of the urban and rural areas for the purpose of providing an efficient road system. Accordingly, a plan for the construction of highways and major roads on a

basis of 0.03 mile of road for each square mile of the territory was considered in the Nizam's State. It was also decided to avoid the construction of roads likely to divert traffic from the State-owned railways and to follow as far as possible a policy of rail-road co-ordination in the State.

In the years that followed, scarcity of plant and machinery and also the disturbed political conditions in the State resulted in a virtual lull in the activities of the Public Works Department. There was a similar lull also in the road building activity of the State until normal conditions followed the integration of the Nizam's State with the Indian Union in 1948. Construction of roads and their improvement gained a distinct momentum when the First Five Year Plan of the former Hyderabad State was drawn up during 1950-51. Since then, the progress made in respect of road mileage in the district has been found to be quite satisfactory. Between 1950-51 and 1953-54, about 177 kilometres of new roads were constructed. The road lengths maintained by the Public Works Department rose to 707 kilometres during 1960-61, compared to about 507 kilometres at the time of the bifurcation of the district into Warangal and Khammam districts during 1953-54. Towards the close of 1965-66, the Public Works Department was maintaining 771 kilometres of roads in the district consisting of 9 kilometres of C. C. roads, 208 kilometres of B. T. roads, 426 kilometres of metal roads and 128 kilometres of *moram* roads.

For a long time the construction and maintenance of roads of any length was considered to be beyond the resources of the District Boards in the Nizam's State. However, works like the improvement of gradients over ghats and the like facilitating cart traffic over fair weather roads were undertaken. Towards the close of 1950, the District Board was maintaining about 101 kilometres of roads, mostly *moram* roads and the same rose to 169 kilometres during 1954-55. With the advent of democratic decentralisation in 1959, all the roads that were under the control of the District Board were handed over to the respective Panchayat Samithis through which they passed, while those outside their limits were kept with the newly formed Zilla Parishad. Towards the close of 1965-66, the Zilla Parishad was maintaining 718 kilometres of roads consisting of 222 kilometres of major district roads, 95 kilometres of other district roads and 401 kilometres of village roads. A detailed list of roads maintained by the Roads and Buildings branch of the Public Works Department towards the close of 1967-68 is given in Annexure 35. It will be seen from the statement that there were no National Highways or State Highways in the district.

Vehicles and conveyances:

The most important factor that conditioned the means of transport in this part of the country was its general topography. In the past, the roads fit for cart traffic were no better than mere paths. A greater part of the

general merchandise was, therefore, usually conveyed by men and animals through these paths and passages. The carts then in use were of a very primitive type provided with low wheels of solid stone. As time progressed, their design underwent many changes and gave place to the present bullock carts and carts with pneumatic tyres. Even now the country cart continues to play an important role in the economy of the district. According to the Livestock Census of 1961, there were as many as 53,470 bullock carts in the district. The horse-drawn carts, popularly called *tongas* in the region, have almost disappeared from the scene of passenger transport in the urban areas and the cycle rickshaws have come to stay as a popular means of conveyance. Another common means of transport available to both the urban and rural population is the bicycle.

The motor vehicle made its appearance in these parts during the twenties of this century. As motor vehicles gained in popularity, their number increased up to the close of 1930s. Due to the Second World War when various types of control orders restricting the supply of petrol, spare parts and import of motor trucks were imposed, their growth during the period that followed was not so impressive. Even after the War, the position did not change as the Government of India placed restrictions on the import of vehicles and spare parts through the Indian territory till about the close of 1948. Since then, there has been an impressive increase in the number of motor vehicles on road in the district. The statement at Annexure 36 reveals the progressive increase of the number of motor vehicles on road during the period from 1956-57 to 1965-66.

Public transport:

The erstwhile Nizam's State was a pioneer in the establishment of State-operated road transport services. As early as 1932, 27 buses were put on 457 kilometres of routes. It was a development that followed the acquisition of the railways in April 1930 by the Nizam's Government. Ever since the railways had become the property of the State, the Government could not view with unconcern the prospects of railway traffic being diverted to buses owned by some syndicates and private owners. A scheme was, therefore, worked out for starting a few experimental road services over certain selected roads both in the city and in the districts. Accordingly, on the 15th of July, 1932, passenger bus services under the control of the State Railways were started on certain roads in Hyderabad city as well as in Warangal and Nalgonda districts. In the years that followed, attention was confined primarily to establish feeder services in the districts bringing passenger traffic to the railways. In addition to the passenger bus services, road transport services for goods were also introduced so as to serve the railway out agencies located at important towns and villages not served by the railway system.

The Road Transport Department continued to be an integral part of the railway administration till April 1950 when it was brought under the control of the State Government and run as a Government department. After the formation of Andhra Pradesh, it was organised into a corporation known as the Andhra Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation from the 11th of January 1958. Since then, it enlarged its operations so rapidly that by the close of 1967-68, the corporation was operating on 29 district routes with 66 vehicles issuing from the Hanamkonda depot. In addition, the buses starting from the city depot at Hyderabad and other depots in the neighbouring districts also met the traffic needs of the district. The average number of passengers carried per day and the earnings secured by the corporation on the district routes at the close of 1967-68 were estimated to be 45,119 and Rs. 25,294 respectively. Among the passenger amenities provided, the passenger shelters, canteens, drinking-water and reservation of seats for journeys are important. Prior to the management of the roadways by the State in this region, private individuals were operating the services in the district. Even now some of the fair weather routes are being operated by private bus owners.

Railways:

The introduction of railways in this district dates from A. D. 1886 when the line connecting Secunderabad and Warangal was opened to traffic. After two years, this line was extended to Dornakal and by A. D. 1889, it was connected to Vijayawada. This line, crossing the district limit near Pembarthi (Pembarti) railway station in its course of about 161 kilometres traverses the taluks of Jangaon, Warangal, Narasampet and Mahbubabad before leaving the district beyond Dornakal junction. Another important railway in the district is the line connecting Kazipet and Balharshah (Ballarsha) and beyond. The southern section of this line between Kazipet and Peddapalle (Karimnagar) was opened to traffic on the 1st of March 1923.

It is of interest to note that prior to 1930 the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway Company was entrusted not only with the working of the railways in the erstwhile Nizam's State but was kept in charge of the construction of new lines. However, from the 1st of April 1930, as the State Government acquired the interests of N. G. S. R. Company, the railways became the property of the State. Since then, the railways in the Nizam's State were managed by the Nizam's State Railway Board. This position did not change even after 1948 till the Nizam's State Railway was merged with the Great Indian Peninsular Railway during 1951-52 to form the Central Railway.

In the years that followed, a number of improvements involving the remodelling of the railways came to be taken up in order to cope with the ever-increasing traffic needs of the region, arising mostly due to the

commercial advancement of the areas. Of these schemes, partial doubling of the Vijayawada-Kazipet, Kazipet-Secunderabad and Kazipet-Balharshah sections of the railway in the district deserve mention. In addition, some of the railway stations and marshalling yards at important stations like Dornakal and Kazipet junctions have also been improved.

At present, the district is served by a total length of about 154 kilometres of the South Central Railway track entirely on broad gauge. This works out to about 1.28 kilometres railway for every 100 sq. kilometres of its area. According to the Census of 1961, there are in all eight towns in the district, of which only Warangal, Mahbubabad, Dornakal and Jangaon are directly served by the railways. In fact, all the taluks except Mulug and Parkal are touched by the railways. Of the fifteen railway stations located in the district, many of them are important for passenger traffic. Particulars of the railway stations in the district and the amenities provided at each one of them are shown in Annexure 37.

Of all the railway stations in the district, Warangal is the most important as it serves one of the biggest commercial centres in Telangana. It is, therefore, not surprising to find that a significantly large volume of goods and passenger traffic is handled at this place. It has trade contacts with the cities in the north and south. The most important goods that are moved into this station are coal, petroleum and its products, sugar and other general goods. The outgoing items are grain and pulses, spices, raw and manufactured cotton, mill-made cloth, oils and other commodities. Moreover, it is the railhead for the entire Mulug taluk.

Kazipet junction is an important station from the point of view of passenger traffic. It is one of the key railway junctions in the south as lines from Madras, Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Hyderabad intersect there. It handles the entire goods and passenger traffic moved from the south to the north and vice versa. From the standpoint of railways, it is one of the important marshalling yards in the region, next only to Vijayawada (Krishna).

Dornakal, located on the main line connecting Vijayawada and Kazipet, is the junction station from where the line going to Singareni coalfields and Bhadrachalam, a famous pilgrim centre in Andhra Pradesh, starts. Dornakal is noted for the coal traffic it handles.

Jangaon is another important commercial centre in the district. It has, among other things, oils, grain and pulses and other general goods as items of its outward traffic, while petroleum and its products and industrial raw materials like coal, cotton and oil-seeds are its inward traffic. Ghanapur (Ghanpur) is noted for the export of rice and paddy, while

Mahbubabad and Kesamudram are known for their outward traffic in firewood, charcoal and timber. The other stations are important only for their passenger traffic.

An analysis of the inward and outward traffic pertaining to this district has shown that the outward traffic is mostly in agricultural products like paddy and rice, edible oils, timber and coal, while the inward traffic is mostly in industrial products like petroleum and its products, timber, coal, sugar and manufactured cloth.

The introduction of railways into the district proved very useful as it has served the district not only by providing easier means of communication in times of famine but it has gradually opened the area to greater contact with the rest of the country. Consequently, agriculture, trade and industry in the district received a great stimulus. Moreover, an outstanding achievement of the Nizam's Government was the successful co-ordination of rail and road services in the State under one authority. Even now this spirit of co-ordination exists and both of them are complementary to each other. However, it cannot be denied that much of the short distance traffic in the district is diverted to roads, while the long distance and bulk traffic is carried by the railways.

There are quite a good number of railway bridges in the district but none of them is so big as to require a mention here. There have been no serious railway accidents within the confines of the district in the past, except the one that occurred near Jangaon railway station in September 1955 when an express train from Secunderabad to Kazipet was involved in this accident resulting in the loss of both life and property.

Ferries:

The district has no seaports and is not also served by any waterways. Godavari, the only great river flowing on the north-eastern boundary of the district, was crossed in the past by means of a circular basket boat of a primitive type called 'Tokra'. These ferries, originally maintained by the Local Fund Department of the erstwhile Hyderabad State, were located near Eturunagaram in Mulug taluk. Towards the close of 1964, the Zilla Parishad was maintaining ferries at nine places near about this place. At present, they are controlled by the Eturunagaram Panchayat Samithi.

Bridges:

There were hardly any bridges constructed in the region prior to the turn of the last century. It was only during the first quarter of the present century that attempts were made to bridge some of the watercourses traversing the district. A bridge on the Hanamkonda-Karimnagar road was constructed during 1916-17 at a cost of

Rs. 1.63 lakhs. Later in 1928-29, another important bridge on the road connecting the State capital with Hanamkonda near Jangaon was completed. Similar attempts were made in the following years making the travel between Warangal and other important places in the State easy. With the implementation of the Five Year Plans, many bridges spanning the watercourses in the district were completed. Of these, the girder bridge at mile 1/6 of the Narasampet-Bhupathipet road completed in October 1964 at a cost of Rs. 3.59 lakhs is important. Another bridge across the Paler on the Velingonda-Thouvur road was completed in June 1965 at a cost of Rs. 6.50 lakhs. In 1966, two bridges were opened to traffic. Of these, one located at mile 14/7 of the Hanamkonda-Nagaram road was built at a cost of Rs. 2.75 lakhs, while the second across the Dayyalamadugu at mile 42/1 of the same road was completed at a cost of Rs. 2.85 lakhs. Towards the close of 1966, two more bridges were opened to traffic. They are located at mile 41/8 and 71/5 of the Hanamkonda-Hyderabad road built at a cost of Rs. 1.05 and Rs. 1.37 lakhs respectively. In addition, a high level bridge at mile 19/3 of the Bhupathipet-Mahbubabad road estimated to cost Rs. 1.89 lakhs and another bridge estimated to cost Rs. 5.00 lakhs at mile 39/8 of the Hyderabad-Hanamkonda road (taken up in 1963 and 1965 respectively) are under execution.

Transport by airways, aerodromes and other means of transport:

There are no aerodromes in the district. However, an airstrip is being maintained in the village limits of Mamnoor, 13 kilometres from Warangal. The nearest civil airport is about 130 kilometres away at Begumpet (Hyderabad).

Travel and tourist facilities:

In the past, choultries, Satrams and Musafirkhanas located at some of the important pilgrim and trade centres provided camping accommodation to the travelling public. Even now there are quite a good number of choultries and Musafirkhanas in the district providing halting facilities to the public. For the convenience of the touring officers and non-officials, the Government departments and Municipalities are maintaining travellers' bungalows, inspection bungalows and rest-houses in the district. The details of accommodation available, rents charged and other details are presented in Annexure 38. Till about the close of 1966, the Information and Public Relations Department was maintaining tourist rest-houses near the Pakhal and Ramappa lakes. They were handed over to the Public Works Department in November 1966.

Posts and telegraphs and telephones:

The Nizam's Government maintained its own postal system both for internal communications and in a restricted sense for external communications in accordance with the arrangements made with the British

Indian Postal Department of the day. The Nizam's Postal Department had its own stamps and envelopes and was working on the same lines as the Postal Department of the Government of India. Prior to A.D. 1869, when only the State and private correspondence to a limited extent was carried, the work was let out on contract, the contractor paying a stipulated amount to the State Government every year. In A.D. 1869, the State took over the control of the Postal Department and reorganised it on proper lines by establishing post offices at the district and taluk headquarters as well as at some other important centres. About the same time, 'Ghungro' service or express post was also established but was discontinued in 1902. It may be of some interest to note that until then letters addressed to places in the British India were transmitted only when postage stamps of both the systems were affixed, but after the reforms of 1912, this double taxation was abolished. With a view to affording the utmost convenience to the public and also to facilitate intercourse of trade and commerce, the Nizam's Postal Department not only carried but also transferred to the nearest British Indian Post Office or Railway Mail Service Station all articles with British postage emanating from the State intended for delivery in British India. Similarly, it also delivered all paid articles received from British India within the State free of all State postal or any other extra charges. Moreover, in order to popularise the postal services in the State, the Nizam's Postal Department introduced many improvements since 1910. Money orders were introduced in 1910, value payable post (V.P.P.) in 1914, unregistered parcels in 1921, savings bank facilities in 1923 and express delivery of letters in 1943.

With effect from the 1st of April 1950, the administration of Posts and Telephones in the erstwhile Hyderabad State was taken over by the Government of India as a part of the integration of Hyderabad State with the Indian Union. Number of post offices working in the district increased considerably in subsequent years. The total number of post offices rose from 236 during 1953-54 to 512 at the close of 1965-66. At present, the district is divided into seven postal subdivisions with L.S.G. sub-offices functioning at Kazipet, Warangal, Regional Engineering College (Kazipet), Mahbubabad and Jangaon. There are in all 22 public call offices and 22 Telegraph offices serving the public of the district. Moreover, in 173 post offices functioning in the district savings bank facilities are also provided. Above all, it is of interest to note that this department is extending the facility of delivery of letters daily in as many as 1,285 villages, while 9 villages are served by tri-weekly and 29 villages by bi-weekly delivery of letters.

Telephones were first introduced in Warangal in 1927 when it was connected to Hyderabad by trunk-line. In order to facilitate business at the intermediate stations between Hyderabad and Warangal,

Trunk-call Offices were established at Bhongir, Aleru (both in Nalgonda district), Jangaon and Ghanapur towards the close of 1937. From then, these telephones were managed by the former Nizam's Government and the erstwhile Hyderabad Government up to the 1st of April 1950 when they were taken over by the Government of India as a part of the integration of Hyderabad with the federal financial structure of India. Towards the close of 1962, there were four telephone exchanges in the district functioning at Jangaon, Ghanapur, Hanamkonda and Warangal. By 1967, the number of telephone exchanges rose to seven. Annexure 39 presents the places at which they are functioning together with their type, connectable capacity and the total number of connections provided at each one of them.

Community listening:

The expansion of rural broadcasting played an important part in the development of broadcasting in the erstwhile Nizam's Dominions. According to an estimate, out of 6,289 radio sets working in the State, 83 were found in Warangal (including the present day Khammam) district towards the close of 1945. Their expansion was not impressive in the years that followed due to the World War II. However, the position improved after the integration of the State with the Indian Union in 1948 and with the implementation of the Five Year Plans. The installation of community sets has been quite impressive in recent years. It is estimated that as many as 319 sets during the Second Plan period and 245 sets during the Third Five Year Plan period were installed. Towards the close of 1967-68, there were 595 community radio sets functioning in the district. In addition, the audio-visual equipment in the Panchayat Samithis is under the maintenance of the Information and Public Relations Department of the State Government.

Associations of owners and employees in the field of transport and communications:

There are some associations of owners and employees engaged in the field of transport and communications in the district besides the branches of All India bodies like the Railway Employees' Union and Posts and Telegraphs Workers' Union. The private bus and lorry owners and workers have formed their respective unions in the district. In addition, the workers employed by the Andhra Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation have their local associations as units of the State union.

CHAPTER VIII.

ECONOMIC TRENDS AND MISCELLANEOUS OCCUPATIONS

Areas surrounding Warangal were predominantly agricultural in character right from the Satavahana period. Efforts made in the past to diversify the economy of the region could not make any headway in altering the position of agriculture as the main way of life. However, the introduction of the railways and other means of transport and communications in the area gave an impetus not only to a further development of agriculture on modern lines but also to the growth of industry in Warangal and Jangaon taluks. The future also holds hopeful promises of enlarged development of agriculture and industry as the district is endowed with rich natural resources like forests and minerals. Agriculture, however, appears to be the key-note of its future economic pattern.

Livelihood pattern:

According to the Census of 1951, a substantial percentage of the district population (nearly 62 per cent) depended chiefly on agricultural sources for their livelihood. Statistics presented in Annexure 40 reveal the distribution of the district population among the eight livelihood categories. A further analysis of the population into self-supporting, earning and non-earning dependents based upon the economic status of the individuals has shown that the female population is larger among the earning and non-earning dependents.

The Census of 1961, however, classified the entire population into two broad categories, i.e., workers and non-workers. In other words, in classifying the population, emphasis was placed on the concept of work and not on income or on dependency. Even the family workers, who do not directly receive any income but attend to work along with other members of the family, have been treated as workers. Accordingly, 55.19 per cent of the district population constitutes workers, while the remaining 44.81 per cent represents the non-working population. The workers are again distributed into nine industrial categories. The details of the distribution of the district population as workers and non-workers are presented in Annexure 41. An analysis of these statistics has shown that the proportion of workers is greater than non-workers. It is also observed that agricultural workers (both cultivators and agricultural labourers) constitute 70.38 per cent of the total working population. A sample analysis of twenty per cent of the census households, classified according to their interests in land, has revealed that a majority of the households (over ninety per cent) in the rural areas, depend upon lands owned or held from the Government. The details

of the above analysis are presented in Annexure 42. The non-agricultural occupations (other than cultivation and agricultural labour) provide employment to about 29.42 per cent of the working population.

General level of prices:

The general economic condition of the people of the district can, to some extent, be appreciated from a study of the level of prices over a period of time. Almost since the beginning of the second half of the 19th century A. D., prices of food grains and other essential commodities have been generally on the increase and resulted in improving the economic condition of the cultivators in the region. In the years that followed, the prices of all food grains rose steadily and provided a real incentive not only in improving the lot of the common man but also in diversifying the rural economy of the district. With the increased transport and communication facilities afforded by the introduction of the railways, the ryots took increasingly to the raising of commercial crops. All these factors led to a greater monetisation of the economy. Consequently, investments were made not only in agriculture but in other fields also. This gave a fillip to the general rise in land values in the district. It may be said that the prosperity of the district was reflected in the increased sale value of land in the district, especially in areas served by assured water-supply. The prices of all agricultural products were ruling high all over the district till about 1930. Owing to the world-wide economic depression of the thirties, the prices of food grains fell sharply thereafter and the sale value of lands correspondingly declined. The low prices of food grains that prevailed during the decade resulted in creating considerable difficulty to the ryots in the repayment of loans. With the commencement of the Second World War in 1939, the prices in general received an upward thrust. The prices of food grains steadily rose in the years that followed, contributing to a notable improvement in the economic condition of the ryot. Further, granting of loans to the agriculturists also provided relief to them. The scarcity conditions that prevailed after the War kept the prices high and the position became very acute following the economic blockade of the State till its integration with the Indian Union in 1948. During the Plan periods that followed, heavy investments on developmental activities infused new blood into the economy and an alround improvement in production was achieved. The result was that the prices, to some extent, were stabilised.

However, the policy of deficit financing and the scarcity conditions that prevailed all over the country set the economy of this district also (in keeping with the rest of the country) on an inflationary

spiral with the prices soaring to new heights year after year. The general level of prices for different commodities over the last decade is presented in Annexure 43. The general upward trend in prices noticed in recent years has also been reflected in the farm harvest prices of the commodities. These prices, however, are usually on the lower side as they are recorded during the harvest season and do not, therefore, convey a precise idea of the economic condition of the people in general. They, however, confirm the inflationary character of agricultural prices in the district as in the rest of the country. The farm harvest prices of some of the important agricultural commodities produced in this district are given in Annexure 44.

Cost of living:

The rise in prices resulting in the general increase in the cost of living at Warangal is better expressed in the general cost of living index numbers presented in Annexure 45. These index numbers are prepared accommodating the variations in prices of all items falling under the groups, namely, food, fuel and lighting, clothing, rent, intoxicants and miscellaneous items. An analysis of these index numbers has revealed that compared to the base period (1943-44), the cost of living in Warangal rose by 75 points in 1951. In the years that followed, the rate at which the index rose was moderate. It is reflected in the fact that between 1951 and 1956 the change was only by fifteen points, while the change was by twenty-three points between 1957 and 1961. However, the index rose at a much faster rate of nineteen points (on an average) per year from 1962 to 1966. Thus it is established that the cost of living at Warangal rose at a faster rate in recent years than in the past.

General level of wages:

Wages, in the past, were generally paid in kind. Even now wages are commonly paid in kind in operations connected with agriculture, while the money wages are paid in all non-agricultural occupations. In fact, the wages paid to a labourer in non-agricultural occupations are always higher than those in the agricultural sector. With the increase in the general level of prices, wages rose, though steadily, till the close of the first quarter of the present century, but with the onset of the economic depression, wages also fell in spite of the fact that there was a reasonable demand for labour. However, compared to 1939-40, the wages increased during 1949-50 with the rise in prices of food grains and thus resulted in an improvement of the material condition of labour. This increasing trend in wages continued in the years that followed. It is difficult to establish that the rise in wages fully kept pace with the rise in prices of essential commodities. Annexure 46 indicates the average daily wages paid to skilled and unskilled

agricultural labourers during 1965-66. The Minimum Wages Act of 1948 was passed regulating the payment of minimum rates of wages to labourers engaged in agricultural as well as non-agricultural occupations. These rates, with certain modifications to suit the local conditions, are applicable throughout the State.

The standard of living of any people varies with factors like the general composition of families, number of non-workers, *per capita* incomes and social habit. Judged by these criteria and compared to the coastal districts of the State, it can be said that the standard of living of the people of this district, excepting in Warangal city, is low. The economic trends noticeable in recent years in this district also confirm this view.

General level of employment:

On the pattern of employment, no systematic survey has so far been conducted and no precise information on the occupational structure can, therefore, be presented. The statistics on the distribution of workers in the establishments falling under the purview of the Factories Act of 1948 are furnished in Annexure 47. An analysis of these statistics has revealed that there were 132 establishments providing employment to 13,414 persons in 1966. It is also observed that the establishments falling under the category of 'food except beverages', numbering 55, provide employment to 1,296 individuals, while the tobacco industry with 36 establishments provide employment to 2,234 and textile establishments numbering seven, employed as many as 6,432 in 1966.

An estimate of the volume of employment in public and private sector establishments is available in the quarterly employment market reports. According to one estimate, establishments in the public sector were providing employment to 18,003, while the private sector establishments were employing 8,865 at the close of the quarter ending with June 1967. The category-by-category details of employment are presented in Annexure 48. In the field of general employment, 469 persons were employed in the Central Government, 8,602 in the State Government, 2,315 in the Quasi-Governmental undertakings and 6,892 persons in the Local Bodies at the close of 1967.

Employment exchange:

The employment exchanges throughout the country were first started to provide employment to the demobilised persons of the Second World War. Even after this problem was solved, the exchanges were continued to tackle the greater problem of general unemployment in the country. The Employment Exchange at Warangal had its origin when three Regional Employment Exchanges one each at Hyderabad,

Warangal and Aurangabad were first established in the erstwhile Nizam's Dominions. The Regional Employment Exchange at Warangal, started in 1946, was catering to the needs of Warangal, Karimnagar, Nalgonda and Adilabad districts. However, during the Second Five-Year Plan period when District Employment Exchanges at Nalgonda, Adilabad, Karimnagar and Khammam (Khammamet) were started, the Regional Employment Exchange at Warangal was converted into a District Employment Exchange. During the same period, two new schemes, namely, the Employment Market Information Scheme (1958) and the Vocational Guidance Scheme (1960) were introduced.

The Employment Market Information Scheme was designed to collect information regularly about the volume of employment in the public sector establishments. It was extended in 1960 to cover the private sector also. The Employment Exchanges (Compulsory Notification of Vacancies) Act of 1959 was also extended to this district in September 1960, according to which all the private employers employing 25 or more persons were directed to notify all the specified vacancies to the employment exchanges functioning in their respective areas. Under the Vocational Guidance Scheme, every individual job seeker or a student is helped or assisted in choosing a job suited to his abilities and interests. Another important step in this direction was the starting of an Employment Information and Assistance Bureau at Mulug in August, 1965. It was designed to make it convenient for more people to avail themselves of the employment assistance by registering their names and renewing their registration and conduct surveys in assessing the additional employment opportunities created on account of various schemes implemented by the Panchayat Samitis. Annexure 49 presents the number of registrations and placements made at the District Employment Exchange, Warangal, from 1960-61 to 1966-67.

National planning and community development:

One of the important factors that influenced the economic prosperity of this district in recent years was the implementation of the development schemes under the three Five-Year Plans from 1951 to 1966. These development programmes were primarily aimed at achieving a higher standard of living through the development of agriculture, irrigation, power, industries, communications and social services. During the Second and Third Five-Year Plans, greater importance was given to agricultural programmes. Greater stress was also laid on the schemes connected with irrigation and reclamation, health and rural sanitation and on providing communication facilities in the district. It is expected that, with the implementation of these programmes, agricultural production will be increased to the optimum so that self-sufficiency in food production is achieved. It is also hoped

that the *per capita* incomes may increase and the proportion of population depending solely on agriculture is reduced.

Planning led to an enormous increase in the activities of the Government. It is found essential that those who are to be benefitted by these schemes should learn to express their felt needs and get them translated into programmes that can be implemented. Thus the idea of Panchayati Raj slowly began to take shape. The pattern of Community Development Programme, as inaugurated in October 1952, has been gradually modified to suit the needs of rural India. The Community Development Programme was introduced in this district in October 1952 when the Community Development Block at Mulug was started. The main object of the programme was to secure the fullest development of material and human resources of the area.

With the enactment of the Andhra Pradesh Panchayat Samithis and Zilla Parishads Act 1959, Panchayat Samithis and Zilla Parishads at the block and district levels came into being with effect from the 1st of November 1959. Since then, all developmental works beneficial to the community and coming within the ambit of the Community Development Programme were entrusted to the people's representatives at the district and block levels. Thus with the introduction of the principle of democratic decentralisation at the district and block levels, the responsibility and initiative in economic and social development in the rural areas are vested with the popular institutions, namely, Zilla Parishad at the district level and Panchayat Samithi at the block level. The Zilla Development Board recently constituted as a result of the recommendations of the M. T. Raju Committee to strengthen the developmental administration at the district level has been described elsewhere in this Gazetteer.

Miscellaneous occupations:

According to the Census of 1961, the total population of Warangal district was 15.45 lakhs, of which 85.9 per cent was reported to be living in villages. It is interesting to note that the total working population of the district was estimated to be 8.52 lakhs or 55.19 per cent of the total population. It was also estimated that about 70.58 per cent of the working population was engaged in cultivation and allied agricultural occupations. The details of the occupational distribution of the population in the district as recorded in the Census of 1961 are presented in Annexure 50. It is observed that the workers were concentrated in (1) craftsmen, production process workers and labourers not elsewhere classified, (2) farmers, fishermen, hunters and related workers, (3) service, sport and recreation workers and (4) sales workers.

It is also seen from the annexure that the workers falling under these four categories constitute about ninety per cent of the working population engaged in non-agricultural occupations. The proportion of workers engaged as (a) farmers, fishermen, hunters and related workers, (b) craftsmen, production process workers and labourers not elsewhere classified and (c) workers not classified by occupation is higher than the proportion of workers in similar categories in the State.

Public administration including local and municipal services:

The Census of 1961 has also estimated the number of persons falling under the category of Administrative, Executive and Managerial workers in the district at 2,756. Of them, as many as 1,759 persons were categorised as Administrative and Executive Officials (Government), 583 belonged to the State Government, 105 to the Central Government and 127 to the Local Bodies, while 926 were recorded as village officials. The number of unskilled office workers recorded was 3,628. Of the persons reported as Directors and Managers, as many as nineteen were employed in the urban areas leaving only one in wholesale and retail trade in the rural areas. It is interesting to note that out of 977 individuals, who have reported as Directors, Managers and Working Proprietors, 18 were employed in financial institutions, while 89 were employed in construction, 141 in manufacturing, 66 in transport and communications, 535 in recreation, entertainment and catering services and 68 in other services.

The Census of 1961 has revealed that there were 8,198 persons reporting as clerical and related workers, working out to 326 persons for every 10,000 of the workers employed in non-agricultural occupations in the district. This category includes 1,004 Book-keepers and Cashiers, 276 Stenographers and Typists, 2,457 General and Other Ministerial Assistants, besides 833 miscellaneous clerical workers like Record Keepers, Despatchers, Packers and Binders. Most of these persons have come from the lower and middle income groups in the society and play an important role in the socio-economic and political life of the district. They have their unions and associations to look after their special interests. The employees belonging to the State Government are the members of the Non-Gazetted Officers' Associations in the State, while the persons working in the Panchayati Raj institutions at the block and district levels are the members of the newly formed Andhra Pradesh Panchayati Raj Ministerial Employees' Association. The workers employed in the Municipalities and other similar institutions have their own associations and unions.

Learned professions :

Among those covered by the category of learned professions, teachers constitute an important group. The Census of 1961 has recorded that there were in all 4,605 teachers in the district, of whom 1,577 were reported to be working in middle and primary schools, 600 in secondary schools and 159 in colleges. Besides these, there are 2,214 teachers who have not been classified. The teachers have their own professional organisations to strive for their professional interests.

In 1961, there were in all 1,038 persons working as Physicians, Surgeons and Dentists in the district, of whom 72 belonged to the Allopathic and 828 to the Ayurvedic systems of medicine. In addition, there were 911 persons who reported as Nurses, Pharmacists and other medical and health technicians. Most of the Nurses including eight males were in the urban areas, while a higher percentage of Midwives and Health Visitors including twelve males were in the rural areas of the district. Almost all the Allopathic medical practitioners in the district are members of the Indian Medical Association. The Census of 1961 has also shown that there were in all 116 Jurists, of whom 94 were stated to be legal practitioners and advisers, 10 Judges and Magistrates and 11 others. Of the other professional workers like Architects, Engineers and Surveyors, 333 were stated to be Civil Engineers including Overseers, 14 Mechanical Engineers, 22 Electrical Engineers, 3 Metallurgical Engineers, 45 Surveyors and 9 others. It is interesting to note that of the 784 persons returned as Artists, Writers and related workers, 201 were Actors and related workers and 495 were Musicians and related workers.

Domestic and personal services :

The number of persons employed in occupations connected with transport and communications, recorded at the 1961 Census, was 4,611 of whom 2,489 were Drivers in Road Transport and 251 were Drivers and Firemen in the Railways. There were, in addition, 625 animal-drawn vehicle drivers. The number of persons working as Postmen and Messengers in the district was put at 298, while the telephone, telegraph and telecommunication operators were shown as 64. The Census of 1961 has enumerated the Butlers, Bearers, Waiters, Maids and other servants numbering 2,864 under the category of domestic servants, 910 of whom were employed as Domestic Servants in the urban areas on the basis of monthly payment.

Under other miscellaneous occupations, persons engaged in washing of clothes, according to the Census of 1961, were 19,899 including 1,751 reporting from the urban areas of the district. Many of these workers belong to the caste known as the Rajakas or washermen. It is only in this category that most of them are earning dependents.

Payments are made invariably in cash in the urban areas, while the payments are also made in kind in the rural areas. It is also on record that these people were given service Inams in the past with hereditary rights. With the growth of urbanisation, washing of clothes has turned out to be a commercial proposition and led to the establishment of laundries in towns and some big villages. Trade unionism has influenced these people also and helped them in establishing their own associations and unions in the urban areas.

Barbers, another important caste, apart from their profession as hair-dressers, also serve the villages and towns alike as pipers. According to the Census of 1961, there were 2,491 barbers and related workers in the district and most of them were concentrated in the rural areas. They have their own local associations to protect their interests.

The Census of 1961 has recorded that there were 3,016 Jewellers, Goldsmiths and Silversmiths in the district. A majority of them were found in the rural areas. With the introduction of the Gold Control Order in 1963, many of them lost their hereditary occupation. Since then, they have organised themselves into unions and associations to protect and promote their interests. It was also estimated that there were 1,999 Blacksmiths and Hammer-smiths and 5,478 Carpenters, Joiners and Cabinet-makers in the district. Most of the people falling into these categories are called the Viswabrahmans. Of the 4,854 Tailors, Cutters, Furriers and related workers reported at the 1961 Census, 1,697 were in the urban areas. These tailors have their own establishments and marts employing two to ten persons as full-time workers in the urban areas, while in the rural areas tailoring is only a part-time job for many.

In recent years, hotel management has become a popular trade. According to the Census of 1961, there were in all 274 persons reported to be working as Waiters, Servers and related workers (institutional). Of these, more than 150 were found to be working in the urban areas. It is also considered that workers employed in these establishments are better placed than the persons employed in household establishments. The hotel workers and owners in Warangal and Hanamkonda have come together and formed their respective unions and associations to protect their special rights and interests.

CHAPTER IX

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

The Collector and District Magistrate, stationed at Warangal, is the head of the general administration in the district. This officer is normally drawn from the Indian Administrative or State Civil Service. He is assisted by two Revenue Divisional Officers stationed at Warangal and Mahbubabad. The officer at Warangal is, however, designated 'Sub Collector' if he belongs to the I. A. S. cadre. Each division is further divided into taluks as shown below:

Sl. No.	Name of the Revenue Division	Taluks
1.	Warangal	.. Warangal, Jangaon and Parkal (3)
2.	Mahbubabad	.. Mahbubabad, Narasampet (Narsampet) and Mulug (3)

Each taluk is under the charge of a gazetted Tahsildar and is territorially divided into groups of villages called Firkas, each of which is manned by a Revenue Inspector. The village is the sheet-anchor of the Firka and its principal officers are (a) the Mali Patel who, among other duties, collects the land revenue, (b) the Police Patel who maintains law and order and (c) the Village Accountant or Patwari or Karnam who keeps the elaborate system of village accounts. Annexure 51 gives the particulars with regard to the Firkas in each taluk.

At the headquarters of the district, the Collector presides over the District Collectorate and is assisted by a District Revenue Officer who is an officer in the senior time scale of the I.A.S., a Personal Assistant and a District Supply Officer, both of the rank of Revenue Divisional Officer and a Revenue Assistant of the rank of Tahsildar. A District Panchayat Officer and a District Statistical Officer also act as his personal assistants.

The District Collector combines in him revenue, magisterial and developmental functions. Before the merger of the Nizam's Dominions with the Indian Union, he was pre-eminently a revenue and magisterial functionary. He did have a welfare role also but greatly curtailed by the scope and objectives of a Government not representative of the people. After the merger, however, the institution of the Collector continued almost as prominently as before but the nature and content

of its functions vastly changed. The developmental role of the Collector is daily getting emphasised and enlarged and his revenue and magisterial authority is no longer an end in itself but contributive to his effectiveness as the Chief Executive at the district level of a Welfare State. With the emergence of the Zilla Parishad, the Collector found a new and satisfying role as the Chairman of all the Standing Committees of the Zilla Parishad and placing at the disposal of the popularly elected Chairman and members, his expertise and know-how of administration. The latest and probably the most challenging function imposed on the Collector is his role as the Chairman of the Zilla Development Board constituted by the Government on the recommendation of the Committee presided over by M.T. Raju, I Member, Board of Revenue (now the Chief Secretary). According to this innovation in the district administration, the Collector assumes a greatly heightened responsibility for development in the district and is more directly assisted than before at the district level by senior officers of developmental departments like Agriculture, Irrigation, Co-operation, Industries and Panchayati Raj. The Zilla Development Board has been charged with the responsibility of preparing an integrated Agricultural and Industrial Production Plan (also called District Plan) and place it before the Zilla Parishad for its approval. Even more than formulation of the Plan, the Collector has the responsibility of its implementation. In other words, the Collector has been squarely and unambiguously brought into the picture in all the three vital spheres of developmental administration, namely, projection, formulation and implementation. More detailed references to the Collector's role in the various spheres of district administration are made under appropriate chapters like Revenue Administration, Law and Order and Justice, and Local Self-Government.

CHAPTER X

REVENUE ADMINISTRATION

History of land revenue administration:

Land revenue in the Diwani (Government) areas of the Nizam's Dominions was collected through contractors called Taluqadars, Deshmukhs and Deshpandyas to whom territories were farmed out. There were two systems known as the 'Taah-hud-dari' and the 'Sarbasta'. Under the former, the right of collection of revenue was given to men of influence and position in Hyderabad city and under the latter, it was allotted to zamindars. At times districts were farmed out to more than one person from each of whom a 'Nazir' was collected. There was also another system known as the 'Amani' under which the Government dealt with the ryots directly. Taluqadars were appointed for one or more taluks and they were allowed a percentage commission on their collections. The Taluqadars and others, who were often required to advance to the Government a considerable portion of the revenue, leased out their rights to several men who were in no way responsible to Government. Each village was assessed as a whole and, in case of any deficiency, the cultivators had to redistribute the demand among themselves. Land revenue was collected in kind and crops were not allowed to be harvested till the revenue was paid or a letter of credit from a banker produced. The ryots were also subject to much hardship on account of the injurious effects of several systems such as the 'Takdema', 'Battai' and 'Gudem' under which they were required to pay in advance a part of the revenue on pain of losing their crops. The Government's share of grain was sold to the village 'Sahukar' (banker) at arbitrarily fixed rates. Rack-renting was rife and the enhancement of assessment at the time of harvest was quite common. Some of the Taluqadars, who had powerful bodies of retainers, set up claims called 'Fazilat' against the Government, *i.e.*, moneys advanced in excess. They had to face frequently the counter-claim called 'Vasilat', *i.e.*, moneys collected but were neither remitted nor accounted for. Attempts made by the British Residents like Russel and Metcalfe to put down oppression and reform the system of land revenue administration did not succeed. The peasants, unable to bear the tyranny, abandoned their lands and deserted the villages.

The credit for creating some order out of this chaos and confusion and laying the foundations of modern administration in all spheres of the Government goes to Sir Salar Jung I who became the Prime Minister in A.D. 1853. Farming systems were abolished and Taluqadars of the old type were gradually replaced by salaried officials assisted by the requisite staff. A Revenue Board was set up in A.D. 1864 and the

Diwani territory was divided into 14 districts and 74 taluks. Each district was placed under the charge of a Taluqadar with two Assistant Taluqadars and Tahsildars invested with judicial powers were kept in charge of taluks. Taluk and district treasuries, in the place of private bankers, were set up and kept under the Tahsildars and Taluqadars respectively. Divisions consisting of a few districts were formed in A.D. 1867 and kept under the charge of the Sadr Taluqadars exercising civil, criminal and revenue powers and supervising the work of Taluqadars. Warangal, which then formed part of Khammam district, was included in the Eastern Division along with Nalgonda and Nagarkurnool (Nagarkarnul). The pernicious systems of 'Takdema', 'Battai' and 'Gudem' were put an end to and a system of annual Jamabandi was introduced. No increase in assessment was permitted except when there was an increase in the area of the holding. Remissions were allowed for uncultivated parts and relinquishments, when offered, were accepted. A system of ryotwari assessment was instituted and all holdings possessed by individual cultivators up to A.D. 1865-66 were ordered to be measured by a standard chain of 10 yards and the area converted into uniform 'Bighas' of 3,600 sq. yards. Cultivated land was divided into wet and dry, the former subdivided into four and the latter into three classes, and a separate rate for each was prescribed. A 'Kistbandi' was fixed and an Inam Commission was constituted in A.D. 1875-76. These reforms resulted in a steady increase in the extent of occupied land and also revenue. The incidence of land revenue, however, was unequal on account of the fact that the fields were not actually measured and their soils classified according to their relative values. An experiment to have the fields surveyed by village officers failed and regular survey and settlement operations were, 'herefore, taken up late in the last century.

The survey was conducted under the chain and cross staff system. The area of survey numbers formed in dry lands depended upon the extent of wet lands in each village. Thus, if a village did not contain any wet land, dry survey numbers of not less than ten acres and not more than thirty were formed. If the wet area was less than one-fourth, the extent of dry numbers was between ten and twenty. If, however, it was more, the area of dry numbers was between eight and sixteen. The extent of wet survey numbers was between two and three acres. Holdings of several individuals were clubbed together to make up the required extent of survey numbers. Subdivisions of less than eight acres in dry and one in wet were not recognised.

The colour, depth and texture of soils were taken into account for classifying them. The relative value of Chalka soils was determined with reference to the proportion of sand and clay in them and in the case of black soils, their depth. Defects in the soil called 'Dhosh', which had an adverse effect on the productivity of the land, were given

proper consideration in fixing the assessment. Each field was divided into several compartments on the basis of its area. A representative spot in each compartment was chosen to examine the depth and texture of the soil and then each compartment was classified separately. Irrigation sources were classed into 'Patasthal' and 'Motasthal', the former consisting of those which could supply water by natural flow and the latter from where only lift irrigation was possible. Sources under the first category were again classified on the basis of the extent of their ayacut, the quantity of water and the duration of supply. Sources in the second category were divided on the basis of the height to which water was to be lifted. The class of irrigation sources was fixed with reference to an 'anna-wise' table which was taken into consideration for assessing the wet lands.

The villages of a taluk were divided into groups. The economic condition and the revenue history of the tract were examined and an aggregate for the area in settlement determined. This was distributed over the groups by means of maximum rates for the various classes of lands. The average yield of the lands, their proximity to the village and markets, means of communications, standards of husbandry, prices of grains and expenses of cultivation were the other factors that were taken into account for fixing the rates. The assessment for each field was worked out after taking into consideration the classified value assigned to it and the sanctioned maximum rates.

The results of the initial settlement of Warangal taluk were announced in A.D. 1895, Jangaon in A.D. 1897, Parkal in A.D. 1898, Mahbubabad in 1900 and Narasampet (Narsampet) in 1904. The rates for the district ranged from Rs. 2.14 to 0.86 for dry, Rs. 8.56 to 5.14 for garden and Rs. 15.42 to 8.56 for wet lands. The revision settlement of Parkal was done in 1921, Warangal in 1923, Jangaon in 1927 and Mahbubabad in 1952. It was done only in a portion of Narasampet taluk and consequently, enhanced rates are prevalent since 1940 in some parts of the taluk. Mulug taluk was under the process of revision till 1955 and enhanced rates were not introduced in the taluk. The maximum rates arrived at during the initial settlement and the revision settlement in each one of the taluks are indicated in Annexure 52. The non-Diwani areas consisting of jaghirs, Paigahs, Samsthanams and Sarf-e-Khas were, however, neither surveyed nor settled.

Soon after the merger of the Nizam's Dominions with the Indian Union in 1948, the jaghirs were abolished in 1949. The Board of Revenue, which was intermittently abolished and re-established, was re-constituted. The Court of Wards established in A.D. 1852 was merged with the Board. By the Hyderabad District Officers (Change of Designation and Construction of References) Act of 1950, the First Taluqadars

came to be known as the District Collectors and the Second Taluqadars as the Deputy or Assistant Collectors. Two additional levies were imposed by the Hyderabad Government through the Hyderabad Agricultural Income-tax Act of 1950 and the Hyderabad Irrigation (Betterment, Contribution and Inclusion Fees) Act of 1952. The Acts were, however, repealed in 1957 and 1959 respectively. A special assessment of two annas a rupee on the dry and one anna on the wet lands was imposed in 1952 on the areas where no revision settlement rates had been announced. After the formation of Andhra Pradesh, a fresh survey of the Telangana districts was found necessary. The Andhra Pradesh Survey and Boundaries Act of 1923 was extended to the Telangana region in 1958. Consequently, survey operations are at present in progress in Mahbubabad, Narasampet, Mulug and Warangal taluks.

A few enactments were also passed with a view to augmenting the resources of the State. They are the Andhra Pradesh Commercial Crops (Assessment) Act of 1957, the Andhra Pradesh Land Revenue (Surcharge) Act of 1957, the Andhra Pradesh Land Revenue (Additional Assessment) and Cess Revision Act of 1962 and the Andhra Pradesh Non-Agricultural Lands Assessment Act of 1963. The first two were repealed in 1962 and the third was set aside by the Supreme Court in 1966. The Non-Agricultural Lands Assessment Act of 1963 provides for an annual assessment on lands used for non-agricultural purposes, the rates of assessment varying with the nature of the use to which the lands are put as also the population of the place. The Andhra Pradesh Land Revenue (Enhancement) Act of 1967 provides for an additional levy at the rate of 30 per cent in the case of wet lands and 75 in the case of dry lands in the Telangana region. The assessment on Kharif and Abi crops is collected during the first three weeks of January, on Rabi crop during the first three weeks of April and on Tabi crop from the 16th to the 30th of June. The collection agency at the village level comprises the Mali Patel, Patwaris and village servants called 'Sethsindhis'. Annexure 53 presents the land revenue demand and collection since the constitution of the district.

Land reforms:

The earliest reform introduced in the Dominions was the Prevention of Alienation of Agricultural Land Act of 1349 F. (1939-40). The Act applied to the non-Diwani territories also and empowered the Government to notify from time to time what was described as the agricultural class, members of which were required to obtain the permission of the Taluqadars to alienate agricultural lands permanently. The Hyderabad Asami Shikmi Act of 1354 F. (1944-45) was enacted on the recommendations of a committee set up earlier. Tenants, who were in continuous possession of lands for a period of six years between 1932 and 1942 and who had personally cultivated these lands during this period, were afforded protection by this Act. These two Acts

were, however, not implemented effectively and hence the benefits to be extended under the Acts did not in fact materialise so far as the tenants were concerned. The dichotomy between ownership and cultivation of land became more and more pronounced. The abolition of jaghirs in 1949 under the Hyderabad (Abolition of Jagirs) Regulation was a major reform undertaken by the Government of Hyderabad. A Jaghir Administrator at the State level took over the Paigahs and big jaghirs, while Civil Administrators took over the small jaghirs within their districts. The Hyderabad Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act of 1950, based on the recommendations of the Agrarian Reforms Committee of 1949, provided for the improvement in the status of the tenants, limitation of the size of holdings, abolition of absentee landlordism, reduction of rents and imposition of restrictions on the resumption of land for personal cultivation. Records of ordinary and protected tenancy rights were prepared and certificates were issued to approved tenants. The Act also provided for the conduct of a land census which was done between 1953 and 1955. These operations were made the occasion to prepare a correct Record of Rights as well. According to the Land Census figures, an area of 1,47,369 'converted dry' acres was the surplus land available with 785 landholders in the district, the highest in the region. A Land Commission, which was also provided for by the Act, was appointed in 1954 to fix the size of basic and family holdings and suggest measures for the prevention of the fragmentation of holdings. The Commission's recommendation in regard to basic and family holdings, namely, 42 to 54 acres of dry and seven to nine acres of wet was accepted by the Government. The provision for compulsory purchase of tenancy lands by protected tenants and the assumption and acquisition of surplus lands envisaged under the Act have been taken up in Mulug taluk since 1955. Over 5,000 tenants have so far been given protected tenancy certificates. Out of them, nearly 2,000 have become under the Act owners of an area of about 4,293 hectares.

The other measures taken by the Hyderabad Government were the passing of an amendment in 1952 to the Land Revenue Act of 1317 F. (1907-08) to provide the right of ownership to the 'Shikmidars' in Ijara and Banjar villages and the stoppage of cash grants like 'rusums' and 'mansabs' for institutions like the Deshmukhs and Deshpandyas. The Hyderabad Abolition of Inams Act of 1955 provided for the abolition of Inams and conversion of their tenure into ryotwari. This Act was, however, not enforced properly and hence the Andhra Pradesh (Telangana Area) Abolition of Inams Act of 1967 was passed. The Hyderabad Prevention of Fragmentation and Consolidation of Holdings Act of 1956 empowers the Government to select an area for taking up the consolidation of holdings and preparing schemes for the notified area. The scheme was not extended to this district and had to be discontinued after 1963.

As the Hyderabad Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act of 1950 was declared void by the High Court, its provisions were validated in 1961 by the Andhra Pradesh (Telangana Area) Tenancy and Agricultural Lands (Validation) Act. The number of protected tenants in the district under the Tenancy Act is 48,558 with an area of about 1,22,186 hectares. The largest number of tenants (12,230) is found in Narasampet taluk and the biggest extent (about 25,228 hectares) is in Jangaon taluk. Over 3,200 'Shikmidars' became owners by paying the prescribed amount under the Land Revenue Act, while 457 were declared as owners under the relevant section of the Act.

With a view to preventing concentration of agricultural holdings in a few persons and in deference to the recommendations of the Planning Commission, the Andhra Pradesh Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings Act of 1961 was passed, prescribing the extent of land that a person or a family could hold with reference to the ceilings on existing holdings as well as on future acquisitions of agricultural lands fixed under the Act. Any holdings in excess of the ceiling should be declared and surrendered to the Government in exchange for compensation to be paid to the owner. As many as 1,018 declarations were filed in the district up to the end of 1965-66 under the appropriate sections of the Act and an extent of 608 hectares was declared as surplus.

Bhoodan:

Bhoodan has left a significant impress on the district. About 3,502 hectares were donated in the district by 329 landholders, out of which about 1,844 hectares were assigned to 1,471 landless poor.

Conditions of agricultural labour:

Minimum wages for agricultural labour are governed by the Minimum Wages Act of 1948. Payment of wages for casual labour is mostly in cash. Farm servants known as the Bhagelas or Palellu, however, are given their annual wages in kind. In addition, they get a pair of Chappals and a woollen blanket. The Hyderabad Bhagelas Contracts Act of 1353 F. (1943-44) prescribed the execution of an agreement between the Bhagelas and the agriculturists and imposed certain restrictions. Effective implementation of the Act was not found possible because of the backwardness and ignorance of the Bhagelas. Annexure 54 indicates the minimum wages prescribed under the Act of 1948 for this district.

Other sources of revenue:

The other current source of revenue with an interesting history regarding its administration is the Abkari. The system of Abkari administration in the Nizam's Dominions was rather complicated with

its peculiar 'maurusi' (hereditary) shops and pot-stills, the jaghir and 'gulmohwa' problems and the claims of compensation for the right of distillation. The biggest obstacle in the way of introducing any reform in excise administration was the existence of numerous jaghirs possessing independent Abkari rights and in most cases supported by 'Sanads' granted by the earlier rulers. In the Diwani territories, the right of collecting 'mohwa' flowers and seeds (from which country liquor was distilled) and the duty thereon and the manufacture and sale of liquor were sold by auction, either separately or together, for periods ranging from one to ten years. No attempt was made either to reduce the number of distillation centres or separate the right of manufacture from that of vending. Manufacture and sale of liquor was carried on as a hereditary profession by a class of persons called the Kalals, each one of whom had a separate still of his own attached to his shop. No effective control over the strength and quality or price of liquor was found possible because of the large number of shops that lay scattered all over the Dominions. The right to tap and sell 'Sendhi', the fermented juice of the date trees, was combined and farmed out to contractors by taluks and districts. The Government had exclusive rights over these trees. In the case of trees on Patta lands, the Pattadars were not entitled to tap them or sell their juice except to the Government contractors. Opium was imported from outside the State and stored in four godowns, one of which was at Warangal and there were no restrictions regarding the cultivation of hemp. Ganja was so cheap that there was practically no competition.

A determined bid to introduce some reforms with a view to adopting the Madras system with its policy of obtaining maximum revenue with minimum consumption was made since 1905. The measures taken towards this end included the reduction in the number of stills and the removal of hereditary Kalals in Hyderabad city to a walled enclosure in Narayanguda. A commission was set up in 1907 to enquire into the Abkari rights of the jaghirdars and others and assess the compensation to be paid to them. Such rights of the jaghirdars in this district were acquired during 1910-11 and by the end of 1914-15, most of the jaghirs in the State had parted with them. The right of manufacturing liquor was separated from that of vending. Distilleries came up at Hyderabad and Mahbubnagar, the former supplying all the liquor needs of this district. The adoption of the Madras system of separate sale of shops was, however, found not possible and hence the 'Minimum Guarantee System' was adopted. Under this, contractors were allowed the exclusive right of sale of a pre-determined quantity of liquor in specified areas in return for a guarantee of payment of a minimum sum to the Government. This system was introduced in this district in 1911-12.

The contract system of sale of opium was abolished during 1914-15. The godowns in the districts were also wound up and a central godown in the capital city was set up. Madak-Khanas or opium dens, where opium smokers used to congregate, were also closed down. Retail vending of opium was entrusted to the Government agents who were allowed a commission on the sales made. This was replaced during 1928-29 by a system of inviting tenders for the sale of opium in the districts. Cultivation of Ganja was forbidden since 1910 except under a licence and its disposal was brought under the Government supervision. As the department was concentrating on improving liquor administration, introduction of the tree tax system in Sendhi administration could not be pushed through. There was also the practical difficulty in adopting this system in the Dominions, unlike in Madras, as most of the date-trees belonged to the Government.

A significant step was taken during 1930-31 when the Madras system of vending was introduced in all its details in respect of opium and Ganja. Shops were fixed according to population, distance and previous sales. Every shop was auctioned separately and no two neighbouring shops were sold to one and the same person. The result of all these measures was the reduction in the number of shops by nearly half and in consumption by a quarter. The revenues, however, increased by seven per cent. The extension of this system to the sales of country liquor was also attended to shortly thereafter. In respect of Sendhi, however, it had to wait till 1936 when the rights of jaghirs in tapping and selling Sendhi were settled. The contract sale system was terminated and a uniform tree tax system introduced. The abolition of the hereditary excise rights in the city during 1937-38 and the 'Amani' system of collection and supply of Gulmohwa during 1948-49 were the subsequent reforms introduced in the administration of excise in the State.

The merger of the Provincial and Central Excise during 1946-47 was the next significant development. Consequently, the Excise Department was entrusted with the collection of duty on matches (till then attended to by the Customs Department) and on sugar and cigarettes previously done by the Department of Commerce and Industries. With the formation of Andhra Pradesh, the excise establishment of the State was brought under the Board of Revenue. The public sale of opium was completely stopped from April 1959 and its issue was confined to addicts on permits. In the same year, with a view to eradicating illicit distillation, the rate of duty on the Government liquor was reduced by fifty per cent (it was, however, restored to its original level in 1961-62) and a minimum guarantee of supply to each shop equivalent to double the average consumption of two previous years was given. Simultaneously, in order to promote co-operatives among the tappers and also encourage the palm gur industry, certain concessions were offered. Sendhi

shops numbering 204 are at present functioning in the district under the Tappers' Co-operative Scheme and there are two palm gur centres, one in Ghanapuram (Ghanpur) of Mulug taluk and the other in Uppugal of Warangal. The District Collector assisted by a gazetted Superintendent administers the excise revenue.

Another source of substantial revenue to the Nizam's Government was the customs duties. Transit duties on salt and excise duties on certain articles like tobacco, sugar, cigarettes and matches were also being levied. In pursuance of the 'Federal Financial Integration Arrangements', these duties were abolished one after another, the duties on salt, sugar, cigarettes, matches and tobacco being the first to go in 1950. The Customs Department, established in A. D. 1862-63, was wound up in 1951. Import duties were abolished in August 1952 followed by all other customs duties in January 1955. Some new taxes were imposed by the Government of Hyderabad between 1949 and 1952. Of them, the taxes on the sales of motor spirit, racing and betting, general sales, agricultural incomes, cinema shows and sugarcane were all administered by the Commissioner of Sales Tax. The Hyderabad Horse-Racing and Betting Tax Regulation of 1949 and the Hyderabad Sugarcane Cess Act of 1953 are not relevant to this district, the former pertaining to the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad and the latter to Nizamabad district where in the Nizam Sugar Factory is situated at Bodhan. Most of these Acts were repealed after the formation of Andhra Pradesh in 1956. Thus the Hyderabad Agricultural Income-tax Act of 1950 was replaced in 1957 by the Andhra Pradesh Land Revenue (Surcharge) Act. The Andhra Pradesh General Sales Tax Act of 1957 replaced the Hyderabad General Sales Tax Act of 1950 and brought in a unified system of taxation on sales and purchase of goods throughout the State. The Hyderabad Sales of Motor Spirit Taxation Regulation of 1949 was replaced in 1958 by the extension of the Madras Sales of Motor Spirit Taxation (Andhra Pradesh Extension and Amendment) Act securing thereby uniformity of law and rates of taxes throughout the State. The Madras Entertainments Tax Act also was extended with suitable modifications to the Telangana area in the same year.

The result of all these measures is that at present the Commercial Tax Officer at Warangal administers the General Sales Tax Act, the Central Sales Tax Act, the Motor Spirit Sales Tax Act and the Entertainments Tax Act. The general sales tax is levied on persons carrying on the business of buying and selling goods and is calculated on the actual annual turnover. Its incidence is, however, passed on to the consumer. The tax on entertainments is levied on the payments for admission. Ninety per cent of the proceeds of this tax are made over to the local bodies. In the case of cinematographic exhibitions, however, an additional levy called the 'show tax' is also imposed and the revenue collected therefrom goes exclusively to the State Government. Tax on the sales of

motor spirit is levied since 1960 at the point of first sale in the State instead of collecting it at the retail point as provided for under the previous enactment. The Central Sales Tax Act of 1956, which came into force in January 1957, is applied to articles like oil-seeds, tobacco, chillies and cotton textiles produced in this district and constituting the principal items of inter-State trade.

A tax on motor vehicles was levied in the Dominions under the Hyderabad Motor Vehicles Act of 1354 F. (1944-45) which was replaced in 1955 by the Hyderabad Motor Vehicles Taxation Act. Even after the formation of Andhra Pradesh, vehicles of one region plying in another had to pay taxes under the relevant Acts in force in both the regions. In 1958, the rate of taxation on certain motor vehicles in Telangana was raised to the level obtaining in the Andhra area and the provisions of the Andhra Pradesh Motor Vehicles (Taxation of Passengers and Goods) Act of 1952 were extended to the Telangana area, so far as the goods vehicles were concerned. The disparities in the rates of taxation between the two regions were removed by the imposition of a consolidated tax provided for by the Andhra Pradesh Motor Vehicles Taxation Act of 1963. The Transport Commissioner at the State level and the Regional Transport Officer at the district level are the officers administering the Act.

Stamp revenue is derived from two classes of stamps, judicial or court fee and non-judicial or revenue stamps. The former represents the fee payable by persons resorting to the courts of law or public offices, while the latter is a duty levied on instruments chargeable under the Indian Stamp Act of 1899. The treasuries in the district serve as depots for the custody and sale of stamps of all types and denominations. Authorised vendors also sell stamps on a commission basis. Another item of revenue of an allied nature relates to the fees collected by the Registration and Stamps Department for the registration of documents. The agencies collecting the revenue are the Inspector-General of Registration and Stamps at the State level and the Registrar of Assurances at the district level.

The Indian Registration Act was made applicable to the Telangana area in April 1951 and the District Collectors replaced the District and Sessions Judges as ex-officio District Registrars in the Telangana districts. Early in 1958, they were also replaced by two District Registrars who were kept in charge of the three Registration districts into which all the Telangana districts were divided. The Warangal Registration district includes Nalgonda and Khammam revenue districts. There are four sub-registry offices in the revenue district of Warangal and the itinerating system is in force in Mulug, Parkal and Ramannapet.

Income-tax, which occupies a very prominent place in the tax structure of the country, is administered by the Central Government under the Income-Tax Act of 1961. In so far as this district is concerned, the principal sources from which income-tax revenue accrue are the trade in 'mundi' goods, handloom and mill cloth, chillies, tobacco, groundnut oil and rice-milling. The Commissioner of Income-Tax at Hyderabad is the administrative authority at the State level, while the functions of assessment and collection in the district are discharged by three Income-Tax Officers, all with headquarters at Warangal.

Apart from tobacco, the other commodities coming under the purview of central excise in this district are vegetable non-essential oils, cotton yarn and fabrics and matches. The details of revenue realised in recent years from each one of these taxes are presented in Annexure 55.

CHAPTER XI

LAW AND ORDER AND JUSTICE

Incidence of crime:

An analysis of the statistics of grave crimes reported to the police since the turn of this century (*vide Annexure 56*) indicates an increasing incidence of crime in the district. A happy feature, however, is that there has been a marked decline over the decades in the number of dacoities, robberies and cattle thefts. On the other hand, the distressing aspect about murders is that their numbers have gone up in spite of the fact that the district, since its re-constitution in 1953, became smaller by nearly 6,600 square kilometres. Most of the murders committed in the district are for gain or the results of sexual jealousies and family disputes. Though faction murders are not predominant, political rivalries do lead to riots and murders. The use of country-made bombs in the clashes between the workers of political parties is also in evidence as was the case in Dharmasagar village of Warangal taluk in 1965. Many of the burglaries and thefts occur in Warangal town and the local police authorities say that their task is made none the easier by the fact that most of the culprits responsible for these offences are able to effect a getaway by means of the several trains that pass through the Kazipet and Warangal railway stations. In view of the unsatisfactory detection work in the district, attributed to the limited competence of existing police staff, an experiment was tried in 1965 by which a few Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors from some other districts were drafted to work in this district. The district, relatively more industrially advanced, is liable to periodic industrial agitations necessitating police intervention. The student unrest is common in this district as anywhere else. The strike of the workers of the Azam Jahi Mills in 1956 and the students' agitation demanding the location of the fifth steel plant at Visakhapatnam (Vishakhapatnam) in 1966 are instances in point.

Organisation of police force:

A police administration on sound lines did not exist in the districts of the erstwhile Nizam's Dominions until the later part of the 19th century A.D. Police functions in those days were discharged by the 'irregular troops', the Sibbandi peons, the Nizamats and the village servants. Detection and apprehension of offenders was entrusted to the Mannevars and Mazkuris, who took the assistance of the 'irregular troops' whenever necessary. The district officials were Taluqadars, men of influence and position, who seldom stayed within their charge. More interested in collecting their share of revenue, they left everything to their subordinates, many of whom were not worthy of trust.

The troops, peons and others, with their salaries perpetually in arrears, were naturally indifferent towards their duties. This resulted in the utter breakdown of law and order. Murders, robberies and oppression of all kinds were rife. Gangs of armed Rohillas were plundering villages with impunity. The Afghan creditors and the merchants trading in the Nizam's Dominions with their Arab retainers were a terror to the people.

This alarming situation was saved by Sir Salar Jung, the Prime Minister from A.D. 1853, whose tenure of office was marked by several administrative reforms of a far-reaching nature. New officers known as the Zilladars, under whom were placed the 'irregular troops', were appointed to put down robberies and riots. Large numbers of Rohillas were killed in encounters and those captured were confined in the Sultan Shahi Jail in Hyderabad city. A regular police was formed in A.D. 1865 for the Diwani (Government) territories with a Muhtamim (Superintendent) for each district, an Amin (Inspector) for each taluk, one Jameadar (Chief Constable) with eight men for each Thana (police-station) and a Duffedar (Head Constable) with six men for each Chauki (outpost). The new police force was placed under the Board of Revenue at the State level and the Taluqadars at the district level.

The separation of Police from the Revenue Department in A.D. 1867-68, the creation of a Police Ministry and a Police Secretariat, the formation of divisions with three districts each under the charge of an officer called Naib Muhtamim for the purposes of police administration and the appointment of an Inspector-General of Police in A.D. 1884 were some of the subsequent developments. The issue of Dastur-ul-Amal of Rohillas at the instance of the first Inspector-General of Police, which regulated the stay, profession and the movement of this turbulent tribe, succeeded in securing some peace for the State.

A series of reforms was introduced by Hankin who was the Inspector-General of Police for over two decades from A.D. 1897. His impress on the State Police was such that even today it is known as Hankin's Police and the office of the Inspector-General of Police as Hankin 'Kacheri'. The biggest contribution made by Hankin to the preservation of law and order in the State was the stamping out of the Thug menace. The crime of organised murder for gain committed by gangs of Thugs assumed such alarming proportions by the 1830s that the Government of India, with a view to arresting it, had to form in the State the 'Thuggi and Dacoity' Department with a special magistrate to try offences on the spot. In spite of this, the total number of such crimes in the State reported to the police during A.D. 1897-98 was nearly 700. On account of the vigorous efforts made by the police, it came down considerably by 1903-04 and the Government of India felt that there

was no longer any necessity to keep the department under them and handed it over to the Nizam's Government. Another significant step taken during the days of Hankin related to the merger of the Jaghir Police with the District Police. The work of the latter was very much hampered in those days on account of the fact that the jaghirs had their own police independent of the District Police. In the words of Hankin, 'The Jagirdars do as much as they please; crime is burked; we are only informed of so much of it as it pleases the officials to tell us ; criminals are harboured ; stolen property is made away with ; and every obstacle, as a rule, is put in the way of the Diwani Police when an attempt is made to arrest or search'. It was only during 1912-13 that a beginning was made in the process of bringing all the police forces of the State under one head and one system which was completed in 1948. The police force of all the Paigahs, several Samsthanams and jaghirs were placed under the control of the Inspector-General of Police. Other reforms introduced by Hankin pertained to the pay and prospects of the police personnel, the establishment of a police training school, the construction of buildings for housing police-stations and outposts according to a standard plan and programme, the creation of a clothing department and a pension fund for the widows of the non-gazetted police personnel. The Sikh force of irregulars, which was till then working independently, was brought under the Inspector-General of Police.

In spite of all these, police work in the nineteen-thirties was very much adversely affected because of the imposition of remarkably lenient sentences by the lower courts even in offences involving brutal violence and grant of frequent adjournments and bail in non-bailable offences as well. With the separation of the executive and judicial functions in 1922, the First Taluqadars, who were ultimately responsible for the maintenance of law and order, had come to regard themselves as revenue officers, pure and simple, rendering it difficult for the police to discharge their duties efficiently. Hence, their authority was restored during 1937-38. Soon after the Police Action, the Hyderabad City Police, which was being independently administered by the City Police Commissioner, was brought under the Inspector-General of Police. The process of integration of the Jaghir Police with the State Police was also completed.

The district was one of the worst to suffer from the violent activities of the communist terrorists during the period from 1949 to 1952, the dense forests in Mulug and Narasampet (Narsampet) taluks affording them an ideal hideout. The early measures taken to combat the menace were the formation of a special Deputy Inspector-General range with headquarters at Warangal and the division of the district into two, namely, Warangal (North) and Warangal (South), for purposes of police administration. Warangal (North) consisted of the taluks of Warangal,

Mulug, Narasampet and also Jangaon taluk, then in Nalgonda district. Apart from the then existing strength of 3 Assistant Superintendents, 6 Inspectors, 25 Sub-Inspectors, 56 Head Constables and 592 Constables, an additional force of 2 Sub-Divisional Officers, 2 Inspectors, 17 Sub-Inspectors, 51 Head Constables and 370 Constables was deployed and each one of the four taluks was kept under the charge of a Deputy Superintendent of Police. Armed police battalions from the States of Madras, Central Province, Mysore, Bombay and Uttar Pradesh were also drafted. A few Koyas familiar with the jungles in the district were enlisted as constables temporarily. Fair weather roads were laid in the jungles and families of the tribes of Koyas and Lambadas suspected to be providing shelter to the terrorists were removed from the jungles and settled on the plains.

With the constitution of the present district in 1953, Warangal (North) Police District was named Warangal district with three police subdivisions with headquarters at Warangal, Narasampet and Jangaon. While the jurisdiction of the Deputy Superintendent of Police at Warangal is confined to the town, that of the other two consists of three taluks each. With the formation of Andhra Pradesh, the district was placed in the eastern range, later called Warangal range. The set-up of the District Police as well as the District Police Office was reorganised on the Andhra pattern from 1958. The district is now divided into eight circles with 31 police-stations and two outposts, the details of which are presented in Annexure 57.

Railway police:

Police arrangements on the Kazipet-Balharshah (Ballarsha) railway line were taken up during 1923-24 and a force of thirteen men under a Sub-Inspector was employed for this purpose. The Government of India exercised administrative control over the Railway Police in the Dominions through the Secretary to the British Resident of Hyderabad who also functioned as the Inspector-General of Hyderabad Districts' Railway Police as well as the Secunderabad District Railway Police. With the advent of Independence in 1947, the Hyderabad Districts' Railway Police took over the administration of the Secunderabad District Railway Police. After the Police Action, railway police administration of the entire State was kept under the Deputy Inspector-General, C.I.D. and Railways.

Civic guards:

There were no civic guards in the Dominions. Home Guards were recruited in the district in 1963 and at present there are four companies in Warangal city.

Criminal Investigation Department:

The Criminal Investigation Department of the Hyderabad Districts' Police was formed during 1903-04. An Anti-Corruption Department was created during 1942-43 and the 'X' Branch, as an adjunct to the C.I.D., during 1950-51 to deal with the investigation of top secret matters. The former was merged with the 'X' Branch of the Andhra Criminal Investigation Department and brought under the control of the Inspector-General of Police from the 1st of April 1957. However, in 1961, the Anti-Corruption Bureau was taken away from the 'X' Branch and placed under the direct control of the Government to enhance its effective functioning.

Jails and lock-ups:

The general condition of jails and their administration in the Nizam's Dominions till the end of the nineteenth century A.D., was far from satisfactory. Convicts and undertrials were huddled together in small godowns attached to the offices of the First Taluqadars. No sanitary arrangements worth the name existed in any of the jails. There was no water-supply and gangs of prisoners were daily marched into the town to get their provisions. Free prison labour was supplied to officials to clean their offices or to maintain their gardens and also to dispensaries and mosques to sweep and keep them in order. Prison discipline was so lax that there were many instances of the wives of long term prisoners giving birth to legitimate children during their husbands' incarceration in jails. The records and accounts of the jails were either not kept at all or kept in a state of hopeless confusion. This state of affairs was put an end to by Hankin who took over the administration of jails also in A.D. 1897. Paying a tribute to the work done by him, the Government in 1913 observed that he raised 'the administration of jails from an almost chaotic condition to a level of efficiency that can stand comparison with the jail department of any Province in India'.

The Central Jail at Warangal, established about A.D. 1895, however, enjoyed a reputation for its neatness and security even in those days. Like all other jails in the Nizam's Dominions, it was also found frequently overcrowded mainly due to the fact that the number of undertrials often exceeded that of the convicts. In fact, the administration reports of the jails pertaining to the first two decades of this century recorded that the period of undertrial frequently exceeded the term of imprisonment to which the culprits could be sentenced. The construction of separate judicial lock-ups for lodging undertrials, which received an impetus on account of the separation of judiciary from executive in 1922, was taken up during the second decade of this century and by the end of the nineteen-forties, many taluk headquarters, of which Warangal in this district was one, contained such

lock-ups wherein undertrials and those sentenced to imprisonment for a week and less were confined. These lock-ups were managed by the Munsiffs and their condition from the point of view of both accommodation and security was not satisfactory. Judicial prisoners had to be often confined in small police lock-ups along with those in police custody. At present, the three judicial lock-ups now called sub-jails in the district at Jangaon, Mahbubabad and Narasampet contain only two cells each with a capacity for accommodating ten male and five female undertrials and remand prisoners. The Munsiff-Magistrates of the places are the Superintendents of the sub-jails which are guarded by the police. The police lock-ups in the district are not of a uniform pattern with some police-stations having improvised lock-ups and some others not having any lock-ups at all.

The Central Jail at Warangal is spread over an area of about 13 hectares with an authorised accommodation for 700 prisoners. All 'habituals' of the Telangana area, civil and undertrial prisoners and convicts with sentences up to life imprisonment from this as well as Khammam, Karimnagar, Adilabad and Guntur districts and also from some taluks of Godavari and Krishna districts are usually lodged in this jail. It is under the charge of a Superintendent of the Jails Department, assisted by a Jailer, Deputy Jailors, Head Warders and Warders. A dispensary with in-patient and isolation wards under the charge of a Medical Officer is also attached to the jail.

The convicts are allotted hard, medium or light work based upon their physical and mental capacities and in consultation with the Medical Officer. Well-behaved prisoners are employed as night watchmen, convict overseers and convict warders. Some of the prisoners attend to grain cleaning, cooking, sweeping and earth digging. They are also employed in the factories attached to the jail, where durries, woollen pile carpets, blankets, bed-sheets, cot-tapes, curtains, gauze and bandage cloth, soaps and wooden furniture are made. The monthly value of these products is estimated to be of the order of Rs. 25,000. A waste cotton spinning plant has also recently been introduced. A garden over three hectares in extent and also worked by prison labour produces vegetables. The prisoners employed in various tasks obtain, apart from daily wages, ordinary and good conduct remissions.

Prisoners are classified into A, B or C classes by the convicting courts, taking into account their social status, mode of living and educational standards, subject to the confirmation of the Government. Undertrial prisoners are placed in special or ordinary classes on consideration of similar grounds by the trying courts subject to the approval of the District Magistrate. Civil prisoners are divided into superior and ordinary classes, while all political detenus are placed in a special class.

Apart from these classifications, the jail authorities categorise the criminal convicts into casual, habitual, hardened and condemned, based on a study of the severity of the crime committed. Another classification based upon the age of the prisoners such as juveniles, adolescent and old is also made.

The recreational facilities available in the jail consist of the provision for playing outdoor games like volleyball and badminton and indoor games such as chess and finger-billiards. Wrestling bouts and physical training classes are also arranged. Competitions are held during festival and national holidays when cultural programmes are put on board and prizes distributed. Educational facilities are afforded by the conduct of regular classes by educated prisoners themselves, paid teachers and instructors drafted from the Hindi Prachar Sabha, Hyderabad. An average of sixty prisoners appear for the half yearly examinations in Hindi and Telugu and an incentive is provided by making the successful candidates eligible for a special remission of thirty days. A library with over 4,000 books and some daily newspapers and journals is attached to the jail. A monthly magazine called 'Sudhar' with contributions from the prisoners is also published.

A Welfare Officer supervises the several types of training imparted and serves as a link between the prisoners and the authorities on the one hand and the prisoners and their families on the other. A Prisoners' Panchayat Board for purposes of settling any issue among themselves and a self-supporting canteen are the other features of this Central Jail. A system of parole and furlough and premature release of prisoners on the recommendations of the Advisory Board and periodical inspections by official and non-official visitors are also provided to ensure the welfare of prisoners. The statistics of prisoners confined in the sub-jails and in this jail from 1963 to 1966 are found at Annexure 58.

Probation:

The Hyderabad Children Act of 1951 was the only legislation in the erstwhile Hyderabad State for keeping the juvenile offenders under probation. Such offenders were kept in two institutions in Hyderabad city, the administrative control over which was vested with the Director of Social Welfare who was also the ex-officio Chief Inspector of Certified Schools. On the formation of Andhra Pradesh, the general control over probation was placed with the Inspector-General of Prisons. The Madras Probation of Offenders Act of 1936 providing for the release of first offenders in certain specified offences was extended to this district in 1960 and a District Probation Officer was appointed in 1961. The functions of these officers have been enlarged since November 1964 to include the conduct of enquiries into the cases of

release on furlough, parole and the premature release of prisoners, so as to enable them to assess and evaluate the social and economic conditions of the prisoners' families before their cases are considered. The statistics at Annexure 59 reveal the volume of work turned out in the district from 1964 to 1966.

Judiciary:

There were no regular courts of justice in the districts of the Nizam's Dominions till about the middle of the last century. Civil justice was administered by village Patels and panchayats which were constituted by the former and consisted of local men of position. Cases not decided by them were referred to Mamlatdars and Subedars who usually forced the parties into submission. Administration of criminal justice was equally irregular. Robbers were often hanged if not ransomed and murders were atoned for by fine. Caste, custom and expediency governed the nature and amount of punishment. The poor were sentenced to hard labour and fines and confiscation of property were common. Poisoning or starvation was resorted to for the high castes.

The earliest attempt at establishing regular courts of justice was made in A. D. 1855 by Sir Salar Jung I by the appointment of Munsiffs and Mir Adals to decide civil suits and investigate into criminal cases. They were replaced about A.D. 1865 by Tahsildars, invested with well-defined civil and criminal judicial powers. Above them were the Taluqadars in charge of the districts. Their work was supervised by the Sadr Taluqadars in charge of the divisions, who heard appeals against the judgements of the Taluqadars and also tried certain criminal cases. The judgements of all these officers were till A. D. 1862 subject to the confirmation of the 'Adalat Foujdari Balda' and later the 'Appellate Court of the Districts', located in Hyderabad. A 'Chief Court of Appeals', which subsequently came into being, was replaced by the High Court (Majlis Adalat-ul-Aliya) set up in A.D. 1875. In the same year, the Taluqadars were given the assistance of Madadgaran-i-Adalat, later called Munsiffs, to try civil cases. Despite all these, the large jaghirdars continued to exercise civil and criminal powers almost independently of the State. The smaller jaghirdars were exercising such judicial powers as were conferred on them by the Government.

At the turn of this century, there were no separate civil courts in Warangal district. The Subedar (previously called Sadr Taluqadar) was presiding over the District Court and he had under him a Judicial Assistant. The three subordinate courts in the district were presided over by the Judicial Assistants to the Taluqadar.

In pursuance of a scheme of setting up separate judicial courts and relieving revenue officers of their civil and judicial functions, a Suba

Sessions Court was set up at Warangal in 1912. Civil Judges and Munsiffs were also appointed for the taluks. Even after the constitution of the High Court, the Nizam was not precluded from exercising his prerogative of entertaining civil appeals which involved properties valued at Rs. 10,000 and more and criminal appeals where the sentence exceeded five years. A judicial committee was, therefore, formed in 1914 to hear such appeals and advise the ruler. Rules were formulated in 1915 regulating the powers of the Jaghir Courts and subjecting them to the control of the High Court. Consequent on these developments, justice in the district during the twenties of this century was dispensed by the Munsiff, the Sessions Judge and the Divisional Judge, all at Warangal, apart from the revenue officers. There was also the Sadr Adalat at Warangal having jurisdiction over Karimnagar and Adilabad districts as well.

The separation of the judiciary from the executive in 1922 was the next significant development. Revenue officers were divested of their criminal judicial powers and Munsiffs were invested with them. The District Collector (Taluqadar) was designated the Additional District Magistrate. A royal charter proclaimed in 1927 conferred upon the High Court all the powers exercised by the ruler as the head of the judicial administration. An inspecting officer of the cadre of a High Court Judge was appointed in 1933 to supervise the courts of law in the Dominions.

With the merger of the State into the Indian Union, the Sadr Adalats were named District Courts. The original District Courts were converted to Sub-Courts and the Subordinate Judges were made District Magistrates. With the formation of Andhra Pradesh, the District Collectors were made District Magistrates and the District and Sessions Judges Additional District Magistrates controlling the Munsiff-Magistrates. The Civil Rules of Practice and the Criminal Rules of Practice and Procedure were made applicable to the Telangana area.

At present, administration of justice in the district is in the hands of the Munsiff-Magistrate and Additional Munsiff-Magistrate, Sub-ordinate Judge-cum-Assistant Sessions Judge and the District and Sessions Judge, all at Warangal and the Munsiff-Magistrate at Jangaon, Mahbubabad and Narasampet and honorary Special Railway Magistrate at Kazipet. The Munsiff-Magistrates at Warangal have jurisdiction over Mulug and Parkal taluks as well. The number of cases dealt with by each one of these courts from 1963 to 1967 is indicated in Annexure 60.

Bar associations:

The Bar Association at Warangal became active since 1936 when the Hyderabad Lawyers' Association held its conference there.

CHAPTER XII

OTHER DEPARTMENTS

In addition to General Administration described in chapter IX and Law and Order and Justice dealt with in chapter XI, there are several other departments in the district of both the State and Central Governments, the particulars of which are furnished in Annexure 61. The organisational pattern and working of some selected departments are described in the following paragraphs.

STATE GOVERNMENT OFFICES :

Public Works Department:

(a) *Irrigation*: The administration of this department is vested in the Superintending Engineer stationed at Warangal. His jurisdiction extends over Warangal and three other districts of Khammam, Karimnagar and Adilabad. His functions include the execution and maintenance of all irrigation works such as the formation of canals and repairs to old tanks. Besides, there are two Executive Engineers both stationed at Warangal. Of them, the one in charge of the maintenance of minor irrigation tanks and projects in the entire district is kept under the administrative control of the District Collector for the execution of the sanctioned works included in the District Plan and such other items as are within the competence of the Executive Engineer and for which the concurrence of the District Collector is required. Four Assistant Engineers assist him in the investigation, execution and maintenance of works and scrutiny of estimates for all departmental works in his jurisdiction. The other Executive Engineer is in charge of a temporary special division which deals with several minor irrigation works costing more than one lakh of rupees in Warangal and Khammam (Khammamet) districts. In this district, he is assisted by an Assistant Engineer at Marpeda (Maripada) who is in charge of the anicut constructed across the Aker (Akeru) river at Kommalvancha (Komalvancha) and Uggampalle (Uggampalli).

(b) *Roads and Buildings*: As a result of the constitution of the Roads and Buildings Department on the 1st of April 1965, the Warangal Division of Roads and Buildings was tagged on to the newly constituted Medak Circle. The present Warangal Division, which is coterminous with the revenue district, is looked after by the Executive Engineer stationed at Warangal. He is responsible for the construction and maintenance of all the Government roads and buildings in the division. He is assisted by three Assistant Engineers for the execution of all the roads and buildings works. The construction of the Kakatiya Medical College buildings was also undertaken by the department in the district.

Agriculture Department:

The administration of the Department of Agriculture is vested in the Deputy Director of Agriculture, Warangal. He functions as a Personal Assistant to the District Collector in matters relating to the agricultural production in the district. Two District Agricultural Officers, one stationed at Warangal with jurisdiction over Warangal, Jangaon and Parkal taluks, and the other at Narasampet (Narsampet) covering Narasampet, Mulug and Mahbubabad taluks, assist him in supervising the various agricultural activities in the district. Besides these, the technical staff like the Subject Matter Specialists for Agronomy and Plant Protection, Assistant Soil Conservation Officer, Assistant Oil Seeds Extension Officer and Assistant Agricultural Engineer assist the Deputy Director in discharging his duties.

Animal Husbandry Department:

The department is under the control of a Regional Assistant Director of Animal Husbandry stationed at Warangal. His jurisdiction extends over Warangal besides four other districts, namely, Khammam, Nalgonda, Mahbubnagar and Guntur. In the district, he is assisted by the District Veterinary Officer who is in charge of a separate office and also stationed at Warangal. The latter is in turn assisted by several Veterinary Assistant Surgeons, Veterinary Livestock Inspectors, Extension Officers (Animal Husbandry) and Veterinary Compounders in running the veterinary hospitals and allied dispensaries in the district. There are two Livestock Officers, one in charge of the Key Village Scheme looking after the improved methods of cattle breeding, feeding, management and disease control, and the other controlling the Centralised Semen Collection Centre which caters to the needs of the units engaged in artificial insemination by production and supply of processed bull semen. Besides, there is a Superintendent in charge of a Cattle-cum-Dairy farm at Mamnoor (Mavanur).

Forest Department:

The Conservator of Forests, stationed at Warangal, with jurisdiction extending over Warangal Circle comprising Warangal and Karimnagar districts (excluding the forests in Jangaon taluk and the forests in Mangapet range of Palvancha (Paloncha) division), looks after the protection, exploitation and management of forests. Of the four divisions into which this circle is divided, two in this district are placed under two Divisional Forest Officers stationed one each at Warangal and Mahbubabad. Each division is subdivided into Ranges and kept under the charge of Rangers. The ranges are again divided into Sections and Beats. The Sections are under the control of Foresters or Deputy Range Officers whereas the Beats are manned by Forest Guards. Besides,

there is a Divisional Forest Officer at Warangal in charge of a Flying Squad which makes surprise inspection of forest areas in the circle to prevent smuggling and illicit felling of trees.

Industries Department:

The Assistant Director of Industries and Commerce, stationed at Warangal, with jurisdiction over the whole district implements all the schemes pertaining to the Industries Department and scrutinises the applications received from the industrialists for hire-purchase of machinery, import licences and controlled commodities. He renders technical assistance to the existing as well as the proposed industries and attends to the development of cottage, small scale and large scale industries and handicrafts. He also undertakes intensive industrial surveys for the establishment and improvement of various industries and controls the industrial co-operatives. There is an Assistant Estate Engineer at Warangal to look after the Industrial Estate. He provides all facilities and technical assistance to the tenant industrialists in the Industrial Estate.

Co-operative Department:

The administration of the Co-operative Department in the district is vested in two Deputy Registrars, both stationed at Warangal. Of them, one belongs to the special category appointed under the recent reorganisation of the department and functions as the Personal Assistant to the District Collector. They deal with the organisation, registration and supervision of the working of the various types of co-operative societies. Three more Deputy Registrars, one for the audit of co-operative societies, one for the distribution of chemical fertilizers through co-operative marketing societies and one as the Chief Executive Officer of the Co-operative Central Bank, Warangal, function in the district.

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT OFFICES :

Central Excise:

The Assistant Collector (Customs and Central Excise), Warangal, has jurisdiction over Warangal Division which comprises the revenue districts of Warangal, Khammam, Nalgonda, Karimnagar and parts of Adilabad. He is assisted by a Senior Superintendent, two Superintendents and five Inspectors in administering the various provisions of the Central Excises and Salt Act of 1944, the Customs Act of 1962 and the Defence of India Rules (Gold Control) of 1962. Besides these, the Assistant Collector has also the responsibility of collection of cess under the Produce Cess Act of 1966.

Income-Tax Department:

The administration of the Income-Tax Department in the district is vested in three Income-Tax Officers, all stationed at Warangal. Their functions include the assessment of income-tax, wealth-tax, gift-tax and expenditure-tax, and the collection of these taxes by raising demands against the assessees. They are assisted by two Inspectors and one Supervisor in discharging their duties.

Posts and Telegraphs Department:

The Posts and Telegraphs Department is under the administrative control of the Superintendent of Post Offices, Warangal, whose jurisdiction extends over Warangal and Khammam districts. Besides the Assistant Superintendent of Post Offices, there are seven Inspectors in charge of seven subdivisions into which Warangal division is divided. The telephones branch of the Posts and Telegraphs Department is under the control of a Sub-Divisional Officer, Telegraphs, stationed at Warangal, with jurisdiction over the entire district.

CHAPTER XIII.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT

History of local self-government:

The history of local self-government in the district goes back to a little over eighty years when in 1296 F. (A.D. 1887) it was decided to levy a local cess of one anna per rupee of land revenue in all the settled districts and extend it to other districts as well, as soon as they were surveyed and settled. In 1298 F. (A.D. 1889), rules were framed and brought into force in the form of 'Dastur-ul-Amal' or regulation. The object of the levy was to provide funds for the construction and maintenance of local roads, schools, dispensaries, rest-houses and other works beneficial to the people who contributed the cess. By A.D. 1893-94, the cess was extended to Warangal, although only a small portion of the district was settled by then.

The 'Dastur-ul-Amal' provided for the formation of a District Board at the district level and a Taluk Board at the taluk level. In A.D. 1899, the levy of the cess was extended to the entire district and the Local Boards were established. The Aval Taluqadar (District Collector) was the ex-officio President of the District Board and the Tahsildars were *mutatis mutandis* the Chairmen of the Taluk Boards. The District Board consisted of the President and thirteen members, of whom six were officials and seven non-officials. The non-official members were selected and nominated by the Aval Taluqadar from amongst the zamin-dars, pleaders, respectable traders and merchants of the district and were appointed for a term of three years with the approval of the Government. The Taluk Boards were subordinate to the District Boards and consisted of eight members, of whom four were officials and four non-officials. They were nominated for a term of three years by the Aval Taluqadar with the approval of the Government. The land cess of one anna per rupee of land revenue collected prior to 1327 F. (1917) was credited at the rate of four pies for the village police fund, two pies for the educational fund, two pies for the road fund and three pies for the general improvement fund. As the result of a decision by the Government in 1327 F. to pay the village police from general revenues, the police cess was made over to local funds and a re-allocation of the one anna cess took place. A further redistribution took place in 1328 F. (1918) at three pies for education, two pies for medical, two pies for roads and five pies for public utility.

The levy of the cess imposed by the 'Dastur-ul-Amal' was legalised by the Local Cess Act No. VI of 1309 F.(A.D. 1899). The object of this Act was to provide for the beginning of municipal administration in towns by constituting a 'Majlis-i-Safai' (Sanitation Committee). It was subsequently amended by Acts I of 1317 F. (1907), IV of 1319 F. (1909) and I of 1343 F. (1933) to suit the changing conditions. By 1935-36, the District Board at Hanamkonda and the Taluk Boards at Mahbubabad, Mulug, Parkal, Pakhal and Jangaon were maintaining nine rest-houses, three miles and two furlongs of roads and several elementary schools, besides contributing for the maintenance of dispensaries. Till 1349 F. (1940), salaries of teachers working in schools under the District Board were met from its funds. As a result of a scheme formulated in 1348 F. (1938) costing Rs. 40 lakhs, the construction of school buildings for villages having a population of 1,000 and above was undertaken by the Government. It was also decided that the educational share of local cess should be utilised for the construction of school buildings and gymnasium fittings, while the Government took the responsibility of paying the salaries of the teachers. The next landmark in the evolution of local self-government was the passing of the Hyderabad District Boards Act I of 1956, but it was soon superseded by the Andhra Pradesh Panchayat Samithis and Zilla Parishads Act passed in 1959. This Act ushered in the three-tier pattern of democratic decentralisation and on the 1st of December 1959, Warangal was constituted into a Zilla Parishad presided over by an elected non-official with thirty-nine members consisting of eight Panchayat Samithi Presidents, thirteen M.L.As., three M.L.Cs., two M.Ps., four co-opted members, nine non-block representatives and the District Collector. It has seven standing committees each presided over by the District Collector as the ex-officio Chairman. All the assets and liabilities of the former District Board were transferred to the Zilla Parishad. The Zilla Parishad took over about 121 kilometres of roads, 43 middle schools and 19 secondary schools. The sources of income of the Zilla Parishad consist of a prescribed share of land cess, education cess, surcharge on stamp duty, local cess and the funds allotted to it by the State and Central Governments, grants from All-India bodies and institutes for the development of cottage, village and small scale industries, grants for the maintenance of roads and income from endowments and donations. In the years that followed the formation of the Zilla Parishad, impressive progress has been made in many directions. The total length of roads has increased to 708 kilometres. The number of secondary and middle schools maintained by the Zilla Parishad has risen from 43 to 123. Moreover, the Zilla Parishad opened several subsidised rural medical dispensaries in the district to serve the rural population. The statement in Annexure 62 may be seen for an account of the financial position of the Zilla Parishad since 1960-61.

Panchayat Samithis:

The first Community Development Block was inaugurated at Mulug on the 2nd of October, 1952. In 1959, consequent on the enactment of the Andhra Pradesh Panchayat Samithis and Zilla Parishads Act, there were eight Panchayat Samithi Blocks and two non-Samithi Blocks in the district. By the 1st of April, 1964, the number of Samithis rose to seventeen. A general delimitation of Blocks took place in 1964 in the district on the recommendations of the Block Delimitation Committee set up for the whole State and the seventeen Panchayat Samithi Blocks in the district were reduced to fourteen. Each Panchayat Samithi consists of all the Presidents of the panchayats in its area as the ex-officio members, one person from non-panchayat area nominated by the District Collector, one woman, one representative of the Scheduled Castes, one from the Scheduled Tribes if their population is five per cent (if it is higher, one more member from the Scheduled Castes), two persons (of whom one shall be a woman) experienced in administration, public life and rural development or social service, a member of a co-operative society in the Block and a member of the Legislative Assembly of the concerned constituency in the Block. Each Panchayat Samithi has seven standing committees for the various items of its developmental administration and the Samithi President is the ex-officio Chairman of all these standing committees. In this connection it may be observed that at the level of the Panchayat Samithi, which has a good deal of executive functions, the non-official President has been made the ex-officio Chairman of all the standing committees. The statement in Annexure 63 indicates the present position of the Panchayat Samithis in the district.

Panchayats:

The panchayat is the basic unit of the three-tier pattern of local administration envisaged under the Act of 1959. The latest legislative act in respect of the panchayats is the Andhra Pradesh Gram Panchayats Act of 1964 which came into force with effect from the 18th of January 1964, repealing the Hyderabad Panchayats Act of 1956. The Act of 1964 is an integrated Act bringing within its scope panchayats in the Andhra as well as the Telangana regions of the State. According to this Act, any revenue village or part of a revenue taluk (excluding the area included in a municipality) may be constituted into a Gram Panchayat consisting of not less than five and not more than seventeen members with a term of office fixed at five years. There shall be for each panchayat an elected Sarpanch (President) and a Upa-Sarpanch (Vice-President). The highlight of the integrated Act is the creation of the Grama Sabha consisting of all persons whose names are included in the electoral rolls of the panchayat. The Sabha shall meet twice a year to consider problems like the formulation of the works programme and the imposition of fresh taxes or enhancement of the existing ones. The

chief sources of income of a Gram Panchayat are the house-tax, profession tax, duty on transfer of property and such other taxes as may be authorised by the Government. It can also receive grants from the Government, Zilla Parishad and Panchayat Samithi. Certain obligatory and optional items of expenditure to be defrayed by the Gram Panchayats are defined by the Act. At present, there are 564 Gram Panchayats covering 1,097 villages in the district, of which 12 are notified and 552 non-notified. Of these 564 panchayats, 110 existed before 1959, 450 were constituted in May, 1959 and 4 more came into existence in 1965 when the Town Municipalities of Mahbubabad, Dornakal, Parkal and Cherial were downgraded into notified panchayats.

Municipalities:

Reference has already been made earlier to the Local Cess Act No. VI of 1309 F. (A.D. 1899) which provided for municipal administration in towns. It empowered the Government to create by notification, on the recommendation of the local board, a 'Majlis-i-Safai' for any town with a population exceeding 5,000. In fact, several of the taxes legalised by the Act were being levied in towns for a long time past. The Act did not lay down any constitution for the 'Majlis-i-Safai' but gave the Government a free hand to make rules in regard to the taxes leviable and the administration of the towns. The District Board, therefore, functioned as the Town Committee to look after the public amenities. Thus a single budget was prepared for the whole district, towns and villages alike, with the result that the bulk of the expenditure was incurred on towns. This anomaly led to the separation of district and town funds and the strict apportionment of the accumulated balances between them in 1338 F. (1928).

A major step in municipal administration was the framing of rules in 1344 F. (1934) for the creation of separate Municipal Committees (Majlis-i-Safai) for bigger towns and Minor Municipalities or Town Committees (Majalis-i-Safai-i-qazba) for towns that were not District or Tahsil headquarters. Mahbubabad and Jangaon were constituted into Town Committees under this regulation. The next important landmark in the field of municipal administration was the passing of the Hyderabad Municipal and Town Committees Act of 1951 by the Government of Hyderabad, according to which nominated bodies were replaced by elected ones. The next major step in the evolution of municipal administration was the enactment of the Hyderabad District Municipalities Act XVIII of 1956. Under this Act, any town having a population of 15,000 or more could be constituted into a City Municipality, while those with less than 15,000 but more than 5,000 were termed as Town Municipalities. Five Town Municipalities were accordingly formed at Mahbubabad, Dornakal, Cherial, Parkal and Jangaon in this district under

this enactment. The latest enactment in this direction was the integrated Act of 1965 called the Andhra Pradesh Municipalities Act which is applicable to both the Telangana and Andhra areas of the State. The new Act provides greater scope for the elected councillors to play their role effectively and at the same time reduces the intervention of the Government to the minimum necessary in the public interest. The Chief Executive Officer of the municipality has been redesignated 'Secretary' under this Act instead of 'Executive Officer' as before. It also removed the nomenclature Town and City Municipalities and consequently, the Town Municipalities of Mahbubabad, Dornakal, Parkal and Cherial were downgraded into notified panchayats. At present, there are two municipalities in the district one at Warangal and the other at Jangaon. A brief history of the evolution and achievement of each of them is given in the following paragraphs.

Warangal Municipality:

Warangal was constituted into a municipality in A. D. 1899 under the Hyderabad Local Cess Act of 1309 F. From 1339 F. (1929) the municipal committee started functioning independently in view of the separation of district and town funds. The committee consisted of a nominated body of twelve non-officials and three official members, with a senior revenue officer as the President. It was constituted into a major municipality in 1344 F. (1934) in pursuance of the rules promulgated in the year. For the first time, however, elections were held on adult franchise in 1952 under the Hyderabad Municipal and Town Committees Act of 1951 and a municipal committee was constituted with twenty-five elected and seven nominated members (four officials and three non-officials). Of the twenty-five elected members, three were reserved for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. The municipal committee was inaugurated on the 30th of November 1952 by the then Minister for Local Government Department. It was upgraded into a Special Grade Municipality in July, 1959 and into a Selection Grade Municipality in July 1960. In 1961, elections were held for the second time under the Hyderabad District Municipalities Act of 1956 to elect 34 members. The reservation for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes remained unchanged.

Among the various amenities provided by the municipality to its inhabitants, the introduction of the protected water-supply and drainage schemes in 1939 deserves special mention. Recently, it took up the work of dustless surfacing of roads in the city at a cost of Rs. 1.60 lakhs obtained as loan from the Government. A railway underbridge was also constructed near the Warangal railway station at a cost of Rs. 6 lakhs, of

which the municipality contributed Rs. 1.65 lakhs and the remaining was borne by the Government. The municipality maintains 64.62 kilometres of roads, a travellers' bungalow at Kazipet and a public garden at Hanamkonda, besides eleven parks located in various parts of the municipality. The area of the municipality is 61.69 square kilometres. The statement in Annexure 64 gives the income and expenditure of the municipality since 1339 F. (1929).

Jangaon Municipality:

Jangaon was constituted into a town committee on the 30th of March 1944 with a nominated council of ten members with the Tahsildar as its President. Elections on adult franchise were conducted in 1952 and the elected council of fifteen members assumed office in 1953. It was upgraded into a city municipality in 1960. It was reconstituted under the Andhra Pradesh Municipalities Act of 1965 with a strength of seventeen. The strength was again raised to twenty in 1967. The municipality maintains a travellers' bungalow, besides a vegetable market constructed in 1966. It also constructed twenty single-room tenements under the Low Income Group Housing Scheme in 1966. It is also maintaining a meat market, a slaughter-house, a children's playground and a park. The area of the municipality is 5.18 square kilometres. The statement in Annexure 65 gives an idea of the income and expenditure of the municipality since 1956-57.

TOWN PLANNING:

(a) *Urban*: Of the two municipalities, it is only Warangal that has at present a Master Plan for development. Neither municipality has yet formulated any big town planning schemes, excepting the construction of some tenements under the Low Income Group Housing Scheme. In Warangal municipality, twenty-five single-room tenements and eleven two-room tenements have been constructed by March 1968. In Jangaon municipality, however, twenty single-room tenements were constructed in 1966. It has also plans to construct a sweepers' and scavengers' colony.

(b) *Rural*: In the rural areas, schemes have been introduced in some villages to check their indiscriminate and unplanned growth. Of these schemes, the Village Housing Project Scheme, a centrally sponsored and aided scheme, envisages the improvement of housing in villages by remodelling or reconstructing, sector-by-sector, according to well-formulated lay-outs or Master Plans. It was introduced in five villages in each of the Samithis of Mahbubabad, Hanamkonda, Wardhannapet (Vardannapet) and Parkal. The villages chosen for this purpose in each of these Panchayat Samithis are listed in Annexure 66. Besides these, some colonies are springing up under the aegis of eight co-operative housing societies functioning in the district.

CHAPTER XIV

EDUCATION AND CULTURE

Historical background:

The historical background of this district in the matter of education and culture is indeed very rich. Hanamkonda was a famous centre of learning which distinguished this district from very early times. This place, in its heydays, enjoyed fame and attracted scholars, some of whom thronged to its Jaina Basadis and Saivite monasteries. The tradition of learning was fostered by a succession of enlightened dynasties, the rulers of which were greatly partial to learning and culture. From the Satavahanas down to the Kakatiya times there was an unbroken line of kings and conquerors who patronised learning. The epigraphical evidence left behind by these rulers testifies to the fact that they rewarded learned institutions and individuals with generous grants of land. However, with the gradual disappearance of these kingdoms, the patronage tended to disappear. Nevertheless, in those days when learning enjoyed enlightened royal patronage this district could boast of many great names. To mention only a few of them, Narasimha was a commentator of Rigveda and Naganatha Kavi was a famous composer of inscriptions. Besides these, there were religious pundits like Chandasuri, Nayabhadrasuri, Muni Suvrata, Ramesvara Pandita, Visvesvara Sambhu and Mallikarjuna Pandita bred both in the Jain and Saivite traditions. All of them were patronised by the Eastern Chalukyas of Vengi, Rashtrakutas, Western Chalukyas of Kalyani, Kakatiyas and Musunuri chiefs. The Muslim dynasties like the Bahmanis, Qutb Shahis, Mughals and Asaf Jahis, which succeeded, were patrons of Arabic, Persian and Urdu learning and, therefore, helped to continue the intellectual tradition though not the indigenous learning. The Qutb Shahis were, however, great patrons of Telugu. Some of the rulers of the Asaf Jahi dynasty, especially Asaf Jah VI and VII, extended support as a State policy for the promotion of Arabic, Persian and Urdu learning, besides making provision for the cultivation of the English language and to a very limited extent of Telugu, Marathi and Kannada, the three regional languages of the State. Concrete steps were taken for the introduction of modern education in the State only in the second half of the 19th century A. D. As a first step in this direction, Sir Salar Jung I, who was then the Prime Minister, caused the founding of the Darul Uloom, a college for oriental learning, in the city of Hyderabad during A. D. 1853-54. A few years later, five schools were opened in different parts of the city. The news spread into the interior areas and created a demand for the establishment of such schools in the districts as well. Accordingly, orders were issued

in A. D. 1859 directing that two schools, one Persian and the other 'Vernacular', should be established in each taluk and one (either Persian or Vernacular) at the headquarters of each district. It is on record that two Persian and two 'Vernacular' schools functioned in Hanamkonda and Matwada localities of Warangal.

The administration of public instruction in the erstwhile State of Hyderabad remained entirely in the hands of revenue authorities until A. D. 1869 when a Minister for Miscellaneous Department with an Educational Secretary attached to him was appointed. In A. D. 1870, a separate Department of Education was constituted and the post of Secretary to the Miscellaneous Minister in Education Department was combined with the Director of Public Instruction.* Subsequently, between A. D. 1871-72 and A. D. 1876-77, curricula for the schools were drawn up, written examinations were introduced and five Deputy Inspectors of Schools were appointed. It was also laid down that no district school should have a strength of less than fifty and a taluk school less than thirty pupils. The period between A. D. 1873 and A. D. 1882 was thus a period of experimentation and expansion in the field of education. Public instruction became a major department by A. D. 1884. By about this time, the increasing demand for English education compelled the department to employ a 'cheaper agency' for the diffusion of oriental learning and concentrate on the promotion of English education. A scheme for the establishment of an English high school at the headquarters of each division and an anglo-veracular school in every town having a population of 10,000 and above was accordingly drawn up. During the 1880s, an anglo-veracular school was established at Warangal. It soon developed into a high school by A. D. 1890-91. A few anglo-veracular schools, which imparted western education, were also started in the district. The establishment of the Osmania University in the year 1918 led to the establishment of Osmania high schools with Urdu as the medium of instruction in the State, leading to the establishment of such schools in this district also. Thus by 1926-27, the Government Middle School at Warangal was raised into an Osmania high school. This, however, did not affect the promotion of English education. The subsequent growth of education in the district is dealt with in somewhat greater detail subsequently in this chapter.

Literacy and educational standards:

From the statistical table given at Annexure 67, it can be seen that the progress of literacy in the district during the fifty years from 1911 to 1961 has been of a progressive trend. From a total percentage of 2.81 in 1911, it rose to 15.37 in 1961. This compared well with the other Telangana districts except Hyderabad where much of the educational activity was concentrated. The percentage is, however, less than the National average of 24 and the State average of 21.19, indicating the amount of

* W.H. Wilkinson, Principal of Engineering College was appointed as Secretary to the Miscellaneous Minister in the Education Department and Director of Public Instruction.

effort the district has to put in to catch up with the All-India and the State percentages. The growth of literacy among women is slow but steady as is evident from the fact that it rose from 0.22 per cent in 1911 to 6.63 in 1961. Nevertheless, the district occupies a third place in literacy among women in Telangana preceded by Hyderabad and Khammam (Khammamett) districts. Of particular interest is the fact that the literacy figures in regard to both men and women have increased considerably, especially after the integration of the State with the Indian Union in 1948. From the statement at Annexure 68, the pattern of literacy in various taluks of the district can be studied. It shows that the taluks of Warangal and Jangaon, which are comparatively prosperous areas, have been in the vanguard of literacy in so far as this district is concerned, while the other taluks have not shown such impressive development. The taluk of Mahbubabad, which comes under the less impressive category, appears to have striven hard to improve its literacy. The statement at Annexure 69 gives a comprehensive idea of the educational attainments of the literate population of the district according to the various age-groups. About 0.84 per cent of the total population has attained educational levels ranging from Matriculation and beyond, while 6.36 per cent has undergone a course of elementary education. The age-groups between 15 and 29, which constitute the higher secondary and collegiate-going population, are credited with the highest attainment of educational levels. Of the 9,474 literates belonging to this category and coming from the urban sector, 7,264 passed Matriculation, 1,251 were university degree holders, 272 possessed technical diplomas not equal to degree, 387 held technical degrees or equivalent diplomas and 300 acquired non-technical diplomas not equal to degree. Of those who held technical degrees or diplomas, 115 have qualified in engineering, 116 in medicine, 148 in teaching, 7 in technology and 1 in agriculture.

Education among women:

Not much is known about the education of women during the early times till almost the accession of Mir Osman Ali Khan Asaf Jah VII to the throne in 1911. The state of women's education in this district as well as in the State till the last decade of the 19th century A.D., can be judged by the fact that there was only one school with 39 girls in A.D. 1885 in the Nizam's Dominions (excluding the city of Hyderabad and its suburbs). During the years that followed, though the Government had established a few more schools for girls, substantial progress could not be achieved for reasons well-known, i.e., early marriages among the Hindus, Purdah among the Muslims and the absence of trained lady teachers. By 1904-05, the district had one upper and one lower primary schools at Warangal and Cherial respectively. The Local Boards also evinced interest in this field and opened schools for girls at various places in the district. Thus there were eight schools under

the Board's management in the district during 1909-10. It was, however during the reign of Asaf Jah VII that the education of women received more attention. Considerable progress was made in the field of women's education during the second decade of this century as a result of the policy of expansion of education followed by the then Government. The number of primary schools for girls which stood at 9 during 1910-11 rose to 63 during 1920-21, the corresponding increase in the number of girls under instruction being from 561 to 3,113. The percentage of literacy among females increased from 0.22 in 1911 to 0.62 in 1921. A middle school for girls was also opened for the first time in Warangal during 1919-20 and upgraded into a high school during 1933-34. This expansion was made possible owing to the establishment of a teacher training school for women at Warangal during 1918-19. Since then, the progress of women's education was steady, though somewhat slow, and the percentage of female literate population was 2.43 in 1941.

There was, however, a perceptible change in the tempo of girls' education in the district from 1948 onwards and the upward trend has been particularly noticeable only in recent years. By 1966-67, there were 20 secondary schools for girls with a total school-going population of 10,746 which was exclusive of the girls attending the mixed schools in the district. There are also other institutions, professional and collegiate, functioning in the district for the exclusive benefit of women. They are the Government Pingle College for Women, the Government Girls' Vocational Institute, the Government Special School for General Education and Training for Women and the Fatima Basic Training School, all at Warangal. The steps taken by the Government for the promotion of education among women include free education for girls up to the 12th class (while for boys it is free up to the 10th class), the appointment of a gazetted lady inspecting officer in the district exclusively meant for the inspection and guidance of girls' schools and the creation of a Council at the State level for the education of girls and women with a non-official lady as Chairman. The progressive policy of the Government is to set up such Councils even at the district levels so that the education of women which the State considers very important may spread with the greatest speed possible. With regard to the education of backward classes and tribes, the subject has been dealt with in chapter XVI entitled 'Other Social Services'.

Primary education:

Primary education in the district became the sole responsibility of the Government, especially from the later decades of the 19th century A.D. The jaghirdars, Paiga nobles and missionaries, both the Christian and non-Christian, also maintained some primary schools. It was,

however, from the second decade of this century that education in general and primary education in particular received greater impetus. The statement at Annexure 70 reveals the development of primary education in the district between 1913-14 and 1967-68. Though the district recorded progress from decade to decade, it is more conspicuous in two decades, namely, the one ending with 1923-24 and the other with 1963-64. The causes for such significant progress during these two decades were (a) the policy of expansion of primary education followed during the period from 1916-17 to 1921-22, (b) the implementation of the three Five Year Plans from 1951 to 1966 and (c) the enactment of the Andhra Pradesh Primary Education Act of 1961. The number of schools which stood at 57 during 1913-14 increased to 1,281 during 1967-68, while the number of pupils receiving instruction rose from 5,244 to 1,03,324. The progress is more marked in respect of girl students whose number increased by about 52 times by the end of the academic year 1967-68. With the formation of the Panchayat Samithis in 1959, the management of elementary education became one of their statutory functions and, therefore, a large number of primary schools in the district came under the control of the Panchayat Samithis. This can be seen from the fact that out of a total of 1,281 schools during 1967-68, as many as 1,209 were under the control of the Panchayat Samithis. A common curriculum for both the regions, namely, Andhra and Telangana, was evolved in 1959-60 and implemented in all the seven classes of the elementary sector by 1965-66.

Though a scheme of compulsory primary education was introduced in 1947 as an experimental measure in ten selected centres (of which Warangal town was one) in the former Hyderabad State, it could not make much progress for want of legal sanction to enforce regular attendance in the schools. The case for free and compulsory elementary education became more strong with the framing of the Indian Constitution which laid down free and compulsory education for all children in the age-group of 6 to 14 as a directive principle of the State. Accordingly, the erstwhile Hyderabad Government enacted in 1952 the Hyderabad Compulsory Primary Education Act and implemented it in some selected areas in this district from 1953. Much progress could not be made in the district on account of the limited scope of the scheme. An educational survey was subsequently conducted in 1957 to consider the implications as well as the magnitude of the introduction of compulsory primary education and on the basis of this survey, the Andhra Pradesh Primary Education Act of 1961 replacing the earlier one was passed. The Act, implemented by the local bodies within their respective territorial jurisdiction, was intended to cover the enrolment of all children in the age-group of 6 to 11 within a period of five years. As a result, 46.7 per cent of the children in the said age-group were

enrolled by the end of 1965-66. The statement at Annexure 71 indicates the progress made in regard to enrolment under this Act.

With the accelerating pace of enrolment, other equally serious problems have been thrown up, principally in regard to attendance at school and the need for more trained teachers. These problems are being tackled in right earnest by the educational authorities in the district. The percentage of average attendance of boys and girls enrolled is improving every year as is evident from the fact that it increased from 74.5 and 64.2 in the case of boys and girls respectively during 1960-61 to 79.5 and 75 during 1963-64. The wastage figures in respect of boys and girls by the time they reach the fifth class are comparatively less. In the case of boys it is 30.2 per cent and in the case of girls it is 35.7 per cent. The percentage of stagnation in primary classes is 19 for boys and 21.6 for girls. The punitive clauses of the Primary Education Act have not been enforced because the Government believes that the parents and public should be educated through persuasion and propaganda to send their children regularly to school instead of resorting to punitive measures like the imposition of fines which, in any case, they may not be able to pay. The failure of children to attend schools even after being enrolled has to be attributed in a very large measure to the economic backwardness of the rural masses. The physical amenities of schools as well as teaching aids required by an increasingly challenging curriculum have also to be improved in order to make schools more attractive and worthwhile for the pupil. In this connection School Improvement Committees at the village, Samithi and Zilla Parishad levels were constituted. One of the important measures, apart from the free supply of slates, books and pencils to poor children, is the provision of midday meals to children with the assistance of the American organisation C.A.R.E. This programme is at present being implemented in the district by the Warangal Zilla Parishad. During 1966-67, about 49,000 school children were covered under the scheme through 582 feeding centres in fourteen Panchayat Samithis and one urban area. Cornflour Uppuma and reconstituted milk are served to the children as midday meal. The schools, which raise kitchen gardens, supplement the meal with vegetables grown by them under the expanded nutrition programme.

An important aspect of primary education in the last twenty years has been the experiment in what is well-known as Basic Education. The propounder of this system of education was Mahatma Gandhi who declared in 1937 that the system of elementary education in India was far too much book-oriented and examination-dominated and that it should be replaced by a child-centred system of education in which both teaching and learning should be organised through doing. He said

that a craft which is suitable to the school and the physical environment of the child should be the medium of instruction and that the selected craft should be correlated with the curriculum. The Government of Hyderabad undertook to implement the basic pattern of education from 1950 onwards. It was, however, in February 1954 that the Government declared its policy of replacing the then existing system of general education by the basic one. The methods adopted for the spread of basic education were the establishment of basic training schools and conversion of a certain number of primary schools around the training school into basic institutions. Accordingly, the Government Training School, Warangal was converted into the Basic Training School in 1955. Between 1955 and 1961, the establishment of junior and senior basic schools in the district was quite appreciable as there were 6 teacher-training schools and 58 junior and 27 senior basic schools by the end of 1961-62. The number of teacher-trainees under instruction at this time in the training schools was 827 men and 152 women, while that of pupils in both the junior and senior basic schools was 16,145. The basic pattern, however, soon underwent a great deal of organisational and curricular change. In the First Five Year Plan the basic schools grew quickly in number. During the Second Five Year Plan, they not only witnessed a retardation in their growth but also underwent a slight change in their pattern as the basic curriculum came to be more craft-oriented than craft-centred. Thus by 1964-65, there were only 36 junior basic schools and 5 basic training schools in the district. The number of teacher-trainees under instruction during this year was 988 including 212 women, while that of pupils in basic schools was 5,545. During 1958-59, it was, however, decided to do away with the formal distinction between the basic and non-basic schools by evolving a curriculum covering both the basic and non-basic features. This integrated curriculum was implemented by 1965-66 in all the seven classes of the elementary sector and the junior and senior basic schools ceased to exist as separate categories yielding place to primary and upper primary schools respectively. The table at Annexure 72 shows the position of basic schools in the district during the period from 1960-61 to 1964-65.

Secondary education:

The condition of secondary education in this district in the last century was rather bleak. No concrete steps were taken for introducing secondary education in the district either by the Government or any other agency till the 1880s. It was during the 1880s that the erstwhile Nizam's Government established at Warangal an Anglo-Vernacular School which developed into a high school during A. D. 1890-91. Between A. D. 1885 and A. D. 1887, two more middle schools were opened in Warangal town. By the close of the 19th century A. D., provision of

secondary education in the district became the sole responsibility of the Government. The position did not improve till the beginning of the second decade (i.e., 1913-14) of this century when there were only two schools with 392 boys. The expansion of primary education during the 1910s, as already mentioned, naturally created pressures from below for the expansion of secondary education in the district as well as the State, and in fact, secondary education really developed only from this period.

It may be mentioned that promotion of secondary education between 1910 and 1948 was enabled by the Government through various measures such as the introduction of High School Leaving Certificate Examination substituting the old Matriculation Examination of the Madras University in 1910-11, institution of a parallel examination known as the Osmania Matriculation Examination in 1917-18, abolition of Middle School Examination (instituted in A.D. 1890-91) in 1930, establishment of a Board of Secondary Education during 1936-37, sanction of liberal grants-in-aid by the Government to voluntary agencies for the opening of secondary schools from 1937-38, introduction of a Reorganised Scheme of Secondary Education in 1938-39 (revised in 1940) and amalgamation of H. S. L. C., with the scheme of secondary education, bringing all secondary schools in the State under a unified control with common stages of instruction and curriculum. The quantitative growth of secondary schools in the district in the years between 1913-14 and 1967-68 may be seen from the statement at Annexure 73. From a total number of 2 schools and 392 boys during 1913-14, it rose to 126 schools with 55,955 children during 1967-68. In regard to girls, their numbers in secondary schools grew from 129 in 1923-24 (the first secondary school for girls was established only during 1919-20) to 12,642 during 1967-68. The development of secondary education is more marked after the State's integration with the Indian Union and with the introduction of the regional languages as the media of instruction in the secondary schools from 1949-50. It was so under the first three Five-Year Plans from 1951 to 1966 and more specially after the creation of Andhra Pradesh in 1956, when active public participation took place by way of cash contributions for the establishment of secondary schools, free education was extended up to the 8th class (later extended up to the 10th class) and educational concessions to the children of non-gazetted officers were granted. Thus the number of secondary schools which was only 31 in 1953 increased to 126 during 1967-68. The enrolment also recorded a four-fold increase during the same period. As a result of the recommendations made by the Secondary Education Commission appointed by the Government of India in 1952, a number of Higher Secondary and Multipurpose schools leading up to the 12th class and providing a number of diversified courses were started in the district. The first of such

schools was the Government High School at Hanamkonda. It was upgraded into a multipurpose school during 1956-57. By 1965-66, there were seven higher secondary and multipurpose schools in the district.

One of the significant measures adopted by the Director of Public Instruction to strengthen education at the secondary stage qualitatively is the 'minimum programme of academic improvement' embracing the curricular, co-curricular and extra-curricular activities with definite targets in every school in the State. This programme is prepared by every secondary school in the district and implemented under the guidance of the district educational authorities. Further, as a part of this programme, each gazetted Inspector of Schools in the district voluntarily adopted one secondary school and frequently visited it and guided the headmaster to improve the standards of teaching and achieve good results. The common points of the 'activity programme' are (1) the improvement of handwriting, (2) punctuality and regularity in school attendance, (3) preparation of teaching aids, (4) preparation of scrap book, (5) raising kitchen garden, (6) collection of articles for museum and (7) arranging film shows and radio programmes. This minimum programme of academic improvement implemented in all the high schools in the State represents the essence of the Intensive School Improvement Programme launched by the National Council of Educational Research and Training, New Delhi, through the Extension Services Departments attached to the Training Colleges in the country. In 1967, the Extension Services Department attached to the Government Training College, Warangal, organised programmes for the preparation of instructional material in subjects, namely, Hindi for IX class and Telugu for VIII class. In 1968, it also organised at Warangal a zonal integrated workshop for the preparation of instructional material for VIII class and a similar workshop for the same purpose in subjects of Science and Mathematics for VII class. To effect improvement in the examination results, an Examination Results Committee was constituted at the district level for reviewing the public examination results of the various schools and fixing up the responsibility for the poor results in each school. As recommended by the Regional Institute of English, Bangalore, the State Government approved the implementation of a Pilot Scheme for starting English Language Teaching Campaign Centres for the purpose of retraining Secondary Grade teachers working in the primary schools in the State. Accordingly, one English Language Teaching Campaign Centre was opened at Warangal during 1966-67 to give intensive training in the latest techniques of teaching English according to the structural approach to the students of class III and onwards.

Prior to June 1965, the whole educational administrative machinery at the district and the regional levels proved to be detrimental to academic

inspection and follow-up programmes for improving the standards of schools. To overcome this difficulty, administrative offices in the district were reorganised with effect from the 1st of July 1965 conforming to the jurisdiction of Blocks and revenue district for all purposes of planning and development. The District Educational Officer, whose functions are mainly administrative, was delegated with powers to dispose of all normal administration connected with the elementary and secondary schools up to the district level and to exercise appellate functions in matters pertaining to education over the Panchayat Samithis and Zilla Parishad. He renders all technical assistance in educational planning and administration in the Blocks and the district as well. The District Educational Officer at Warangal is assisted by three Gazetted Inspectors of Schools at the rate of one for every 40 to 50 secondary schools and a gazetted Inspectress regardless of the number of girls' schools in the district. They will complete inspection of all schools allotted to them and attend to the follow-up programmes. The District Educational Officer will inspect institutions manned by the gazetted headmasters besides inspecting the educational wings of the Zilla Parishad and Panchayat Samithis.

Collegiate education:

Warangal is the first among the Telugu-speaking districts of the erstwhile Nizam's Dominions bestowed with facilities for higher education. At present, there are three colleges, of which two are Osmania University Arts and Science Colleges for both men and women and one Government college (affiliated to the Osmania University) exclusively for women. Warangal city was also selected as the centre of post-graduate studies by the Osmania University during 1967-68 as part of the policy of the Government to develop post-graduate centres under each of the three general universities, namely, Osmania, Andhra and Sri Venkateswara in the State. The statement at Annexure 74 furnishes the details of the three colleges in the district. Of these, the earliest college opened in the district was the Osmania University Arts and Science College, Warangal. The history of this college goes back to a little more than forty years when it was first established in 1927 as a second grade college. To start with, the medium of instruction was Urdu but later replaced by English in 1950. The college admitted girl students from 1952 and it became a first grade institution by 1955-56.

Professional education:

The main branches of professional education in which instruction is imparted in the district are teacher-training and medicine. Facilities for teacher-training did exist in the district even prior to A.D. 1891-92, when a Government Telugu Normal School was functioning at Warangal, but it was transferred to Hyderabad in the same year and merged with

a similar institution which was shifted from Gulbarga. Teacher-training was started in two Government schools, one for men and the other for women, which were established during 1918-19 at Warangal, to meet the demand for trained teachers in the Telugu Division. In 1940 a training section was opened in the Mission lower secondary school at Jangaon which, however, did not continue for long. The Government Basic Training School started at the same place during 1958-59 functioned till 1963-64. Of the institutions now providing teacher-training, the Government Basic Training School, Warangal, started during 1918-19, is the earliest. From the statement at Annexure 75, it may be seen that there are nine professional institutions, of which one is a teacher-training college, six are teacher-training schools and two are medical colleges. The Government Training College, Warangal, was opened in 1955 and affiliated to the Osmania University. Originally, the institution admitted 50 pupils, but gradually the strength was raised to 156 by 1965. In 1957, an Extension Services Department was attached to this college to bring about improvement in the method and standard of teaching in secondary schools. Of the two medical colleges, the Anantha Lakshmi Ayurvedic College, Warangal, affiliated to the Board of Indian Medicine, Hyderabad, is a private institution. The college, established in 1956, provides coaching for B.A.M&S., course. The Kakatiya Medical College, Warangal, established in 1959 and affiliated to the Osmania University, is one of the two private medical colleges functioning in the State, the other one being at Kakinada. It was sponsored by the Regional Medical Education Society, Warangal, and offers the Integrated M. B. B. S., and B.Sc. (P.H.) courses for study.

Technical education:

The spread of technical education in the district is a recent development. A beginning in this direction was, however, made in this district as early as A.D. 1890-91 by the Nizam's Government by opening the first industrial school for boys at Warangal. In the following year an engineering school was also started at the same place. Both these institutions were transferred to Hyderabad by 1901-02. An Aided Mission Industrial School at Dornakal also provided training in one or more indigenous trades and crafts during the 1920s. Of the institutions now functioning in the district, the Government Polytechnic and the Government Girls' Vocational Institute are the earliest. Of these, the former, originally opened as an Industrial School in 1938, was first raised to a Technical High School in 1952 and then upgraded in to a polytechnic in 1955. The Girls' Vocational Institute was started in 1944 as an industrial school which became a vocational institute in 1955.

The Regional Engineering College, Warangal, is one of the fifteen such institutions started in the country with the collaboration of the Central and State Governments. It was started in 1959 and managed

by an autonomous Board of Governors ever since. Of the intake capacity of 250 seats in this Regional College of Engineering, 125 seats are earmarked for the candidates belonging to this State and the rest are allotted to students from other States. The college is affiliated to the Osmania University and provides degree courses in Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Chemical and Metallurgical branches of engineering as well as post-graduate courses in Soil Mechanics and Foundation, Hydraulic, Heat Power and Power System Engineering. The teacher-training programme started in this college with the aid of UNESCO is a recent addition. From the table at Annexure 76, it can be seen that there are at present six institutions imparting technical education of one kind or another. Of them, five institutions are run by the Government.

Art and architecture and schools for the cultivation of fine arts:

The Kakatiya dynasty expressed itself best through religious art, Kakatiya art preserved the balance between architecture and sculpture that is, while valuing sculpture it laid emphasis on architecture where due. The Kakatiya temples, dedicated mostly to Siva, reveal in their construction a happy blending of the styles of North India and South India which influenced the political life of the Deccan.

The most important of these temples are those at Palampet (Palam-peta), Hanamkonda and the incomplete one in the Warangal fort. The temple at Palampet, described as the brightest gem in the galaxy of medieval Deccan temple architecture, was constructed by Recherla Rudra, a general of Kakatiya Ganapati, in S. 1135 (A.D. 1213). The figures in the temple are of a heterogeneous character comprising gods, goddesses, warriors, acrobats, musicians, *mithuna* pairs in abnormal attitudes and dancing girls. The sculptures, especially of the dancing girls, possess the suggestion of movement and pulsating life. A striking peculiarity of this temple is the figure-brackets which spring from the shoulders of the outer pillars of the temple. The figure-brackets are mere ornaments and represent the intermediate stage between their earlier analogues at Sanchi and the later examples at Vijayanagara.

The Thousand-Pillared Temple at Hanamkonda, built by the Kakatiya king Rudra in A.D. 1162 or 1163, is similar in style and workmanship to the Ramappa Temple. This temple, dedicated to Siva, Vishnu and Surya, is star-shaped. The Nandi pavilion, in which a huge granite bull still stands, the beautiful entrances to the shrine, the pierced slabs used for screens and windows and the elegant open work by which the bracket-shafts are attached to the pillars are the other most interesting features of this temple.

The temple in the Warangal fort, believed to have been built by Kakatiya Ganapati, was constructed making use of large slabs. The floor of the shrine is beautifully polished and shines like a mirror. An interesting feature of this temple is the four gateways called Kirti Stambhas which face the four cardinal points of the compass. In their design the gateways are reminiscent of the 'toranas' of the Great Stupa at Sanchi. The architecture and sculpture of these temples are thus conventional to a degree but no one can deny their magnificence, nor can any one fail to see the rich imagination, patient industry and skilful workmanship of the builders of the temples of the Kakatiya period.

There are at present no institutions providing formal instruction in fine arts in this district. However, as a result of the introduction of subjects like music and dance as co-curricular subjects in colleges for women during 1964-65 and in higher secondary schools for girls during 1965-66, an impetus is provided for the development of these arts. Some voluntary organisations, located in Warangal city, are also engaged in the promotion of fine arts.

Oriental education:

As already mentioned, the monasteries were centres of learning in the district in the past. Even though Sanskrit education suffered a set-back with the disappearance of the Hindu kingdoms of earlier times, oriental learning did receive attention from the Muslim rulers who were great patrons of Arabic and Persian. The Darul Uloom, an oriental college, founded by Sir Salar Jung at Hyderabad during 1853-54, was the most important centre of oriental learning in the Deccan. Subsequently, some schools were opened in the city of Hyderabad to serve as feeder institutions to the Darul Uloom. Oriental learning received considerable attention by the end of the first decade of the twentieth century when some Fauqania Schools (oriental high schools) and Rooshdia Schools (oriental middle schools) were established in some districts of the erstwhile Nizam's Dominions. The former imparted instruction in Arabic and Persian, adopted the syllabi prescribed for the Munshi and Moulvi Examinations and served as feeders to the Darul Uloom. They also taught English as a second language. In the Rooshdia Schools instruction was imparted in Persian and English languages to enable the students to study the Munshi course in the Fauqania Schools. An oriental high school was established in this district during 1909-10 when the Government Middle School at Matwada was converted into a Fauqania school and the school then had 203 pupils on its rolls. It was, however, downgraded to its earlier position in the next year. About this time, three Rooshdia schools and an unaided Fauqania school were also functioning in the Warangal Suba. The aided Fauqania school, located in Warangal town, was considered to be one of

the three complete oriental high schools that were functioning in the State during 1913-14, but even this institution did not last long.

Due to paucity of recorded evidence it is not possible to trace the development of Hindu oriental learning in the district between 1915-16 and 1941-42. It was in 1942 that Messrs. Voleti Lakshmi Narasimha-charyulu and M. Ramanujacharyulu founded an oriental college known as the Vaidika Kalasala at Warangal. This institution later came to be classified as a Sanskrit Patasala and was affiliated to the Council of Sanskrit, Hyderabad. At present, there is one Sanskrit college and two Sanskrit Patasalas in the district. The Visweswara Sanskrit Kalasala at Warangal was started in 1950. It provides courses in Sanskrit and Telugu languages for D. O. L. and B. O. L. Examinations of the Osmania University. The statement at Annexure 77 may be referred to for particulars regarding the oriental institutions in the district. With the introduction of an integrated syllabus in the main languages of Sanskrit, Arabic and Persian in all classes of oriental and other secondary schools by 1969-70, it is expected that oriental learning would receive a further fillip.

Social education:

Social education and adult literacy did not receive adequate attention in this district, as in the rest of the State, till the merger of the Nizam's Dominions with the Indian Union. In fact, we have very sketchy information of any effort made to provide such education during this period. It is reported that 16 adult schools with 400 pupils on rolls were in existence during 1930-31. Nothing seems to have been done beyond framing the rules and regulations and approving the curriculum for adult schools during 1933-34 by the Nizam's Government. Adult literacy and social education assumed greater importance after 1948 as the need for literacy and basic knowledge of affairs for participating in a democratic society was keenly felt. Accordingly, a scheme of social education was launched in 1948. As a result, there were 62 adult schools in the district with 3,218 adults on their rolls by 1953-54. Adult literacy received a further fillip from the Panchayat Samithis after the democratic decentralisation of administration and the number of adult schools rose to 77 by 1961-62. A reaction, however, seems to have set in soon after as their number dwindled down to 20 with a strength of 457 adults (inclusive of 110 women) by 1966-67. Under the scheme of adult literacy on the lines of Grama Sikshan Mohim of Maharashtra tried advantageously by the Director of Public Instruction in 1967 in 17 Panchayat Samithis of this State, this district was not allotted any centre.

Libraries, museums and botanical and zoological gardens:

The library movement in the district, as in the other Telangana districts, is of recent origin. Prior to 1948, the movement did not receive any support from the Nizam's Government which viewed it as an attempt to create discontent among the subjects against the established Government of the day. However, instances of private effort in organising libraries are not wanting in the district. The Rajaraja Narendra Andhra Bhāshanilayam at Warāngal, which was thus established in 1904, was followed by Sri Sabdanusasana Andhra Bhāshanilayam at Warāngal in 1918, the Yuvajana Granthalayam at Jangaon in 1923 and the Bapuji Library at Mahbubabad in 1939. As many as 29 libraries were started in the district after the State's merger with the Indian Union and all of them are maintained by public subscriptions supplemented by the Government grants.

With the passing of the Hyderabad Public Libraries Act of 1955, which was later replaced by the Andhra Pradesh Public Libraries Act of 1960, the District Local Library Authority is held responsible for the organisational and developmental activities of libraries in the district. Under this arrangement, one Central Library, one children's library and nine branch libraries are maintained by the District Local Library Authority besides 18 book deposit centres. The branch libraries are opened at centres having a population of 5,000 and above and the book deposit centres are established in localities with a population between 1,000 and 5,000. All taluk headquarters are now provided with branch libraries. Apart from these, the panchayats, municipalities, co-operative societies and Grama Sanghams contributed their mite in starting libraries in their respective areas. There is also a Regional Library in Warāngal city established in 1964. It is under the direct control of the Director of Public Libraries.

There is no museum or botanical garden in the district though the municipalities and some major panchayats maintain parks within their respective jurisdiction.

Men of letters:

Warāngal also known as Ekasilanagaram was noted for several eminent scholars and poets. The kings and princes who ruled over it considered it their duty to promote learning. As a consequence, literature both in Sanskrit and Telugu, the vernaculars of the country, flourished. The Kakatiyas, for whose time recorded evidence is available, invited scholars and poets proficient in literature and arts. Some of the scholars figure as the authors of inscriptions which must be taken into consideration, on account of their literary excellence and manner of composition, as Kavyas in miniature. Of these writers, Achitendra,

a contemporary of Kakati Rudra, composed the 'Prasasti' embodied in the Hanamkonda inscription. Another poet, who is known only by his title Kavi Chakravarti, composed the undated Pakhal inscription. Another well-known Kavya writer of the time was the renowned scholar and poet, Sakalya Malla, who is said to have been an ornament of the court of Prataparudra. Although the part played by these 'epigraphical poets' is not known, their 'Prasasti Kavyas', however, give us an insight into some of the prevailing literary fashions of the day. Next in importance to the Kavya literature is the Nataka. Narasimha, a prolific writer, produced plays in each of the ten varieties of Sanskrit drama, but all of them perished except Kadambari Kalyana Nataka. He also wrote a historical work called the Kakatiyacharitra. The other poets of fame that flourished between A.D. 1100 and A.D. 1700 were (1) Mallikarjuna, the author of 'Sivatatvasara', (2) Palkuriki Somanatha who hailed from Palakurthi (Palakurti) in Jangaon and who was the author, among others, of (a) 'Basavapurana', (b) 'Vrishadhipasataka' and (c) 'Sadgururagada', (3) Visvesvara Siva Desika, the author of 'Sivatatva Rasayana', (4) Kase Sarvappa who wrote 'Siddhesvara Charitra', (5) Pidaparti Basava Kavi who composed 'Virasaiva Deekshabodha', (6) Ekamranadha, the author of 'Pratapacharitra', (7) Pidaparti Somanadha Kavi, the author of 'Basavapurana', (8) Kesana and Mallana, the authors of 'Vishnubhajanandam', (9) Nellutla Narayana Kavi and (10) Pidaparti Basavappa. It is of interest to mention that Jayapa Senani, the author of 'Nrittaratnavali', adorned the court of the Kakatiyas. Vidyanadha, the author of 'Prataparudra Yasobhushana', is claimed to have belonged to this district. The famous poet Bammera Potana, the author of 'Srimadandhra Mahabhagavatam', who lived in the 15th century A.D., is said to have belonged to Bommera village of the district. The other works of Potana are 'Bhogini Dandakam' and 'Virabhadra Vijayamu'.

During the modern period also, the district has the privilege of producing some talented writers. Of them, Lingamurthy and Anantharama of the Parasurama Pantula family, the authors of 'Seetharamanjaneyam' and 'Hanumad Vijayam' respectively, Tumu Raimadas, the author of 'Mitrabindodvaha', Aacchi Ramanujacharya, the author of 'Tatvardha Darpana', Amitamraju Kondala Rao, Musipatla Pattabhi Rama Rao, Garlapati Raghava Reddy, Udayaraju Seshagiri Rao, Veligandla Narayana, Tumu Varadaraju, Devulapalli Venkatachalampati Rao, Vaddiraju Seetharamachandra Rao, Kokala Seetharamasarma, Rangaraju Kesava Rao, Nellutla Ramakrishna Amatya, Kovila Rangacharyulu, Amaravadi Narayanacharyulu and Mudigonda Vireshalinga Sastry may be mentioned.

Among the present literati belonging to this district, Devulapalli Ramanuja Rao, Kaloji Rameswara Rao, Kaloji Narayana Rao,

Dr. Ramaraju, Gangula Saye Reddy, Ambati Lakshminarasimha Raju, Vanamamalai Varadacharyulu, Potlapalli Rama Rao, Dr. Suprasanna-chari, Vaddiraju Raghava Ranga Rao, Vanamamalai Jagannadha-charyulu and Peravaram Jagannadham are contributing their mite to the development of culture and literature of the district. Not much is known about the poets and writers in Urdu language in the past. Among the present, mention may be made of Mirza Shukoor Baig, Kaloji Rameswara Rao and Kaloji Narayana Rao.



CHAPTER XV

MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH

Survey of medical and public health facilities in early times:

The beginnings of a modern system of medical facilities can be traced to the creation of the Medical Department in the erstwhile Nizam's Dominions in A. D. 1844, which was administered by the Residency Surgeon assisted by an Inspector of Dispensaries called Nazim Dava-khanajat. The District Surgeon was mainly concerned with the curative branch of the department. By the 1890 s, there was only one dispensary at Hanamkonda in the entire district.

The Dastur-ul-Amal (Regulation) of 1298 F. (A.D. 1889), which levied a local cess of one anna in every rupee of land revenue for the construction and maintenance of roads, schools, dispensaries, rest-houses and other works calculated to benefit the inhabitants of the district, also created a District Board at the district level and Taluk Board at the taluk level. A set of dispensaries was opened in the district in the last decade of the 19th century A.D., the cost being partly borne by the Government and partly by the local bodies. Thus in the early 1890s, a dispensary was opened at Matwada (Warangal town) to be followed by another at Mahbubabad in 1304 F. (A.D. 1894-95). Three more dispensaries at Cherial, Wardhannapet (Vardannapet) and Parkal were opened in the next year. By this time, Warangal had the privilege of being the only district in the Nizam's Dominions where every taluk was provided with a medical centre. A further step was taken in 1306 F. (A.D. 1896-97) when a mortuary with two rooms, one for Muhammadan corpses and the second for others, was added to every medical institution in the district. Besides the civil dispensaries at the district as well as the taluk headquarters, a hospital was in existence in the jail at Warangal by 1311 F. (1901-02).

Even as late as the beginning of this century, no organisation existed for preventive medicine. In 1322 F. (1912), the Sanitation Department was created and the Director of Medical Department was made the Sanitary Commissioner. He was assisted by two Deputy Sanitary Commissioners who superintended the work of the District Sanitary Officers. The District Surgeon ordinarily functioned as the District Sanitary Officer who was also responsible for the vaccination work in his jurisdiction. Another important feature of this decade was the introduction of the system of Travelling Dispensaries with the object of providing adequate medical aid to the public residing beyond a radius of five miles

from any stationary dispensary. In this district, a Travelling Dispensary was started at Mulug in 1911. Again in 1323 F. (1913), a scheme for the establishment of one Travelling Dispensary for each district was introduced, as a result of which the one at Mulug was converted into a third grade dispensary and another was established at the district headquarters. In 1327 F. (1917), the Medical¹ and Sanitary Departments were again amalgamated. Another significant feature of this decade was that the Government decided in 1328 F. (1918) that the entire cost of maintenance except the salary of the Medical Officers of the dispensaries at Cherial, Matwada, Mahbubabad, Narasampet (Narsampet), Wardhannapet and Parkal should be met from the local funds. Meanwhile, the local bodies also opened several dispensaries in the district and by 1330 F. (1921), they were maintaining Unani dispensaries at Eturunagaram, Hanamkonda and Matwada.

The next decade started with the opening of the dispensary at Jangaon in the early 1920s. Nothing special or substantial in the sphere of medical relief in the district seems to have happened in this decade. However, the next decade was marked by the introduction of an important but a temporary scheme in 1343 F. (1934) under which the Government undertook to subsidise medical practitioners in outlying areas which were beyond the reach of any hospital. Although a dispensary was started in the district under this scheme, the scheme was not given a fresh lease after the expiry of the sanctioned period in 1345 F. (1935-36) as the district boards had not shown any enthusiasm for the project.

Since then, there was no marked advancement in the provision of medical relief till the implementation of the Community Development Programme under which a Medical Officer together with the requisite staff was stationed in the Mulug Block during 1952-53 for both the preventive and curative branches of medical relief. Consequent on the recommendations of the Health Survey and Development Committee of 1945, popularly known as the Bhore Committee, primary health centres were established in the erstwhile Madras Presidency as an experimental measure to initiate activities relating to environmental hygiene and sanitation and also provide hospital and domiciliary services for a population of 40,000 each. These centres had not only provided medical treatment but had also undertaken a series of other measures for the promotion of public health and sanitation, the collection of vital statistics, the control of communicable diseases, the proper regulation of water-supply, the promotion of maternity, child welfare and environmental hygiene, and the implementation of programmes connected with health education and anti-malaria work. The staff of each centre comprised a Medical Officer, a Health Visitor, a Health Assistant, a Compounder and two Nursing Orderlies, while the sub-centres, each under a Maternity Assistant, were attached to every centre. During 1957-58, a primary health

centre on the Madras pattern was started at Narasampet. At present, there are seventeen primary Health centres in the district, the details of which are given in Annexure 78.

As has already been stated, the system of subsidising private practitioners was tried for some time in the erstwhile Nizam's Dominions but was given up subsequently. Except for the civil hospitals at the headquarters of the taluks and other important places and a few primary health centres, there was no other agency accessible to the rural population for medical relief. The Andhra Pradesh Panchayat Samithis and Zilla Parishads Act of 1959 entrusted the Zilla Parishads and Panchayat Samithis with the statutory responsibility of all matters connected with the extension of medical relief, public health and sanitation services within their respective areas. The question of opening subsidised rural dispensaries was again contemplated after the formation of the Zilla Parishad in the district in 1959 and consequently five such dispensaries were opened in 1961. Now there are 24 Rural Subsidised Ayurvedic Dispensaries in the district. Since 1965, the Government have also been making grants-in-aid to deserving private individuals to open dispensaries and serve the rural areas where there are no medical facilities. There are now five dispensaries in the district under this scheme.

There are in all 81 medical centres now in the district, of which 38 follow Allopathic, 34 Ayurvedic, 7 Unani and 2 Homeopathic systems of medicine. In addition, there are also two Naturopathic institutions run by private bodies and a School Health Clinic in Warangal. A list of these institutions is presented in Annexure 79.

Vital statistics:

The system of recording vital statistics in the erstwhile Nizam's Dominions was carried on through the Mazkiris (Talayaris) who collected the vital information which was tabulated by the Police Patels. Practically no use was made of these statistics prior to 1328 F. (1918), mainly owing to defective recording. Even subsequently, the attempts of the department to maintain a systematic record of the vital statistics proved futile as the information supplied was incomplete and unsatisfactory. As the system of voluntary registration was found to be defective, the Registration of Births and Deaths Regulation was passed in 1359 F. (1949-50) making the registration of births and deaths compulsory throughout the rural and urban areas.

It is not possible to give the birth and death rates prior to 1956 as the district in its present form was formed only in 1953 and statistics are ascertainable only from 1957. These are presented in Annexure 80. A perusal of the statistics shows that the system of registration of vital statistics admits of further improvement and that no valid conclusions can be drawn from these figures owing to the numerous limitations

from which they suffer. In spite of this, it can, however, be observed that the death-rate in recent years has been on the decline, owing perhaps to the increasing medical facilities now available in the district.

Common diseases:

Warangal cannot, on the whole, be regarded as a healthy tract, but the western taluks are not as unhealthy as the eastern taluks. Although accurate statistics of mortality under various diseases are not ascertainable for reasons already stated, a perusal of the old records testifies to the fact that the district suffered recurrently from the visitations of epidemics of cholera, smallpox, plague, malaria and other fevers. Even in recent years, epidemics of cholera and smallpox periodically broke out and took a heavy toll of life. Malaria, fevers, respiratory diseases, bowel complaints, diarrhoea and dysentery are some of the diseases which afflict the people of the district. A statement showing the mortality under various diseases since 1957 is given in Annexure 81.

Cholera:

As already stated, it is not possible to review correctly the extent of damage done to human life on account of this epidemic. But a perusal of the records reveals that the district was recurrently subject to the epidemic and only for a few years it was practically free from it. Even after the formation of Andhra Pradesh, the district suffered very heavily in 1958. Since then, there was a comparative lull up to 1963. There were again outbreaks of this epidemic in 1964 and 1966 causing many deaths.

Smallpox:

The district appears to have suffered extensively in the pre-integration days, although vaccination was introduced in the Nizam's Dominions as early as A.D. 1885. A perusal of the old reports reveals that the district suffered almost every year. However, owing to the concerted measures taken by the Public Health Department, particularly after 1956 the rate of mortality was brought down. Under the Smallpox Eradication Programme, a unit for the eradication of smallpox covering the entire district was started in June 1963 under a Unit Officer. So far (up to February 1968) the unit had conducted 3,40,034 primary and 12,63,057 revaccinations.

Plague:

Another disease that caused havoc in the district in the past was plague. In spite of several preventive measures taken by the department such as inoculation, segregation, evacuation, fumigation of

rat burrows and the establishment of 'Shahi camps' at important railway junctions like Kazipet and Warangal to check the incoming passengers, the disease carried away many persons. Fortunately, there has been no occurrence of this disease since 1957.

Malaria :

Malaria is another disease from the grip of which the district has not yet freed itself completely, although in the last three years the rate of mortality has been showing a downward trend. The eastern taluks of the district, particularly those of Mulug and Narasampet, are notoriously malarial tracts. As early as 1343 F. (1933), a survey was conducted about the incidence of malaria in the district and suitable remedial measures were recommended. An organised campaign against the disease was undertaken in 1346 F. (1936) in Chelvai (Chelwai) village. Later, this village became the headquarters of the National Malaria Control Programme started in the district in 1954. Till this programme was switched over to that of Eradication in April 1959, anti-malarial operations were undertaken intensively in the highly endemic malarial tracts of Mulug taluk. The National Malaria Control Programme Unit started in 1959 at Hanamkonda systematically sprayed all the villages in the district twice a year till 1963. The unit has also been doing surveillance by collecting blood smears and examining them in the laboratory. As a result, the virulence of the disease has been declining in recent years.

Influenza :

Influenza is another disease which tormented the district in the past. A perusal of the old records reveals that the disease appeared in the district even as early as 1910. Although no detailed statistics of mortality are available, the district is reported to have suffered very heavily during the great influenza epidemic of 1918. In recent times, the epidemic of 1957 caused a little alarm in the district.

Leprosy :

The incidence of leprosy is not very high in the district. It was sought to tackle this disease by the establishment of five Survey, Education and Treatment Centres in 1964 at Zafargadh (Zafargarh), Shaimpeta (Shayampet), Chelpur (Chilpur), Balpala and Gudur. Each centre is manned by a Non-Medical Assistant. Attached to each centre are three sub-centres as shown in Annexure 82. By February 1968, over 1,200 cases were detected and treated at these centres. Further, out-patient treatment is also afforded to the leprosy patients at all the Government Taluk Hospitals twice a week.

Yaws:

The disease, which was once prevalent among the aboriginal tribes such as the Koyas, the Gonds and the Manne pores and known after them as the Koyerogam, the Gondirogam and the Mannerogam, is quite peculiar to this district. It was highly prevalent in the jungle tracts in Mulug taluk. A scheme for carrying on an intensive treatment campaign was formulated in 1347 F. (1937). The programme was further activated by 1950 when three anti-yaws units were pressed into service with the co-operation of WHO and UNICEF which embarked on a mass treatment campaign. As a result of these concerted efforts, the incidence of this disease was completely brought down.

Of the other diseases, guinea-worm prevailed in a mild form in the district where step-wells constituted the source of drinking water. But with the gradual conversion of the step-wells into draw-wells, the incidence of the disease was brought down.

Public hospitals and dispensaries:

It is not known when exactly the Civil Hospital at Warangal was started, but it was in existence even by A. D. 1890. It came to have a building on a standard plan by 1311 F. (1901). By 1921, it had an in-patient accommodation of ten beds. A centre for anti-rabic treatment was opened in 1924 in the hospital. In May 1961, it was converted into a maternity hospital with fifty beds with maternity, gynaecological and family planning units. The hospital was affiliated to the Kakatiya Medical College in 1962. It is now under the charge of a Superintendent.

Mahatma Gandhi Memorial Hospital, Warangal:

Started in 1955 with a bed strength of eighty, this is now the biggest hospital in the district and probably in Telangana excluding the city of Hyderabad. The bed strength was increased to 159 in 1961, to 350 in 1962, to 450 in 1964 and finally to 550 in 1965. In addition to a blood bank and a district laboratory, there are general, medical, surgical, orthopaedic, ophthalmic, ENT, skin, VD, dental, psychiatric and paediatric departments. It is affiliated to the Kakatiya Medical College and is now administered by a Superintendent. It is a training centre for pupil Nurses, Radiographers and Dark-Room Assistants.

Government Maternity Hospital, Matwada:

This institution was started by the erstwhile Nizam's Government in A.D. 1880. It was converted into a maternity hospital in 1961. Out-patient treatment for general cases also is given here. It is affiliated to the Kakatiya Medical College and is a training centre for the Auxiliary Nurse Midwives.

Government T. B. Hospital, Warangal:

This institution had its beginnings as a Chest Clinic in 1955 in a building donated by Nathu Seth. The UNICEF provided a 100 M.A. X-ray plant and other necessary laboratory equipment. A fifteen-bedded ward was constructed in 1958 to accommodate emergency admissions. Two T. B. wards, each with a bed strength of sixty, were added to the institution in 1960 and 1965. The construction of the ward added in 1965 was facilitated by the funds of the T.B. Association of Andhra Pradesh. After the completion of these works, a T.B. hospital was started in June 1965. Both the T.B. clinics and the T.B. hospital are attached to the Kakatiya Medical College.

Turning now to the moffusil medical institutions, the Government Hospital at Mahbubabad is the oldest one, started in A.D.1894. It came to have a permanent building in 1335 F. (1925). Among the important additions which deserve mention were the Batakamma Maternity Ward, which was constructed out of the donations collected to the tune of Rs.0.60 lakh and opened in 1951, and an X-ray plant which was installed in 1966. It has now a bed strength of forty. Started in A.D.1895, the Government Hospital at Wardhannapet came to have a permanent building in 1934. A separate male ward was constructed in 1961. It has now a male ward, a female ward and a maternity ward commanding a total bed strength of thirty. The Government Hospital at Parkal, started in A.D.1895, has a male ward, a female ward and a maternity ward with a bed strength of 24. The Government Hospital at Cherial, which was started in A.D.1895, is the smallest among the Government Hospitals in the district with four beds. Started by about the turn of the present century, the Government Hospital, Narasampet, now has a bed strength of twenty with a male ward, a female ward, an operation theatre, a labour room and a laboratory. Another big hospital in the district is the one at Jangaon started in the early 1920s. Among other facilities, a family planning clinic is functioning in the institution. It has now a bed strength of thirty. The Government Hospital at Mulug was started in 1911 and a building was constructed to house the hospital in 1931. A laboratory was attached to it in 1966. Now it has fourteen beds.

Maternity and child welfare centres:

Neither of the two municipalities nor the Zilla Parishad maintains any maternity and child welfare centres in the district. The two Government Maternity Hospitals at Hanamkonda and Matwada attend to maternity relief and child welfare at the district headquarters, while in the rural areas the Government Hospitals cater to the needs of the rural population. The establishment of primary health centres marked a distinct advance in the sphere of maternity relief and child welfare work.

Besides the above, the district is served by the maternity and child welfare centre at Mogullapalle (Mogullapalli) opened by the Public Health Department during 1960-61 with sub-centres at Aknepalle (Akinapalli), Challagarige and Nawabpet. This was followed by another during 1963-64 at Eturunagaram with sub-centres at Mangapet, Katapuram (Katapur) and Tadvai. The department is running another centre at Hanamkonda but none of these centres has any in-patient accommodation.

Training programmes:

The M.G.M. Hospital at Warangal is a training centre for pupil Nurses since June 1958, when the training school at Machilipatnam was transferred to the institution. The present sanctioned strength of the pupil Nurses is 75. The training of Radiographers and Dark-Room Assistants was started in the hospital in November 1965 with a sanctioned strength of five and two trainees respectively. The Government Maternity Hospital, Matwada is the training centre for Auxiliary Nurse Midwives since 1955.

Family planning programme:

The Family Planning Programme was launched in the district as early as 1958 when the first family planning clinic was opened in the M.G.M. Hospital. This clinic was shifted to the Government Maternity Hospital, Hanamkonda, in May 1961. Five more urban family planning clinics were opened in the civil hospitals at Jangaon and Mahbubabad in 1961, at Parkal in 1966, at Narasampet in 1967 and in the Government Maternity Hospital at Matwada in the same year. All these are under the women Assistant Surgeons. In the rural areas, rural family planning clinics were also started in the primary health centres. In 1958, two rural family planning clinics were started at Chelpur and Balpala which were followed by the ones at Gudur and Zafargadh in 1960. Six more were opened at Sangam, Ghanapur (Ghanpur), Komandla, Palakurthi (Palakurti), Marpeda (Maripada) and Shaimpeta in 1962. A big vasectomy camp was also organised in the district in 1965 to popularise and conduct vasectomy operations. To intensify the Family Planning Programme, a scheme was evolved during 1965-66 under which a Block Extension Educator and a Block Family Planning Health Inspector, for each of the Primary Health Centres at Komandla, Bachannapeta (Buchannapeta) and Ladnooru in Jangaon taluk, were sanctioned, besides 23 Auxiliary Nurse Midwives, one for every 10,000 population. The scheme was extended to the Blocks of Ghanapur, Marpeda, Hanamkonda, Parkal and Wardhannapet during 1966-67. As many as 3,198 sterilisations and 1,413 IUCD insertions were performed in the district during 1966-67.

Sanitation:

As stated earlier, sanitation was under the control of the Medical Department since A.D.1844. The department was bifurcated into two, namely, Medical and Sanitation departments in 1913. They were again amalgamated in 1927 F. (1917). In 1943 F. (1933), the department was again separated and separate District Health Officers were appointed. Since July 1967, the two departments were again amalgamated and the District Medical Officer and the District Health Officer are redesignated as the District Medical and Health Officer and the Deputy District Medical and Health Officer respectively. The District Medical and Health Officer is assisted by two Deputy District Medical and Health Officers, one for the preventive and the other for the curative aspect. The Deputy District Medical and Health Officers have to inspect all panchayats and other important villages and ensure, among other things, the improvement of sanitation and drinking water-supply in villages and the provision of sanitary facilities for the conduct of fairs and festivals. In the municipal areas, the Municipal Health Officers, who are in charge of all public health measures, are to attend to matters of sanitation. In the municipalities where there are no Health Officers, the Deputy District Medical and Health Officer has to render the necessary advice.

Conservancy:

The Local Boards which were entrusted with the responsibility of looking after conservancy in the past could not do much due to paucity of funds. However, under the Community Development Programme the construction of latrines recently received a fillip. After the introduction of democratic decentralisation in administration in 1959, the problem of conservancy received considerable attention from the Panchayat Samithis and panchayats resulting in great improvement in this regard. In the urban areas, the municipalities look after conservancy.

Drainage:

Although no underground drainage schemes were implemented in either of the two municipalities, an open surface drainage scheme was implemented in Warangal Municipality at a cost of Rs. 3.90 lakhs in 1939. Under this, drains of a length of 48 miles were laid throughout the town. The city is now served only by open surface drains. In the rural areas, the local bodies were responsible for the implementation of the drainage schemes. The introduction of the Community Development Programme in the district has brought about some improvement in this direction in the rural areas.

Water-supply:

The position in regard to drinking water-supply cannot be said to be satisfactory in the district where the rocky structure renders the

digging of wells difficult. People generally depend on rivers, tanks and wells for their drinking water. The position is all the more acute during summer, when the water-table goes down, and tanks and wells dry up, sending people scrambling for water to the neighbouring villages. Even big towns like Mahbubabad and Cherial are not free from this phenomenon. The responsibility of providing drinking water in the rural as well as the urban areas in recent decades devolved on the local bodies, but they could do practically nothing owing mainly to the paucity of funds. A major step was taken in 1337 F. (1927) when the Nizam's Government created a Water Board for the provision of drinking water with an annual grant of Rs. 5 lakhs. Under this arrangement, water-supply schemes formulated by the local bodies received a contribution of 75 per cent of the cost of the scheme, while the remaining amount was advanced by the Government to be repaid in 28 years. A water-supply scheme, the details of which are given in the following paragraphs, was implemented in Warangal under this programme. In recent years, the Community Development Programme gave a distinct fillip to sinking new wells and improving the old ones in the rural areas.

Warangal is the only municipality in the district so far provided with protected water-supply. A protected water-supply scheme costing Rs. 13 lakhs was introduced in the town in 1939 to serve an ultimate population of 90,000 at 18 GPCD. Half of the cost was sanctioned as grant and the other half as loan which the municipality had to repay in 28 years. The source of water-supply is Dharmasagar tank from where water is gravitated into filters at Waddepalli and after filtration again gravitated into two reservoirs located at Nakkalagutta and Matwada. The increase in population necessitated the implementation of an improvement scheme in 1958 at a cost of Rs. 31.58 lakhs and the scheme was completed in 1965. Even then, some areas like Urus, Kareemabad, Chintal, Fort, Sivanagar, Sambhunipeta, Rangasaipeta and Desaipeta are not served by protected water-supply. Another scheme, the cost of which was estimated at Rs. 40.78 lakhs, was, therefore, taken up during 1965-66. This would necessitate the provision of additional service reservoirs and mains and improvement in the distribution systems. A second source at Pedda Vagu is being explored as the present source is not capable of yielding the required quantity of water. At present, there are 5,846 private and 283 public fountains in the municipality serving the people at 20 GPCD.

Several protected water-supply schemes are also undertaken under the Telangana Regional Committee works programme. Schemes are now under execution at Mahbubabad at a cost of Rs. 7.34 lakhs and Dornakal at a cost of Rs. 7.00 lakhs. Another scheme at Cherial at a cost of Rs. 4.52 lakhs is under contemplation. All these schemes are executed by the Public Health Engineering Department,

In addition, the Government is also executing protected water-supply schemes through the agency of the Zilla Parishad at (1) Vailuru at a cost of Rs. 1.44 lakhs, (2) Bachannapeta at a cost of Rs. 1.38 lakhs and (3) Narasampet at a cost of Rs. 2.67 lakhs. In the rural areas, schemes designed to serve 33 per cent over and above the population enumerated in 1961 Census at 10 gallons per capita per day were sanctioned for 113 villages in the district. Investigations have been completed in respect of fifteen schemes. One public fountain would be provided for every 250 persons under these schemes which will be executed according to a phased programme.



CHAPTER XVI

OTHER SOCIAL SERVICES

Labour welfare:

Of the several Central enactments designed to promote the welfare of labour, those in force in the district are the Workmen's Compensation Act of 1923, the Indian Trade Unions Act of 1926, the Payment of Wages Act of 1936, the Employment of Children Act of 1938, the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act of 1946, the Industrial Disputes Act of 1947, the Factories Act of 1948, the Minimum Wages Act of 1948, the Employees' State Insurance Act of 1948 (as amended by the Act of 1967), the Employees' Provident Fund Act of 1952, the Working Journalists (Conditions of Service) and Miscellaneous Provisions Act of 1955, the Motor Transport Workers' Act of 1961, the Maternity Benefit Act of 1961 and the Payment of Bonus Act of 1965. The only State enactment enforced in the district, however, is the Andhra Pradesh Shops and Establishments Act of 1966.

All the Central enactments, except the Employees' State Insurance Act of 1948 and the Provident Fund Act of 1952, are administered by the Labour Commissioner assisted by the Regional Assistant Commissioner, the Labour Officer, the Regional Inspector, the Assistant Inspector of Factories, the District Inspector of Labour and three Assistant Inspectors of Labour. A more exhaustive description of these Acts and the benefit accruing under them to industrial labour has been attempted in the chapter on 'Industries'.

Prohibition:

There is no prohibition in the district. A short history of excise administration with connected details has been given in the chapter on 'Revenue Administration'.

Advancement of backward classes:

The proportion of the Scheduled Castes in the district to its population, according to the 1961 Census, is 16.86 per cent (as against the State average of 13.82 per cent), the Madigas and the Malas accounting for nearly 90 per cent of their numbers. They are heavily concentrated in Parkal and Jangaon taluks, forming over 19 per cent of the taluk population, followed by the taluks of Warangal, Mahbubabad and Narasampet (Narsampet) in that order. Their major occupation is agricultural labour, where women outnumber men. Nearly 83 per cent of them are illiterate, with less than one per cent having reached the Matriculation or the higher secondary stage.

The Scheduled Tribes consisting mainly of the Gonds, the Koyas, a few Chenchus and the Kolams form 2.13 per cent of the district population. Most of them are found in Mulug and Narasampet taluks. Their main occupation is also agricultural labour and a few of them work in quarries and household industry.

Beyond running a few separate schools since 1916-17 for the 'depressed classes', not much was done for the amelioration of the Scheduled Castes and the Tribes in the Dominions till 1947, when a regular Social Service cadre was created and schemes for the amelioration of the Scheduled Castes and the Tribes were formulated. Allotment of lands, provision of loans, introduction of co-operative methods of work, provision of educational facilities and grant of medical and veterinary aid were the salient features of these schemes. A regulation entitled 'Dastur-ul-Amal' to facilitate proper administration of the tribal areas was issued in 1946. It was later modified in 1949 and issued as the 'Tribal Areas Regulation'. The same year witnessed the creation of a regular Directorate of Social Service.

Three schemes known as the Banjara Rural Welfare Scheme, the Koya Education Scheme and the Tribal Reclamation Scheme had been formulated earlier in 1947 for implementation in this district. Under the Banjara Rural Welfare Scheme, a centre was established at Thorrur (Torur) in 1947 where a new planned colony for the Banjaras was also set up. Books and charts were published by the department in Banjara dialect, reduced to Devanagari and Telugu script, the language having no script of its own and the Banjaras were trained in the Teachers Training Centre at the village to be posted later to the tribal schools. A similar centre at Kammaram (Kamaram) for the Koyas was set up in 1948 under the Koya Education Scheme. Adult education centres and co-operative stores were also established in these places which were served by two mobile social service teams consisting of officers drawn from the Revenue, Forest and Medical departments. Two special teams of Social Service Officers were created to redress the grievances of the tribes on the spot under the third scheme. These teams, which started working in Mulug and Narasampet taluks in 1949, were empowered to allot lands under the 'laoni khas rules', confirm the rights of cultivating tenants, settle land disputes between cultivators and absentee landlords, restore lands in cases of forced eviction, adjust forest boundaries where they were close to the village, commute dues on minor forest produce, attend to debt reconciliation and supply articles like cloth, iron and steel implements and kerosene oil through co-operatives. The two taluks were 'notified' under the Tribal Areas Regulation, the Social Service Officers as Assistant Agents and the District Collector as Agent with requisite civil, criminal and revenue powers. The Koya villages were regrouped so as to bring them nearer the roads and within

a radius of three to five miles. Several centres in Mulug, Parkal and Jangaon were subsequently established for rehabilitating the families of the tribes displaced by the terrorists during the period from 1950 to 1952.

A Scheduled Castes Trust Fund with a deposit of a crore of rupees was set up in 1948 for affording educational, economic and social means of uplift. A hostel at Warangal was set up and a scheme of award of scholarships to students in recognised hostels as well as non-boarders was instituted. With the creation of a separate portfolio in the popular ministry in 1952, more attention was bestowed on Harijan welfare. A Social Service Officer was appointed for the district under the Rural Welfare Trust Fund and a preliminary survey was conducted to assess the socio-economic conditions of the Scheduled Castes in these areas. Apart from the provision of usual facilities such as the allotment of land and house sites, grant of scholarships and construction of wells, community centres for attending to items like excavation of compost pits, laying of roads and construction of school buildings were set up.

With the formation of Andhra Pradesh, the work relating to the welfare of the Scheduled Tribes was entrusted to the Department of Tribal Welfare and the rest to the Social Welfare Department, both of which were, however, merged later in 1958 and again separated during 1966-67.

During 1967-68, there were 63 schools in the district, 45 for the denotified tribes and 18 for the Scheduled Tribes. In addition to the fourteen Government hostels for the Scheduled Castes, five for the Scheduled Tribes and one for the backward classes, there were nine subsidised hostels for the Harijans, seven for the backward classes and six for the denotified tribes in the district. There was also an 'Ashram' school for the Scheduled Tribes at Sadireddipalle and a Children's Home for the Scheduled Castes at Jangaon. Several kinds of scholarships are awarded to the pupils of these classes, the details of which are presented in Annexure 83. Other facilities designed to promote the spread of education among the pupils of these classes include the supply of free midday meals, books and stationery articles. The Training-cum-Production Centre at Raghunathapalle in Jangaon taluk, with a sanctioned strength of thirty, trains the Scheduled Caste candidates in leather tanning and weaving, and supplies the successful trainees with tools and other material to enable them to earn their livelihood. The other schemes in force for the promotion of welfare of these classes include the allotment of fallow lands and house sites, grant of medical and housing aid, provision of loans for the purchase of bullocks, supply of milch buffaloes and construction of drinking water wells.

Endowments:

Endowments in the Nizam's Dominions were administered by the Ecclesiastical Department constituted in 1294 F. (A.D. 1884-85). The duties of the department consisted of establishing harmonious relations among people of different faiths, maintaining and preserving endowments, supervising religious services and servants, constructing and repairing religious buildings, appointing preachers and arranging for preaching and solemnisation of marriages. The department employed several Khateebs, Imams, Moazzins and Waizins. An Endowments Regulation was promulgated in 1349 F. (1939-40) and a Superintendent for each district with a small establishment was appointed to work under the Collector. The duties of the Endowments Department as prescribed in the Regulation of 1349 F. and the rules issued thereunder in 1355 F. consisted of the compilation of the list of endowments, registration of institutions, preparation and scrutiny of budgets, enquiry into cases of succession of trustees, audit of accounts of institutions, control and administration of Dharmadaya Funds and affording proper security to the endowments against unauthorised alienation. The department was merged with the Board of Revenue in 1950 and a Director of Endowments was appointed in 1951. Even after the formation of Andhra Pradesh, the Director of Endowments continued to have jurisdiction over the Telangana districts, while the Commissioner, Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Department, was in charge of the Andhra districts. One of the noteworthy achievements of this department was the registration in their books of H.E.H. the Nizam's Charitable Trust worth Rs. 11 crores during 1962-63 after a prolonged civil litigation. The Telangana districts were also brought under the jurisdiction of the Commissioner, Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments, in 1963, who was then designated Director of Endowments. This was followed by the Andhra Pradesh Charitable and Hindu Religious Institutions and Endowments Act of 1966 which came into force in January 1967. It provided a uniform and effective control over the endowments in the State by integrating the enactments of both the regions. Fresh registration of endowments and the appointment of Trustees and Executive Officers under the new Act are being attended to by the Assistant Commissioner at Warangal. The number of religious and charitable endowments in the district with an income exceeding Rs. 1,000 per annum is 99. The temples of Sri Kasivisvanadha at Warangal, Lakshminarasimha at Kommala, Sammakka Saralamma at Agrampad and Mallikharjuna at Inole are earning more than Rs. 10,000 a year.

Wakfs are governed by a Central enactment called the Muslim Wakfs Act of 1954 which was amended in 1959 to provide for the adjustments necessitated by the reorganisation of States. With the powers conferred by this amending Act, the Government of India dissolved

the Wakfs Board of the erstwhile Hyderabad State and enjoined the creation of a new board for Andhra Pradesh. This board was superseded in November 1965, and the Commissioner of Wakfs was authorised to act as the 'Administrator'. The Wakfs in the district, the survey of which has been completed, are now being inspected by the Deputy Tahsildars of Wakfs for the preparation of detailed lists of the rural and urban Wakfs.



CHAPTER XVII

PUBLIC LIFE AND VOLUNTARY SOCIAL SERVICE ORGANISATIONS

Representation of the district in the State and Union Legislatures:

With the framing of the Constitution for the Indian Republic, provision was made for the conduct of elections in the district on the basis of universal adult franchise. Under the Representation of the People Act of 1950, the district was allotted eight seats in the Assembly by delimiting the district into six single-member constituencies, namely, Warangal, Hasanparthi (Hasanparti), Hanamkonda, Wardhannapet (Vardannapet), Pakhal and Mulug and one double-member constituency, namely, Mahbubabad for the First General Elections held between December 1951 and January 1952 to the Legislative Assembly. One of the two seats of the Mahbubabad constituency was reserved for the Scheduled Castes. The number of seats represented by the district increased by two in the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly formed in 1956 due to the transfer of the single-member constituencies of Parkal and Jangaon which formerly belonged to Karimnagar and Nalgonda districts respectively.

Again, in accordance with the Delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies Order of 1956, the number and the composition of Assembly and Parliamentary constituencies relating to this district underwent some changes. The number of seats in so far as the Assembly was concerned increased from ten to thirteen. The Parkal and the Jangaon single-member constituencies were converted into double-member constituencies and one seat from each was reserved for the Scheduled Castes. The former included the Hasanparthi single-member constituency. Three new single-member constituencies, namely, Ghanapur, Chennur and Chillamcherla were created, while the Mahbubabad, Pakhal and Hanamkonda single-member constituencies were reorganised and known as the Dornakal, Narasampet (Narsampet) and Dharmasagar single-member constituencies. On this basis, the Second General Elections of 1957 were conducted in this district. As a result of the Two-Member Constituencies (Abolition) Act of 1961, both the double-member constituencies of Jangaon and Parkal were divided into four single-member constituencies, namely, Jangaon, Parkal, Cherial and Hasanparthi. Jangaon and Parkal were reserved for the Scheduled Castes. The Third General Elections of 1962 were conducted in this district according to these delimitations. Again, due to the abolition of the Dharmasagar single-member

Assembly constituency under the Delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies Order of 1965, the number of seats allotted in the Assembly was reduced from thirteen to twelve.

With regard to the elections to the House of the People, this district was delimited under the Representation of the People Act of 1950 into one single-member constituency. According to the Delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies Order of 1956, the district was bifurcated into two single-member Parliamentary constituencies. These two seats remained unaltered in the Second and the Third General Elections. However, before the conduct of the Fourth General Elections, there was a change in the constituencies in accordance with the Delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies Order of 1965 which reduced the number of seats from two to one. The details of the composition of Parliamentary and Assembly constituencies according to the Delimitation Order of 1965 are enumerated in Annexure 84.

General elections to the House of the People and the State Legislative Assembly:

In the First General Elections held during 1951-52 to the House of the People the only seat was won by the People's Democratic Front. In the subsequent general elections conducted in 1957 and 1962 both the seats went to the Indian National Congress. The Congress Party retained its seat in the bye-election conducted in May 1965 to the Mahbubabad Parliamentary constituency due to the death of a sitting member. In the Fourth General Elections also the Congress Party won the only seat allotted to the district.

Out of eight seats allotted to this district in the Legislative Assembly of the erstwhile State of Hyderabad, five were won in the First General Elections by the People's Democratic Front Party, two by the Congress and one by the Scheduled Castes Federation. During the Second General Elections, the Congress secured ten out of thirteen seats, while the People's Democratic Front got three. The Congress Party secured nine seats out of thirteen in the 1962 elections. In these elections, the Communist, the Swatantra, the Socialist and the Jana Sangh parties along with some independents had also contested and the first three parties and an independent were able to gain one seat each. In the Fourth General Elections the Congress Party suffered a diminution in its previous strength as it could secure only five out of twelve seats, while four were annexed by independents, two by the Communists and one by the Jana Sangh Party. The names of the successful

candidates and the votes polled by them in all these elections to the Assembly as well as to the House of the People are furnished in Annexures 85 to 88.

Position of political parties in the district:

The Indian National Congress, the People's Democratic Front, the Socialist Party, the Scheduled Castes Federation, the Ram Rajya Parishad and the Republican Party were the political parties that participated in the First General Elections besides some independents. Out of 4,32,644 valid votes polled, 35.23 per cent was secured by the Congress and 37.79 per cent by the People's Democratic Front, while the Socialist, the Scheduled Castes Federation, the Ram Rajya Parishad, the Republican and independents, all put together, obtained only 26.98 per cent of the total valid votes. The Congress got during the Second General Elections 4,37,343 (50.54%) votes out of 8,65,305 valid votes. The People's Democratic Front gained 3,34,814 (38.69%) votes whereas the Praja Socialist Party, the Praja Party and independents secured a little over ten per cent of the total valid votes polled. In the Third General Elections also, the Congress bagged 4,59,881 votes, while the total number of valid votes polled in the district was 9,93,273. The Communist, the Socialist, the Swatantra and the Jana Sangh parties and independents, all combined, secured 5,33,392 valid votes which constituted 53.70 per cent of the total valid votes polled. Out of 9,26,730 valid votes polled during the Fourth General Elections, the Congress got the largest number of votes (3,76,451) followed by independents (2,09,115), the Communists (1,36,879) and the Jana Sangh (1,15,115).

Newspapers, periodicals and presses:

In this district, as in other Telangana districts with the exception of Hyderabad, the newspapers and periodicals published in the past were very limited. It is on record that a weekly, called 'Telugu Patrika' and a couple of monthlies known as 'Andhrabhyudayamu' and 'Saiva Pracharini', all in Telugu, were brought out from this district during the third and fourth decades of this century. 'Sobha', a weekly in Telugu, was also reported to be in circulation during the forties. Two other periodicals, namely, 'Kakatiya' and 'Chitra and Vichitra' were also released during the 1950s. None of these, however, could survive for a long period due to the paucity of funds.

Among the periodicals started before the integration of the State with the Indian Union, only 'Dayal', an Urdu monthly started in 1939, enjoys circulation even today. During the years that followed, a few periodicals were started in this district, of which 'Sharare' in Urdu, the only daily newspaper of its kind, is from Warangal town.

Besides this newspaper, six weeklies, two fortnightlies, nine monthlies and two quarterlies are published from the various parts of the district, the details of which are given in Annexure 89. Some of the well-known national and regional newspapers like the Hindu, Indian Express and Deccan Chronicle in English, Andhra Patrika, Andhra Prabha, Andhra Jyoti, Andhra Bhoomi and Visalandhra in Telugu, and Siasat and Milap in Urdu, published outside the confines of this district, are also found in considerable circulation. Many popular weeklies as well as monthlies published outside the district also find a great number of readers in the district. All these play an important role in the public life of the district.

The district ranks third among the Telangana districts in respect of books and periodicals registered under the Press and Registration of Books Act of 1867. The number of periodicals registered during 1965-1966 was seventeen.

Printing facilities are available at some of the important centres in the district. There are 26 printing presses, of which 24 are located at Warangal and one each at Dornakal and Jangaon. Most of these presses have printing facilities in Telugu and English and a few in Hindi and Urdu as well.

VOLUNTARY SOCIAL SERVICE ORGANISATIONS:

The Indian Red Cross Society:

The district branch of the Indian Red Cross Society is one of the few voluntary social service organisations that were started recently in the district to realise certain specific objectives. The society, which is functioning in Warangal since 1956, has established a maternity and child welfare centre at Hasanparthi in 1959. Besides running a few milk distribution centres, the district branch supplied food grains and clothes as relief measures to the victims of a fire accident at Jamalle-palle in Mahbubabad taluk and the Godavari floods in Mulug taluk.

The Rotary Club:

The Rotary Club, another important voluntary social service organisation, started at Warangal in 1954, is doing good service to the local people. The club presented an X-Ray plant and an operation table to the M.G.M. Hospital. It also organised health camps at Ghanapur, Kesamudram and Warangal wherein eye and vasectomy operations were conducted. The other achievements of the club include the running of a sewing centre for poor women and maintaining an educational institution known as the Nehru Memorial School in collaboration with the Lions Club and the district branch of the Indian Chamber of Commerce.

The Lions Club:

The Lions Club is another voluntary service organisation which merits mention. The club at Warangal, started in 1963, is credited with (a) the conduct of five vasectomy camps one each at Warangal, Mulug, Mahbubabad, Jangaon and Parkal, (b) the maintenance of oxygen cylinders for the use of deserving patients and (c) the donation of an amount of Rs. 2,500 for the construction of a choultry at the M.G.M. Hospital.

The District Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Board:

The District Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Board at Warangal, started in 1957, is intended to assist the families of the defence personnel including those discharged.

The District Branch of the Indian Conference of Social Work:

The district branch of the Indian Conference of Social Work, which was established at Warangal in 1961, aims at solving social problems like adult education and promotion of health habits. The branch undertakes welfare activities like the distribution of milk and supply of midday meals to school children, besides supplying blankets and saris to poor patients and needy women. Fruits are distributed to patients in hospitals on important occasions like the Independence Day and the Republic Day. The branch also went to the rescue of the flood affected people in Mulug taluk,

The District Branch of the All India Women's Conference:

The district branch of the All India Women's Conference at this place was established as early as 1941. Since its inception, the organisation has been rendering good service for the promotion of social and educational activities. Under its auspices, a child welfare clinic and a family planning clinic were started. For the uplift of adult women condensed courses in education are conducted.

The Bharat Scouts and Guides:

The district unit of the Bharat Scouts and Guides, an association affiliated to the State unit at Hyderabad, imparts training in the principles and practice of scout and guide movement to boys and girls studying in primary and secondary educational institutions. Training camps are regularly held for teachers and pupils to inculcate in them self-help, discipline and a spirit of service to all at all times. The scouts and guides avail themselves of the opportunity of serving the pilgrims during occasions like the Kazipet Jaghir Urs, Chandragiri Jatra, Erragutta Jatra and Kommaia Jatra,

CHAPTER XVIII

PLACES OF INTEREST

Jangaon taluk:

Cheriel: Pop: 6,107, Lat. 17°44' N, Long. 79°11' E.

Cheriel is situated at a distance of about 33 kilometres from Jangaon. Cheriel, the second town in the taluk, was the taluk headquarters for some time. Of the several temples here, the temple of Venugopalasvami is worshipped by the largest number of people.

Jangaon: Pop: 11,927, Lat. 17°42' N, Long. 79°09' E.

Jangaon town is situated at a distance of about 58 kilometres from Warangal, the district headquarters. It is a railway station on the Hyderabad-Kazipet section of the South Central Railway and is a taluk headquarters. In olden days there was a Jain Mutt in the village and it was known as the Jain Mutt Gaon, which in course of time corrupted to Jangaon. It is a very big trading centre in the district.

Palakurthi: Pop: 2,316, Lat. 17°39' N, Long. 79°27' E.

Palakurthi (Palakurti) lies at a distance of 29 kilometres from the Ghanapur (Ghanpur) railway station on the Kazipet-Hyderabad section of the South Central Railway. The river Paler (Palleru) rises in the vicinity of this village. The Somanadhasvami festival, which is important for the Hindus, is celebrated here for eight days from Magha Bahula Trayodasi to Phalguna Sudha Panchami (February-March). The festival is attended by about six to seven thousand devotees drawn from far and near. Palkuriki Somanathudu, the champion of Virasaivism and the author of Basavapuranam and other works, hailed from this place.

Mahbubabad taluk:

Dornakal: Pop: 9,260, Lat. 17°25' N, Long. 80°05' E.

Dornakal town is situated at a distance of eighty kilometres south-east of Warangal and is a railway junction on the Vijayawada-Kazipet section of the South Central Railway. There is a separate railway line from this junction to Kothagudem (Kottagudem). It is 24 kilometres from Mahbubabad and equidistant from Khammam. The temples of Anjaneyasvami and Mutyalamma (represented by a stone) and the tomb of Mahbub Subhani are the chief places of religious importance in this town.

Ingurthi: Pop: 4,408, Lat. 17°43' N, Long. 79°46' E.

It is situated at a distance of twenty-nine kilometres north-east of Mahbubabad and is twelve kilometres away from the Kesamudram railway station on the Vijayawada-Kazipet section of the South Central Railway. Ingurthi (Ingurti), an ancient village of some historical significance, was under the reign of the Kakatiya kings. A reservoir called the Gunti Cheruvu, which is said to have been constructed by Kakatiya Prola (A. D. 1117), can still be seen in this village. An inscription at the place mentions that the deity Jalandhara Bhairava was installed by the king to safeguard the tank. Besides this, a few inscriptions have come to light in the temples of Narasimhasvami and Ramalingesvarasvami in the village. It is one of the important religious centres in the taluk. The first Telugu weekly from Telangana, namely, the Telugu Patrika was started and edited from this place for some years.

Korivi: Pop: 3,868, Lat. 17°29' N, Long. 80° E.

Korivi (Kurvi) lies at a distance of about 8.85 kilometres from the Mahbubabad railway station on the Vijayawada-Kazipet section of the South Central Railway. It was once the capital of the Vengi Chalukyas and the existence of Trisankuni Gadde denotes the rule of the mythical Trisanka Chakravarti. The place acquired some religious importance due to the existence of the shrine of Virabhadrasvami which is one of the nine big temples in the district and held in great veneration even from the early times. The others are (1) the Mylarudeva temple at Inole, (2) the Thousand-Pillared temple and (3) the Padmakshi temple, both at Hanamkonda, (4) the Bhadrakali temple in Warangal, (5) the Svayambhu temple in Warangal fort, (6) the Ramappa temple at Palampet (Palampeta), (7) the Ekavira temple at Mogilicherla and (8) the Srirama temple at Jeedikal (Jidkal). The Virabhadrasvami festival celebrated for one month and three days from Magha Bahula Trayodashi to the end of Phalgunam (February-March) is known throughout Andhra Pradesh and attracts about 10,000 devotees.

Mahbubabad: Pop: 13,248, Lat. 17°32' N, Long. 80° E.

Mahbubabad, the headquarters of a taluk and a Revenue Division of the same name, is a railway station on the Vijayawada-Kazipet section of the South Central Railway. This was named after Mahbub Ali Khan, one of the Nizams of Hyderabad. This is also known as Manukota. The Muneru flows about four kilometres to the north-east of Mahbubabad.

Marpeda: Pop: 4,255, Lat. 17°25' N, Long. 79°48' E.

Marpeda (Maripada) lies four kilometres from the Warangal-Khammam road and thirty-two kilometres from Mahbubabad. This village

assumed religious importance owing to the existence of the temples of Venkatesvarasvami and Mallikharjunasvami. It is famous for the Jatra held in honour of Mallikharjunasvami for one and a half months from Chaitra Sudha Purnima (March) when about 10,000 devotees congregate.

Mulug taluk:

Ghanapuram: Pop: 2,415, Lat. $18^{\circ}13' N$, Long. $79^{\circ}57' E$.

Ghanapuram (Ghanpur) is located 22.5 kilometres north of Mulug, the taluk headquarters. The places of interest in this village are the big Ghanapuram tank with a catchment area of 64 square kilometres and the Siva temple known for its beautiful architecture. Both these were constructed by the Kakatiya kings. The place is also noted for an excellent variety of rice.

Laknavaram: Pop: 246, Lat. $18^{\circ}25' N$, Long. $80^{\circ}28' E$.

Laknavaram is situated at a distance of 24 kilometres east of Mulug on the road to Eturunagaram. The famous Laknavaram lake constructed by the Kakatiyas in the 13th century A. D., affords irrigation facilities and the tank is worth a visit even otherwise.

Mulug: Pop: 4,720, Lat. $18^{\circ}11' N$, Long. $79^{\circ}58' E$.

Mulug is situated at a distance of 56 kilometres north-east of Warangal which is the nearest railhead. It is the headquarters of the taluk of the same name.

Palampet: Pop: 1,056, Lat. $18^{\circ}15' N$, Long. $79^{\circ}57' E$.

Palampet (Palampeta) is situated about sixteen kilometres from Mulug. It is about 67.5 kilometres from the Warangal railway station. This place attained tourist importance owing to the existence of the renowned and exquisitely sculptured Ramappa temple and the historic Ramappa lake constructed during the time of Ganapatideva, the famous Kakatiya king. The Ramappa temple built of black basalt with splendid carvings is 12.19 metres high. The Ramappa lake is a magnificent irrigation work of the Kakatiya rulers of the 13th century A. D. The place where the lake was constructed is surrounded by thick forests and presents a beautiful natural scenery making it a popular holiday resort. The Government of Andhra Pradesh have introduced a tourist bus from Warangal on every Sunday for people to visit the temple and the lake. A Jatra held in honour of Ramalingesvarasvami every year for two days on Magha Bahula Trayodasi (Sivaratri) and Chaturdasi (February-March) is a widely known festival and draws pilgrims in large numbers from many distant parts of this State.

Narasampet taluk:

Gudur: Pop: 2,234, Lat. $17^{\circ}46'$ N, Long. $79^{\circ}54'$ E.

Gudur lies twenty-four kilometres from Narasampet and nineteen kilometres from the Kesamudram railway station. A bastion (Buruzu) preserved in good condition in the heart of the village is said to have been built during the period of the Kakatiyas. The Lakshminarasimhasvami temple in the village attracts large numbers of people. The festival celebrated in honour of the deity for ten days during May-June draws devotees from the neighbouring villages.

Narasampet: Pop: 6,860, Lat. $17^{\circ}56'$ N, Long. $79^{\circ}56'$ E.

Narasampet town is situated at a distance of thirty-two kilometres south-east of Warangal and nineteen kilometres from the Nekkonda (Nekonda) railway station on the Kazipet-Vijayawada line. It is the headquarters of the taluk of the same name. The incidence of malaria was very high some time ago at this place but under the National Malaria Eradication Programme it was brought down considerably. An interesting feature about this town is that people of all communities participate in the Urs held for two nights in the month of Zilahaj (May-June) in honour of Hazrat Jamel-e-Basha.

Pakhal (Ashoknagar): Pop: 2,093, Lat. $17^{\circ}57'$ N, Long. $79^{\circ}57'$ E.

Ashoknagar is a small village situated to the east of Narasampet at a distance of eight kilometres. It is a hamlet of Pakhal which is deserted. It is famous for the historic Pakhal lake which is at a distance of twelve kilometres from Narasampet. It was constructed in the 13th century A. D., probably during the reign of the Kakatiya king Ganapatideva. This is a large lake which is about 31 kilometres square and formed by an earthen embankment of 1,219 metres long on one side and surrounded by hillocks on the other three sides. There is plenty of wild game in the thick forest surrounding the lake. It is worth a visit only in the first three or four months of the year for its scenic beauty.

Teegelaveni: Pop: 1,164, Lat. $17^{\circ}42'$ N, Long. $79^{\circ}59'$ E.

Teegelaveni is situated at a distance of twenty-seven kilometres from Narasampet and eight kilometres from the Kesamudram railway station. It is the place of confluence of the Elugooreru and the Pakhal Vagu which is called the Muner (Munceru). It is a place of scenic beauty.

Parkal taluk:

Parkal: Pop: 6,722, Lat. $18^{\circ}10'$ N, Long. $79^{\circ}42'$ E.

Parkal town is situated at a distance of 37 kilometres north of the Warangal railway station and 32 kilometres from Hanamkonda. Uppal,

which is 24 kilometres away, is the nearest railway station. The village got its name after Parkal, a staunch devotee of Lord Vishnu, who founded it. It is the headquarters of the taluk of the same name. The shrines of Kumkumesvarasvami and Chennakesavasvami are the places of worship in this town.

Warangal taluk:

Hasanparthi: Pop: 7,719, Lat. 18°05' N, Long. 79°31' E.

Hasanparthi (Hasanparti) named after one Hasan, the founder of the village, is situated at a distance of seventeen kilometres north-west of Warangal city on the Warangal-Karimnagar road. It is 1.6 kilometres from the Hasanparthi Road railway station on the Kazipet-Balharshah line. Hasanparthi, an ancient village, was once under the sway of the Deshmukhs. In the past it was famous for silk saris produced by its large number of expert weavers. The place acquired religious importance owing to the existence of the temple of Lord Vishnu located on a hillock known as the Yerragattu which is at a distance of 1.6 kilometres from the town. The Yerragattusvami festival observed every year on Phalguna Sudha Purnima (February-March) draws a congregation of about 20,000 pilgrims from the neighbouring villages.

Inole: Pop: 4,421, Lat. 17°49' N, Long. 79°32' E.

Inole is located at a distance of seventeen kilometres from the Warangal railway station, twelve kilometres from Wardhannapet (Vardannapet) on the Warangal-Khammam road and four kilometres from the Warangal-Khammam road to the south of Warangal city. This place was the seat of some generals and commanders of the Kakatiya kings during the heyday of their rule. The most important place of worship in the village is that of the Mylarudeva temple (Mallikharjunasvami) which, according to an inscription in the premises of the temple, was constructed during the reign of Ganapatideva. The Mallikharjunasvami festival celebrated on Sundays and Wednesdays from Sankranti (December-January) to Ugadi (March-April) is attended by a few thousands of devotees even from outside the district.

Kazipet: Pop: 4,153, Lat. 17°57' N, Long. 79°30' E

Kazipet is situated at a distance of about 14 kilometres from Warangal and 140 kilometres from Hyderabad. Kazipet was named after Hazrat Afzal Shah Biyabani who was the Qazi of Warangal during the time of Nizam Ali Khan Asaf Jah II. It is a big railway junction on the Madras-Delhi, Madras-Hyderabad and Hyderabad-Puri lines. The place is famous for the tomb of Afzal Shah Biyabani. Kazipet is also famous for the Urs held in honour of Afzal Shah Biyabani from the 21st to the 28th of Safar (June-July) when more than 10,000 people from all over

India congregate. There are two inscriptions in the Dargah of Afzal Shah Biyabani. This place is also noted for the Christian festival of Lady Fatima.

Madikonda: Pop: 8,238, Lat. $17^{\circ}50' N$, Long. $78^{\circ}29' E$.

Madikonda, which comes first in population among all the villages in this taluk, is situated at a distance of three kilometres west of Kazipet railway junction on the Warangal-Hyderabad road and nine kilometres from Hanamkonda. This village was also known as the Manigiri as precious stones and gems were found on the nearby hillock called the Mettugutta. There are the temples of Rama, Siva, Virabhadrasvami and Dontulamma on this hillock. Siva Kalyanam celebrated for 10 days during Sivaratri (February-March) on the Mettugutta is a widely known festival when more than 10,000 devotees congregate from the neighbouring taluks.

Mupparam: Pop: 2,243, Lat. $18^{\circ} N$, Long. $75^{\circ}25' E$.

Mupparam lies at a distance of sixteen kilometres from the Kazipet railway station and twenty-four kilometres from Warangal. It derived its name from the deity Muppirinadhasvami, a combination of Brahma, Vishnu and Mahesvara. An inscription in Telugu on a hillock near the village mentions that the deity protects people from all dangers. The temple of Muppirinadhasvami abounds in exquisite sculpture which resembles that of the Thousand-Pillared temple at Hanamkonda. Another inscription at the place states that one Mallareddy and Kammansi, who lived during the reign of the Kakatiya king Ganapatideva, constructed the temple and consecrated Ramesvarasvami therein.

Warangal: Pop: 1,56,106, Lat. $17^{\circ}58' N$, Long. $79^{\circ}32' E$.

Warangal city is the headquarters of the district of the same name and lies on the Vijayawada-Hyderabad section of the South Central Railway. It is 148 kilometres by road from Hyderabad, the State capital. This was formerly known as 'Orukal' and 'Ekasilanagaram'. Warangal was from the very early times under the sway of the Eastern Chalukyas, Rashtrakutas, Western Chalukyas of Kalyani, Kakatiyas, Musunuri chiefs, Recherla chiefs, Bahmanis, Qutb Shabis, Mughals and Asaf Jahis. It is very rich in relics and antiquities. Warangal rose to prominence in the beginning of the 13th century A. D., when Ganapatideva made it the capital of his vast kingdom. For long, both Hanamkonda (now an integral part of Warangal city) and Warangal were considered as twin cities and noted for their industrial development. It is famous for its cotton durrie and woollen pile carpet industry and the products command good market both in and out of India. On account of the transport and other facilities available, the city is fast improving in many respects and it is a seat of numerous educational institutions, both general

and professional. There is also a Regional Engineering College. There are several places of interest in the city. Chief among these are the Warangal fort constructed by the Kakatiya kings, the Thousand-Pillared temple at Hanamkonda (constructed by Kakatiya Rudra) which is an excellent piece of architecture, the Bhadrakali temple situated on a hillock in between Warangal and Hanamkonda, the Ranganathasvami temple, the Sambhulingesvara or Svayambhu temple in the heart of the Warangal fort, the Sita Ramasvami temple at Rangasaipetta, the Dargah of Hazrat Syed Shah Jalaluddin Jamalul Bahar Mashuk-e-Rabbani Rahmatullah with its four cupolas and the tombs of Hazrat Abdun Nabi Shah and Qazi Ziauddin Sanai. Next to Hyderabad, Warangal is the most important place in the Telangana region of this State. Warangal with its historic monuments, temples and the fort attracts a wide variety of people including pilgrims, historians and archaeologists.

Zafargadh: Pop: 6,197, Lat. 17°44' N, Long. 79°28' E.

Zafargadh (Zafargarh) is a fairly big village situated about forty kilometres south of Warangal city. It is nineteen kilometres from the Ghanapur railway station. Zafargadh is an important historical village named after Zafaruddoula, a Subedar of the Golkonda rulers, who constructed an impregnable bastille for defence. Traces of fortifications can still be seen on the hills called the Virabhadra hill and the Narasimha-svami hill. There are several places of worship in the village, of which the shrine of Lakshminarasimhasvami is held in great veneration. A festival celebrated for a period of three and a half months in honour of the deity from Sravana Sudha Padyami (July-August) to Kartika Sudha Purnima (October-November) attracts a large gathering from the neighbouring villages.

ANNEXURE 1

EXOTIC PLANTS, INDIGENOUS TREES SUITABLE FOR AVENUES—INDIGENOUS TREES OF ORNAMENTAL NATURE AND PLANTS YIELDING FIBRES, GUMS, RESINS AND DYE-STUFF

Sl. No.	Species	Name		Growth habits	Colour
		Popular	Commercial		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<i>I. Exotic Plants</i>					
1.	<i>Caesalpinia coriaria</i>	..Divi-divi	..	Small erect tree, soon branching and umbrella-shaped	..
2.	<i>Cassia javanica</i>	..Java cassia [Java-k-i-rani (H)]	..	Moderately round headed	..
3.	<i>Cassia nodosa</i>	..Pink mohur	..	Moderately round headed	..
4.	<i>Cassia siamea</i>	..Kassod tree (Nela Tangedu)	..	Round headed	..
5.	<i>Colvillea racemosa</i>	Colville's glory [Kilbii (H)]	..	Moderately round and spreading	..
6.	<i>Eucalyptus citriodora</i>	..Australian Gum tree (Nilgiri)	..	Tall and erect	..
7.	<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>	..	..	Robust and wide-spreading with aerial roots	..
8.	<i>Ficus bengalensis</i>	..Banyan tree (Marri)	..	Conical with silvery foliage	..
9.	<i>Grevillea robusta</i>	..Silver oak	..	Round headed and very dense	..
10.	<i>Kigelia pinnata</i>	..Sausage tree	..	Round headed at the summit of a tall trunk	..
11.	<i>Parkia biglandulosa</i>	..Chendul-ka Jhar (H)	..	Robust and wide-spreading	..
12.	<i>Pithecellobium saman</i>	..Rain tree	..	..	..

H : Hindi name

ANNEXURE I—(Contd.)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
13. <i>Saraca indica</i>		Asoka tree	..	Densely ovoid	
14. <i>Swietenia Mahagoni</i>		..Mahagoni (H.)	..	Round headed	
15. <i>Thespesia populnea</i>		..Portia tree	..	Moderately round	
<i>II. Indigenous trees suitable for avenues</i>					
1. <i>Acacia arabica</i>		..Nalla Tumma	..		
2. <i>Acacia leucophloea</i>		..Tella Tumma	..		
3. <i>Adenanthera pavonina</i>		..Beed tree (Gurivenda)	..		
4. <i>Albizia amara</i>		..Naringi	..		
5. <i>Albizia lebbeck</i>		..Pedda Dirisanam	..		
6. <i>Anogeissus latifolia</i>		..Gum ghatti tree (Chirumanu)	..		
7. <i>Bassia latifolia</i>		..Mahua tree (Ippa)	..		
8. <i>Bauhinia variegata</i>		..Mountain ebony tree [Kachnar (H)]	..		
9. <i>Bombax malabaricum</i>Red silk cotton tree (Burugu)	..		
10. <i>Cassia fistula</i>Golden shower tree (Rela)	..		
11. <i>Erythrina indica</i>Indian coral tree (Tella-varjam)	..		
12. <i>Eugenia Jambolana</i>Java Plum tree (Neredu)	..		
13. <i>Feronia elephantum</i>Wood-apple tree (Velaga)	..		
14. <i>Ficus species</i>Mari, Ravi, etc.	..		
15. <i>Cmelina arborea</i>Malay bushbeech tree (Gummadi)	..		
16. <i>Mangifera indica</i>Mango (Mamidi)	..		
17. <i>Melia indica</i>Margosa tree (Vepa)	..		
18. <i>Mimusops elengi</i>Spanish cherry tree (Po-gadu)	..		
19. <i>Pongamia glabra</i>Pongam tree (Kangu)	..		
20. <i>Pterocarpus marsupium</i>Indian Kino tree (Yegi)	..		

21.	<i>Santalum album</i>	..	..	White Sandal wood tree (Chandanam)
22.	<i>Sapindus trifoliatus</i>	..	..	Soapnut tree (Kunkudu)
23.	<i>Tamarindus indica</i>	..	..	Tamarind tree (Chinta)
24.	<i>Terminalia tomentosa</i>	..	..	Nallamaddi
<i>III. Indigenous trees of ornamental nature</i>				
1.	<i>Bauhinia purpurea</i>	..	..	Camel's foot tree (Pedda- ari & Kanchana)
2.	<i>Bauhinia variegata</i>	..	..	Mountain ebony tree [(Kachnar (H)]
3.	<i>Bombax malabaricum</i>	..	..	Red silk cotton tree (Bu- rugu).
4.	<i>Butea frondosa</i>	..	..	Bengal Kino tree (Modugu)
5.	<i>Cassia fistula</i>	..	..	Golden shower tree (Rela)
6.	<i>Cochlospermum gossypium</i>	..	..	Kondagogu
7.	<i>Eriodendron anfractuosum</i>	..	..	Kapok tree [(Safedsemul (H)]
8.	<i>Erythrina indica</i>	..	..	Indian Coral trees (Tella- Varjam)
9.	<i>Erythrina stricta</i>	..	..	Dhol-dak (H)
10.	<i>Eugenia jambolana</i>	..	..	Jayaplum tree (Neredu)
11.	<i>Ixora parviflora</i>	..	..	Torch tree (Korivi)
12.	<i>Moringa pterygosperma</i>	..	..	Drumstick tree (Munaga)
13.	<i>Pterocarpus marsupium</i>	..	..	Indian Kino tree (Yegi)
<i>IV. Plants affording fibres</i>				
1.	<i>Agave americana</i>	..	..	Chang-matta (Saga-nara) Ari
2.	<i>Bauhinia racemosa</i>	..	..	Giantic Camel's feet tree (Addatiiga)
3.	<i>Bauhinia vahlii</i>	..	..	Modugu,
4.	<i>Butea frondosa</i>	..	..	Jilledu
5.	<i>Calotropis gigantea</i>	..	..	Hemp
6.	<i>Cannabis sativa</i>	..	..
				Golden yellow

ANNEXURE 1—(Contd.)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
7.	<i>Caryota urens</i>	..	..	Tar-mardi	
8.	<i>Cordia myxa</i>	..	..	Indian cherry tree (Irki-Pedda)	
9.	<i>Crotalaria juncea</i>	..	..	Son-hemp	
10.	<i>Ficus bengalensis</i>	..	..	Banyan (Marri)	
11.	<i>Hardwickia binata</i>	..	..	Eppa	
12.	<i>Helicteres isora</i>	..	..	East Indian screw tree (Nul-thada)	
13.	<i>Hibiscus cannabinus</i>	..	..	Bimliparam jute	
14.	<i>Hibiscus rosa-sinensis</i>	..	..	Shoe-plant	
15.	<i>Melia Azadirachta</i>	..	..	Mango tree (Yepa)	
16.	<i>Vetiveria zizanioides</i>	..	..	Cus-cus grass (Wuttee gaddi)	
<i>V. Plants yielding gums and resins</i>					
1.	<i>Acacia arabica</i>	..	Nella Tumma		
2.	<i>Acacia catechu</i>	..	Black cutch tree (Nalla Sundra)	..	
3.	<i>Acacia Farnesiana</i>	..	Cassie tree (Murki-Tumma)	..	
4.	<i>Acacia leucophloea</i>	..	Tella Tumma	..	
5;	<i>Aegle marmelos</i>	..	Bengal quince tree (Maredu)	..	
6.	<i>Albizia amara</i>	..	Narlingi	..	
7.	<i>Albizia lebbeck</i>	..	Pedda dirisamam	..	
8.	<i>Anogeissus latifolia</i>	..	Gum ghati tree (Chirumanu)	..	
9.	<i>Bombax malabaricum</i>	..	Red silk cotton tree (Burugu)	..	
10.	<i>Boswellia serrata</i>	..	Indian farankin cense tree (Andugu)	..	
11.	<i>Buchanania latifolia</i>	..	Quiddapah almond tree (Sara Pappu)	..	
12.	<i>Butea frondosa</i>	..	Bengal kino tree (Modugu)	..	
13.	<i>Caesalpinia coriaria</i>	..	Divi-divi	..	
14.	<i>Calotropis gigantea</i>	..	Jilledu	..	
15.	<i>Cassia auriculata</i>	..	Tangedu	..	

16.	<i>Cassia fistula</i>	..	Golden shower tree (<i>Rela</i>)
17.	<i>Chloroxylon swietenia</i>	..	East Indian satinwood tree ("Tella-bitlu")
18.	<i>Cochlospermum gossypium</i>	..	White silk cotton tree ("Kondagugu")
19.	<i>Erlodron anfractuosum</i>	..	Kapok tree (<i>Safed-semul</i>) (H)
20.	<i>Feronia elephantum</i>	..	Wood-apple tree (<i>Velaga</i>)
21.	<i>Ficus bengalensis</i>	..	Banyan tree (<i>Matri</i>)
22.	<i>Ficus religiosa</i>	..	Bo tree (<i>Ravi</i>)
23.	<i>Garuga pinnata</i>	..	Garuga
24.	<i>Jatropha curcas</i>	..	Physic nut tree (<i>Adivi-</i> <i>amudam</i>)
25.	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	..	Mango (<i>Mamidi</i>)
26.	<i>Melia Azadirachta</i>	..	Margosa tree (<i>Yepa</i>)
27.	<i>Moringa pterygosperma</i>	..	Drumstick tree (<i>Munaga</i>)
28.	<i>Pterocarpus marsupium</i>	..	Indian Kino tree (<i>Yegi</i>)
29.	<i>Strychnos potatorum</i>	..	Clearing nut tree (<i>Chilla</i>)
30.	<i>Terminalia catappa</i>	..	Indian almond tree (<i>Jangli-</i> <i>badam</i>) (H)
31.	<i>Wrightia tinctoria</i>	..	Sweet indrajao tree (<i>Pala</i> <i>Koishha</i>)
VI. Plants yielding dye-stuff			
1.	<i>Acacia arabica</i>	..	Nalla Tumma
2.	<i>Acacia leucophloea</i>	..	Tella Tumma
3.	<i>Buchanania latifolia</i>	..	Cuddapah almond tree ("Sara Pappu")
4.	<i>Butea frondosa</i>	..	Bengal Kino tree (<i>Modugu</i>)
5.	<i>Cassia auriculata</i>	..	Tangedu
6.	<i>Cassia fistula</i>	..	Golden shower (<i>Rela</i>)
7.	<i>Erythroxylon monogynum</i>	..	Devadaru
8.	<i>Hibiscus rosa-sinensis</i>	..	Shoe-plant
9.	<i>Semecarpus anacardium</i>	..	Marking nut tree (<i>Jidi</i>)
10.	<i>Soymida febrifuga</i>	..	Indian red wood tree (<i>Somi</i>)
11.	<i>Terminalia chebula</i>	..	Yellow myrobalan tree ("Karaka")
12.	<i>Wrightia tinctoria</i>	..	Sweet indrajao (<i>Pala Kodsha</i>)

ANNEXURE

NORMALS AND

Station	No. of years of data	January	Feb- ruary	Mar- ch	April	May	June	July	August	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	
Hanamkonda	..	50	(a) 8.6	14.0	11.2	23.1	29.2	146.1	227.6	174.5
			(b) 0.6	1.1	0.8	1.6	1.9	8.0	13.6	10.8
Mahbubabad	..	20	(a) 4.6	19.3	11.4	35.8	39.6	147.3	275.1	199.4
			(b) 0.4	0.9	0.5	1.8	1.7	8.3	15.5	11.5
Mulug	..	39	(a) 4.8	17.5	11.2	19.8	32.8	162.8	311.1	214.1
		20	(b) 0.3	1.1	0.8	1.8	1.9	8.5	16.9	12.4
Narasampet	..	39	(a) 6.1	19.1	11.7	23.4	38.1	172.5	294.9	221.2
		18	(b) 0.4	1.0	0.8	2.1	1.9	8.2	16.6	12.9
Warangal district	..		(a) 6.0	47.5	11.4	25.5	34.9	157.2	277.2	202.3
			(b) 0.4	1.0	0.7	1.8	1.9	8.3	15.7	11.9

(a) Normal rainfall in mm., (b) Average number of rainy days (days with rain of 2.5 mm or more).

(*) Based on all available data up to 1956.

(**) Years given in brackets.

EXTREMES OF RAINFALL

Sept- ember (11)	Octo- ber (12)	Nov- ember (13)	Dec- ember (14)	Ann- ual (15)	Highest annual rainfall as % of normal & year** (16)	Lowest annual rainfall as % of normal & year** (17)	Heaviest rainfall in 24 hours*		Date (19)
							Amount (18)	Date (19)	
189.7	67.8	27.4	4.8	924.0	175 (1903)	42 (1920)	304.8	27th September, 1908.	
9.2	4.0	1.8	0.3	53.7					
193.0	82.8	23.9	5.8	1,038.0	150 (1940)	58 (1941)	152.4	27th September, 1947.	
9.5	3.9	2.3	0.3	56.6					
186.7	57.9	17.5	2.8	1,039.0	143 (1933)	43 (1920)	170.7	20th January, 1953.	
10.3	3.4	1.5	0.1	59.0					
184.9	62.2	24.9	2.8	1,061.8	151 (1940)	39 (1912)	230.1	25th July, 1945.	
9.6	4.5	1.7	0.4	60.1					
188.6	67.7	23.4	4.1	1,015.8	159 (1903)	46 (1920)			
9.7	3.9	1.8	0.3	57.4					

ANNEXURE 3

FREQUENCY OF ANNUAL RAINFALL (1901-1950)

<i>Range in mm.</i>	<i>No. of years</i>
(1)	(2)
401-500	.. 1
501-600	.. 3
601-700	.. 3
701-800	.. 6
801-900	.. 3
901-1,000	.. 11
1,001-1,100	.. 7
1,101-1,200	.. 7
1,201-1,300	.. 2
1,301-1,400	.. 5
1,401-1,500	.. 1
1,501-1,600	.. 0
1,601-1,700	.. 1

ANNEXURE 4

NORMALS OF TEMPERATURE AND RELATIVE HUMIDITY
(HANAMKONDA)

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Month	Mean temperature			Highest maximum ever recorded			Lowest minimum ever recorded			Relative humidity	
	Mean daily C°	Mean daily C°	Maxi-mum C°	Min-i-mum C°	Date	C°	Date	C°	Date	0830 %	1730* %
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)			
January	29.6	16.8	35.0	16 January, 1921		8.9	7 January, 1945	75	37		
February	32.0	18.8	37.8	15 February, 1954		10.6	3 February, 1911	70	29		
March	35.7	21.9	42.2	27 March, 1953		15.0	1 March, 1906	64	25		
April	38.2	25.1	44.7	23 April, 1961		17.8	2 April, 1959	60	25		
May	40.4	27.7	46.7	24 May, 1928		17.2	3 May, 1917	48	23		
June	36.3	26.4	46.1	4 June, 1953		21.1	18 June, 1953	60	47		
July	31.2	24.3	38.9	2 July, 1920		17.8	15 July, 1911	75	66		
August	30.6	24.0	37.2	28 August, 1920		19.4	11 August, 1905	76	66		
September	31.2	23.7	38.3	30 September, 1920		19.4	30 September, 1904	78	68		
October	31.9	21.7	37.8	1 October, 1920		15.0	31 October, 1952	74	55		
November	29.7	18.0	34.4	5 November, 1920		9.4	30 November, 1904	69	50		
December	28.5	15.8	33.9	5 December, 1920		8.3	29 December, 1902	71	40		
Annual	32.9	22.0						68	44		

*Hours : Indian Standard Time

ANNEXURE 5

MEAN WIND SPEED IN Km./hr. (HANAMKONDA)

<i>January</i>	<i>Feb- ruary</i>	<i>March</i>	<i>April</i>	<i>May</i>	<i>June</i>	<i>July</i>	<i>August</i>	<i>Septem- ber</i>	<i>Octo- ber</i>	<i>Novem- ber</i>	<i>Decem- ber</i>	<i>Annual</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
6.3	8.0	8.7	10.0	10.6	11.9	11.1	9.7	7.2	5.1	4.8	4.5	8.2

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ANNEXURE 6
SPECIAL WEATHER PHENOMENA (HANAMKONDA)

<i>Mean no. of days with</i>	<i>January</i>	<i>Feb- ruary</i>	<i>March</i>	<i>April</i>	<i>May</i>	<i>June</i>	<i>July</i>	<i>August</i>	<i>Sep- tember</i>	<i>Octo- ber</i>	<i>Novem- ber</i>	<i>Decem- ber</i>	<i>Annual</i>	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	
Thunder	..	0.3	1.8	2.8	6.4	6.1	7.3	3.8	4.4	8.4	5.1	0.7	0.0	47.1
Hail	..	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4
Dust-storm	..	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.9	1.8	1.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.9
Squall	..	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Fog	..	3.8	1.8	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.9	3.5	11.0

ANNEXURE 7

PATTERN OF POPULATION GROWTH BETWEEN 1901 AND 1961

Year	Population	Males	Females	Percentage variation		
				District	State	Country
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1901	..	6,53,721	3,42,845	3,10,87	..	..
1911	..	8,22,290	4,24,277	3,98,013	+25.79	12.49
1921	..	8,13,104	4,17,620	3,95,484	-19.12	0.13
1931	..	9,71,672	4,99,418	4,72,254	+1.50	12.99
1941	..	11,25,659	5,79,330	5,46,329	+15.85	12.75
1951	..	13,29,836	6,80,796	6,49,040	+18.14	14.02
1961	..	15,45,435	7,90,739	7,54,696	+16.21	13.31
					15.65	21.51

ANNEXURE 8
VARIATION IN POPULATION BETWEEN 1901 AND 1961

District/Taluk	Year	Persons	Decade variation	Percentage decade variation	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Varangal district	.. 1901	6,53,721	..	..	3,42,845	3,10,876
	1911	8,22,290	+1,68,569	+25.79	4,24,277	3,98,013
	1921	8,13,104	-9,186	-1.12	4,17,620	3,95,484
	1931	9,71,672	+1,58,563	+19.50	4,99,418	4,72,254
	1941	11,25,659	+1,53,987	+15.85	5,79,330	5,46,329
	1951	13,29,836	+2,04,177	+18.14	6,80,796	6,49,040
	1961	15,45,435	+2,15,599	+16.21	7,90,739	7,54,696
Warangal taluk	.. 1901	2,11,523	..	..	1,10,631	1,00,892
	1911	2,67,346	+55,823	+26.39	1,38,043	1,29,303
	1921	2,73,579	+6,233	+2.33	1,40,749	1,32,830
	1931	3,30,733	+57,154	+20.89	1,70,392	1,60,341
	1941	3,91,345	+60,612	+18.33	2,01,917	1,89,428
	1951	4,72,307	+80,962	+20.69	2,41,461	2,30,846
	1961	5,39,427	+67,120	+14.22	2,76,412	2,63,015
Pirkal taluk	.. 1901	81,838	..	..	42,667	39,171
	1911	1,10,749	+28,911	+35.33	57,343	53,406
	1921	1,07,395	-3,354	-3.03	55,093	52,302
	1931	1,21,732	+14,337	+13.35	62,181	59,551
	1941	1,32,961	+11,229	+9.22	67,615	65,346
	1951	1,53,499	+20,538	+15.45	78,672	74,827
	1961	1,72,230	+18,731	+12.20	88,154	84,076

Mulug taluk	..	1901	29,689	..	15,528	14,161
		1911	37,524	+ 7,835	+26.39	18,149
		1921	38,399	+ 875	+2.33	18,644
		1931	46,421	+ 8,022	+20.89	22,505
		1941	54,928	+ 8,507	+18.33	26,588
		1951	66,292	+11,364	+20.69	32,216
		1961	93,408	+27,116	+40.90	45,595
Narasampet taluk	..	1901	47,809	..	25,005	22,804
		1911	60,427	+12,618	+26.39	31,201
		1921	61,835	+1,408	+2.33	31,813
		1931	74,754	+12,919	+20.89	38,513
		1941	88,453	+13,699	+18.33	45,638
		1951	1,06,753	+18,300	+20.69	54,552
		1961	1,47,126	+40,373	+37.82	71,765
Mahabubabad taluk	..	1901	1,07,913	..	56,441	51,472
		1911	1,36,393	+28,480	+26.39	70,426
		1921	1,39,572	+3,179	+2.33	71,806
		1931	1,68,730	+29,158	+20.89	86,928
		1941	1,99,654	+30,924	+18.33	1,03,012
		1951	2,40,958	+41,304	+20.69	1,22,946
		1961	2,74,108	+33,150	+13.76	1,40,089
Jangaon taluk	..	1901	1,74,949	..	92,573	82,376
		1911	2,09,851	+34,902	+19.95	1,07,889
		1921	1,92,324	-17,527	-8.35	98,404
		1931	2,29,302	+36,978	+19.23	1,17,488
		1941	2,58,318	+29,016	+12.65	1,32,808
		1951	2,90,027	+31,709	+12.28	1,49,089
		1961	3,19,136	+29,109	+10.04	1,62,910

ANNEXURE 9

SEX RATIO FROM 1901 TO 1961

<i>Census year</i>		<i>Number of females to 1,000 males</i>
(1)		(2)
1901	..	908
1911	..	938
1921	..	947
1931	..	946
1941	—	943
1951	—	953
1961	—	954

ANNEXURE 10

DENSITY OF POPULATION IN 1961

<i>Taluk</i>			<i>Number of persons per sq. mile</i>
(1)			(2)
Warangal	..	..	666
Mahbubabad	..	..	405
Jangaon	..	..	345
Parkal	..	..	328
Narasampet	..	..	188
Mulug	..	..	76

ANNEXURE 11

POPULATION BY RELIGIOUS GROUPS (1961)

<i>Area</i>	<i>Hindus</i>	<i>Muslims</i>	<i>Chris-tians</i>	<i>Jains</i>	<i>Sikhs</i>	<i>Bud-dhists</i>	<i>Others</i>	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	
District total	..	14,45,329	79,278	19,925	156	647	74	26
Rural	..	12,72,472	42,400	12,530	..	103	70	1
Urban	..	1,72,857	36,878	7,395	156	544	4	25

ANNEXURE 12

RELIGIOUS GROUPS FOR 10,000 OF TOTAL POPULATION FROM
1901 TO 1961

<i>Religious group</i>	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	
Hindus	..	9,472	7,995	8,048	7,882	7,447	9,180	9,352
Muslims	..	494	553	576	607	762	645	513
Christians	..	16	132	125	259	380	401	129

ANNEXURE 13

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION ACCORDING TO LANGUAGES
(1961 CENSUS)

230

Sl. No.	Language	Total Persons	RURAL				URBAN				(11)
			Warangal taluk	Parkal taluk	Mung taluk	Narasampe taluk	Manbubhabad taluk	Jangaon taluk	Warangal City	Non- City	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	
1.	Telugu ..	13,19,859	3,37,716	1,54,039	85,363	1,12,713	1,90,886	2,70,081	1,19,818	49,243	
2.	Lambadi ..	1,16,384	18,693	2,247	3,625	21,025	51,823	17,456	119	1,396	
3.	Urdu ..	73,309	10,087	2,948	3,673	3,015	7,258	9,534	28,485	8,309	
4.	Marathi ..	18,401	6,313	5,121	85	2,358	298	3,130	901	195	
5.	Yerukala ..	5,295	1,684	742	109	757	897	622	418	66	
6.	Hindi ..	4,402	260	103	352	82	237	85	2,545	738	
7.	Tamil ..	2,029	351	9	60	16	30	54	1,220	289	
8.	Banjari ..	864	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	864
9.	Malayalam ..	675	148	7	1	2	..	8	384	125	
10.	Are ..	621	70	166	14	183	93	93	2	..	
11.	Gujarati ..	528	2	..	..	31	2	43	410	40
12.	Kannada ..	481	39	1	3	1	15	34	321	67	
13.	Marwari ..	460	..	..	2	5	..	..	338	115

14.	English	116	1
15.	Patkari	302	22
16.	Punjabi..	338	221
17.	Dommara	301	15
18.	Kachchi	34	4
19.	Vadari	301	15
20.	Koya ..	34	4
21.	Sindhi ..	64	3
22.	Chenchu	139	6
23.	Oriya ..	137	53
24.	Bengali	108	1
25.	Gondi ..	131	2
26.	Rajasthani	139	2
27.	Bondili	108	2
28.	Italian ..	62	1
29.	Kasturi Bhasha	137	1
30.	Konkani	108	1
31.	Arabic	51	1
32.	Nepali	53	8
33.	Gurmukhi	53	8
34.	Dakkala	47	4
35.	Dravidam	47	4
36.	Irish ..	47	4

ANNEXURE 13—(Contd.)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
37.	Garhwali	..	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
38.	Gorkhali	..	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
39.	Kashmiri	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
40.	Jarasi	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
41.	Mochi	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
42.	Portuguese	..	2	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
43.	Samagara	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
44.	Spanish	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
45.	Latin	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
46.	German	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
47.	French	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
48.	American	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..

ANNEXURE 14

LINGUISTIC PROPORTION FOR 1,000 OF TOTAL POPULATION
FROM 1901 TO 1961

Name of the important language	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	
Telugu..	..	867	862	875	850	74	819	854
Urdu	61	46	56	54	75	56	47
Lambadi	..	33	62	43	48	66	85	75
Koya (Gondi)	..	16	18	12	22	51	19	..
Marathi	..	14	8	7	12	13	7	12
Yerukala	..	2	2	2	5	6	3	3

ANNEXURE 15

SCHEDULED TRIBES IN 1961

Name	(1)	TOTAL		
		Persons	Males	Females
		(2)	(3)	(4)
Gond	..	22,639	11,360	11,279
Koya	..	9,539	4,677	4,862
Chenchu	..	521	286	235
Kolam	..	202	198	4
Hill Reddi	..	1	..	1
Scheduled Tribes (Not specified)	..	34	18	16
All Scheduled Tribes	..	32,936	16,539	16,397

ANNEXURE 16

LAND UTILISATION DURING 1965-66

234

Sl. No.	Taluk No.	Total geographi- cal area			Barren and uncultiva- ble land			non-agricul- tural uses			Culti- vable waste			Permanent pastures and other graz- ing lands			crops (not included in net area sown)		
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
1.	Warangal	..	2,10,082	7,505	19,369	20,821	4,713	27,006	960	2,216	1,780	1,25,712							
			(16.35)	(2.23)	(23.77)	(24.49)	(21.76)	(29.91)	(8.50)	(2.10)	(3.39)	(25.06)							
2.	Narasampet	..	2,02,642	93,650	19,918	14,887	2,304	5,252	906	2,518	6,959	56,248							
			(15.77)	(27.89)	(24.45)	(17.51)	(10.64)	(5.81)	(8.01)	(2.39)	(13.26)	(11.21)							
3.	Mulug	..	3,20,423	1,90,740	12,128	17,594	4,286	5,241	3,478	38,864	13,778	34,314							
			(24.94)	(56.80)	(14.89)	(20.69)	(19.80)	(5.80)	(30.80)	(36.93)	(26.26)	(6.84)							
4.	Parkal	..	1,36,106	6,785	6,916	7,185	3,570	8,898	1,360	36,928	5,098	59,366							
			(10.59)	(2.02)	(8.48)	(8.45)	(16.48)	(9.85)	(12.03)	(35.09)	(9.71)	(11.83)							
5.	Jangaon	..	2,39,708	3,907	14,932	13,436	6,149	33,568	4,211	21,438	20,342	1,21,725							
			(18.66)	(1.16)	(18.33)	(15.80)	(28.40)	(37.18)	(37.28)	(20.37)	(38.78)	(24.27)							
6.	Mahbubabad	..	1,75,582	33,170	8,188	11,071	625	10,307	379	3,254	4,497	1,04,091							
			(13.66)	(9.87)	(10.05)	(13.02)	(2.88)	(11.41)	(3.31)	(3.09)	(8.57)	(20.76)							
Total		..	12,84,543	3,35,757	81,451	84,994	21,647	90,272	11,294	1,05,218	52,454	5,01,456							
				(26.1)	(6.4)	(6.6)	(1.7)	(7.0)	(0.9)	(8.2)	(4.1)	(39.0)							

NOTE.—The figures in brackets presented under various categories with reference to the taluks represent their percentage proportion to the respective district total. The figures in brackets presented against the district total indicate the percentage proportion of each category to the total geographical area of the district.

ANNEXURE 17

LAND UTILISATION FROM 1956-57 TO 1965-66

235

Year	Total geo-graphical area in hectares	Barren and uncultivable land		Land put to non-agricultural uses		Cultivable waste		Permanent pastures and other grazing lands		Land under miscellaneous trees		Current fallows		Other fallow lands		Net area sown	
		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
1956-57	10,36,455	12.6	7.9	5.8	3.0	9.7	1.6	10.2	3.2	46.0							
1957-58	13,23,287	25.4	11.9	5.7	2.3	7.3	0.9	9.1	3.7	33.7							
1958-59	13,23,287	25.4	6.8	5.7	2.7	7.3	0.9	16.0	3.6	31.6							
1959-60	13,23,287	25.4	5.6	6.5	2.5	7.9	0.9	13.4	5.3	32.5							
1960-61	13,23,287	25.4	5.5	6.6	2.4	7.8	1.0	16.0	5.0	30.3							
1961-62	12,84,543	26.1	5.9	6.8	2.0	6.7	1.0	13.1	4.1	34.3							
1962-63	12,84,543	26.1	6.4	6.8	2.1	7.2	1.0	12.1	3.8	34.5							
1963-64	12,84,543	26.1	6.4	6.8	2.0	7.3	0.9	13.0	4.5	33.0							
1964-65	12,84,543	26.1	6.3	6.6	1.7	7.0	0.9	11.6	4.2	35.6							
1965-66	12,84,543	26.1	6.4	6.6	1.7	7.0	0.9	8.2	4.1	39.0							

ANNEXUR
STATEMENT OF SOURCES OF

Name of the taluk	Government canals		Private canals		Tube wells	Other wells	Wells used for	
	No.	Kms.	No.	Kms.			Government	
							Masonry	Non-masonry
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Warangal	6	8	..	..	14,499	53	254
Narasampet	6	39	..	..	4,995	25	47
Mulug	4	8	..	..	4,137	67	63
Parkal	5	9	4	13	..	5,948	40
Jangaon	25	18	6	6	..	12,789	60
Mahbubabad	1	3	..	..	..	5,488	7
District total ..	47	85	10	19	..	47,856	252	579

IRRIGATION DURING THE YEAR 1965-66

Irrigation purposes only		No. of wells not in use	No. of reservoirs	No. of tanks with ayacuts of			No. of oil- engines			
Private	Total			100 acres or more (41 hec- tares)	Less than 100 acres (41 hec- tares)	Total				
Masonry	Non- masonry	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
4,646	7,846	12,799	471	..	127	806	933	211		
683	1,292	2,047	66	..	52	308	360	22		
54	30	214	18	..	31	90	121	10		
1,326	1,628	3,139	164	..	58	434	492	43		
2,424	2,716	5,233	1,176	..	107	703	810	285		
3,848	3,600	7,492	697	..	89	471	560	68		
12,981	17,112	30,924	2,592	..	464	2,812	3,276	639		

NET AREA IRRIGATED ACCORDING TO DIFFERENT SOURCES OF IRRIGATION DURING 1965-66

Name of the taluk	CANALS		Tanks	Wells	Other sources	Total	Percentage of area irrigated by each source to net irrigated area							
	Govern- ment	Private					(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Warangal	..	234	..	24,791	5,872	483	31,380	0.74	..	..	79.00	18.71	1.54	
Narasamset	..	1,490	..	14,655	2,023	582	18,750	7.93	..	..	78.16	10.79	3.10	
Mulug	..	4,036	254	11,337	1,675	990	18,292	22.06	..	1.39	61.97	9.15	5.42	
Parkal	..	618	99	13,549	2,469	..	16,675	3.70	..	0.59	81.25	14.44	..	
Jangaon	..	627	739	10,674	5,180	1,136	18,356	3.42	4.03	58.14	28.21	6.18		
Mahubababad	..	20	..	19,195	2,223	311	21,749	0.09	..	..	88.25	10.21	1.43	
Total	..	7,025	1,092	94,201	19,382	3,502	1,25,202	5.61	0.87	75.24	15.48	2.79		

ANNEXURE 20
TALUK-BY-TALUK NET AREA CULTIVATED AND IRRIGATED DURING 1965-66
(in hectares)

Name of the taluk	Total geo-graphical area	Net cultivated area	Net irrigated area	Area cultivated more than once	Area irrigated more than once	Percentage to column No.						
						3 to 2	4 to 2	4 to 3	5 to 2	5 to 3	6 to 2	6 to 4
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Warangal	2,10,082	1,25,712	31,380	4,763	3,290	59.84	14.93	24.96	2.26	3.78	1.56	10.48
Narasampet	2,02,643	56,248	18,749	5,000	1,034	27.75	9.25	33.33	2.46	8.88	0.51	5.51
Mulug	3,20,423	34,314	18,293	2,123	1,130	10.70	5.70	53.30	0.66	0.62	0.35	6.17
Parkal	1,36,106	59,366	16,675	2,743	1,292	43.61	12.25	28.08	2.01	4.61	0.95	7.75
Langoor	2,39,708	1,21,725	18,355	7,140	5,656	50.78	7.65	15.07	2.97	5.86	2.35	30.81
Mahbubabad	1,75,582	1,04,091	21,749	31,089	2,013	59.26	12.24	20.89	17.70	29.86	1.14	9.36
Total	12,84,544	5,01,456	1,25,201	52,858	14,416	39.03	3.90	24.96	4.11	10.54	1.12	11.51

ANNEXURE 21

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF SOILS

<i>Types of soils</i>	<i>Mulug</i>	<i>Nara-sampet</i>	<i>Parkal</i>	<i>Warangal</i>	<i>Jangaon</i>	<i>Mahabubnagar</i>	<i>respect of total area of the district</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Loams	..	35	30	10	10	10	40 22.5
Red loams	..	10	..	5	..	..	5 3.33
Clay loams	..	5	10	10	10	15	5 9.16
Sandy loams	..	20	40	45	45	50	30 38.33
Black cotton soils	20	10	20	20	20	10	5 14.16
Alluvial	..	5	..	..	..	..	.. 0.83
Rocky	..	5	10	10	15	15	15 11.66

ANNEXURE 22

TALUK-BY-TALUK DETAILS OF ACTUAL AREA UNDER DIFFERENT CROPS DURING 1965-66
(in hectares)

Sl. No.	Name of the taluk	Paddy	Wheat	Jowar	Bajra	Maize	Ragi	Millets	Bengal- gram	Redgram	Horse- gram
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1.	Warangal	27,735	84	50,013	2,933	8,148	210	89,353	776	2,822	3,758
2.	Narasampet	18,219	8	17,956	1,338	7,709	67	45,833	194	398	44
3.	Mulug	20,538	7	7,589	..	1,373	..	29,852	136	63	1,877
4.	Parkal	14,876	37	18,059	4	10,027	..	43,052	212	236	968
5.	Jangaon	23,156	90	53,867	8,149	2,454	134	88,150	906	6,755	5,798
6.	Mahbubabad	20,725	3	64,078	6,352	1,707	5	52,435	209	848	149
Total	..	1,25,249	229	2,11,562	18,776	31,418	416	3,48,675	2,433	11,122	12,594

ANNEXURE 22—(Contd.)

<i>Name of the taluk</i>	<i>Masur</i>	<i>Black-gram</i>	<i>Other pulses</i>	<i>Total pulses</i>	<i>Total food-grains</i>	<i>Chillies</i>	<i>Coriander</i>	<i>Ginger</i>	<i>Ajwan</i>	<i>Caraway or cumin seeds</i>	
	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	
Warangal	..	232	57	70	21,032	1,10,655	1,316	2,075	..	36	..
Narasampet	..	5	2	211	10,870	56,703	802	288	..	..	1
Mulug	75	..	3,416	33,268	366	1	..	..	..
Parkal	..	228	13	48	15,590	58,642	1,136	30	..	..	..
Jangaon	..	102	143	..	20,864	1,09,013	598	1,925	..	..	..
Mahbubabad	..	25	211	137	29,790	1,22,724	902	29	3	..	..
Total	..	592	501	466	1,01,832	4,91,005	5,120	4,348	3	36	1

ANNEXURE 22—(Contd.)

Name of the taluk	Turmeric	Tamarind	Garlic	Total condiments	Total sugar-cane	Mangoes	Citrus fruits	Bananas	Grapes	Pome fruits
(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	
Warangal	..	24	3	34	3,488	1	275	34	45	..
Narasampet	..	9	..	20	1,120	..	29	..	..	..
Mulug	367	49	25	8	..	..
Parkal	..	2	..	2	1,169	..	85	34	..	..
Jangaon	..	9	..	..	2,532	36	482	113	12	..
Mahbubabad	..	55	..	21	1,010	..	435	75	..	8
Total	..	99	3	77	9,686	86	1,331	264	57	1 8

ANNEXURE 22—(Contd.)

ANNEXURE 22—(Contd.)

ANNEXURE 23

PER CENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE DISTRICT AREA OF VARIOUS CROPS AMONG
THE CONSTITUENT TALUKS

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the taluk</i>	<i>Rice</i>	<i>Wheat</i>	<i>Jowar</i>	<i>Bajra</i>	<i>Maize</i>	<i>Ragi</i>	<i>Total cereals & millets</i>	<i>Bengal gram</i>	<i>Redgram</i>	<i>Horse gram</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1.	Warangal	..	22.14	19.21	23.63	15.62	25.93	50.43	22.95	31.90	25.46
2.	Narasampet	..	14.54	4.52	8.48	7.12	24.53	16.16	11.77	7.97	3.58
3.	Mulugu	..	16.39	4.07	3.58	..	4.36	..	7.67	5.60	0.57
4.	Parkal	..	11.87	20.58	8.53	0.02	31.91	..	11.06	8.70	1.76
5.	Jangon	..	18.48	50.00	25.46	43.39	7.81	32.22	22.65	37.24	60.95
6.	Mahbubabad	..	16.54	1.58	30.27	33.83	5.43	1.16	23.88	8.57	7.64
	District area (in hectares)	1,25,249	179	2,11,562	18,777	31,418	416	3,89,174	2,433	11,081	12,593

ANNEXURE 23—(Contd.)

<i>Name of the taluk</i>	<i>Black-gram</i>	<i>Other pulses</i>	<i>Total pulses</i>	<i>Total food grains</i>	<i>Chillies</i>	<i>Coriander</i>	<i>Turmeric</i>	<i>Garlic</i>	<i>Total condiments and</i>	<i>Total sugar-cane and spices</i>
	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)
Warangal	..	11.37	28.53	20.91	22.53	25.71	43.73	24.18	43.97	36.00
Narasampet	..	0.40	20.41	10.67	11.54	15.67	6.63	9.01	25.65	11.56
Mulug	..	15.00	..	3.35	6.77	7.14	0.01	0.40	..	3.78
Parkal	..	2.66	26.12	15.30	11.94	22.18	0.68	1.63	3.13	12.02
Jangaon	..	28.46	9.61	20.48	22.20	11.68	44.25	9.42	..	26.14
Mahbubabad	..	42.09	15.31	29.25	24.99	17.60	0.68	55.32	27.22	10.42
District area (in hectares)	502	466	1,01,832	4,91,006	5,120	4,348	99	77	9,686	86

ANNEXURE 23—(Contd.)

<i>Name of the taluk</i>	<i>Mangoes</i>	<i>Citrus fruits</i>	<i>Bananas</i>	<i>Total vegetables</i>	<i>Total fruits & vegetables</i>	<i>Total food crops</i>	<i>Total cotton</i>	<i>Sesame</i>	<i>Groundnut</i>	<i>Oil-seeds</i>
	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)
Warangal	20.63	12.84	77.61	31.78	23.59	22.79	0.06	21.68	37.19	33.07
Narasampet	2.16	..	..	10.54	3.78	11.51	..	7.44	8.14	7.96
Mulug	1.88	2.90	0.69	0.15	1.61	6.70	99.40	2.34	0.30	0.85
Parkal	6.36	12.99	..	3.46	6.36	11.91	0.41	6.45	4.38	4.94
Jangaon	36.24	42.83	20.99	7.31	28.60	22.30	0.05	44.51	21.62	27.67
Mahbubabad	32.71	28.44	0.69	46.73	36.03	24.75	..	17.54	28.35	25.41
District area (in hectares)	1,331	264	57	515	2,257	5,03,037	1,556	10,251	28,249	38,531

ANNEXURE 23—(Contd.)

<i>Name of the taluk</i>	<i>Castor</i>	<i>Niger seed</i>	<i>Total non-edible seeds</i>	<i>Total oil-seeds</i>	<i>Total tobacco crop</i>	<i>Jowar fodder crop</i>	<i>Total crops</i>	<i>Total manure crops</i>	<i>Total green food crops</i>	<i>Total non-cropped area</i>
	(33)	(34)	(35)	(36)	(37)	(38)	(39)	(40)	(41)	(42)
Warangal	..	22.07	25.99	22.17	31.41	23.39	88.84	41.50	58.58	30.80
Narasampet	..	0.17	1.52	0.25	6.80	4.94	..	5.18	5.10	6.51
Mulug	..	0.03	..	0.02	0.73	28.60	0.15	21.24	9.32	5.29
Parkal	..	0.45	6.11	0.58	4.29	3.46	..	4.37	..	4.19
Jangaon	..	76.71	..	75.15	34.83	37.80	10.99	4.57	4.29	32.44
Mahbubabad	..	0.54	66.36	1.83	21.91	1.74	..	23.11	23.69	20.73
District area (in hectares)	6,655	132	6,794	45,324	1,971	765	2,038	217	51,278	5,54,314

ANNEXURE

TOTAL OUTTURN OF PRINCIPAL

<i>Year</i>	<i>Paddy</i>	<i>Jowar</i>	<i>Bajra</i>	<i>Maize</i>	<i>Ragi</i>	<i>Green-gram</i>	<i>Bengal-gram</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1956-57	84,445	52,367	3,794	9,833	51	7,374	714
1957-58	87,650	50,154	7,485	14,810	144	8,656	599
1958-59	1,54,928	75,245	7,313	20,818	194	5,722	469
1959-60	1,61,435	69,390	7,609	12,525	143	11,516	459
1960-61	72,694	54,443	4,365	24,011	137	10,914	398
1961-62	1,57,824	76,847	9,894	43,023	316	10,343	296
1962-63	93,320	91,147	4,518	23,480	245	14,871	449
1963-64	1,19,279	1,09,833	10,812	23,786	153	15,280	449
1964-65	1,84,788	91,220	13,501	37,071	145	15,980	508
1965-66	1,41,841	69,716	12,393	28,154	176	11,757	393

CROPS FROM 1956-57 TO 1965-66

(In tonnes)

<i>Redgram</i>	<i>Horsegram</i>	<i>Chillies</i>	<i>Groundnut</i>	<i>Gingelly</i>	<i>Castor</i>	<i>Tobacco</i>	<i>Cotton</i>
(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
1,377	1,662	1,540	42,564	999	2,356	2,376	71
1,580	1,166	1,615	30,954	1,358	2,898	1,137	60
1,642	1,448	1,836	16,646	969	1,163	1,775	41
775	1,509	1,999	9,527	969	1,234	1,254	28
2,427	1,479	3,437	9,384	928	948	1,244	28
2,611	1,377	3,437	9,384	999	1,968	1,050	50
1,499	2,142	2,448	9,159	1,550	1,795	1,275	32
3,131	1,907	4,794	12,638	1,938	1,489	2,683	44
4,611	1,226	5,411	18,984	2,178	567	2,285	20
4,783	1,741	3,119	26,648	1,441	853	1,692	135

ANNEXURE 25
PERCENTAGE OF CHANGES OF AREA UNDER PRINCIPAL CROPS FROM 1956-57 TO 1965-66

Year	Total cropped area	Paddy	Jowar	Bajra	Maize	Ragi	Green- gram	Bengal- gram	Red- gram	Horse- gram	Chillies	Ground- nut	Gin- gelly	Castor Toba	Cotton cco		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	
1956-57	..	4,11,256	24.2	29.0	3.2	8.0	..	12.4	0.8	2.1	2.2	1.5	12.9	1.8	3.2	0.6	0.3
1957-58	..	3,76,634	22.6	28.1	3.6	8.8	..	15.5	0.8	2.5	1.6	0.7	13.0	2.4	2.7	0.4	0.3
1958-59	..	4,07,659	28.3	31.8	3.7	7.7	..	13.8	0.5	1.9	1.9	0.5	5.8	1.9	2.0	0.5	0.2
1959-60	..	4,25,114	28.4	32.3	3.6	7.7	..	14.9	0.6	1.6	2.1	0.5	3.7	1.7	2.2	0.4	0.1
1960-61	..	3,98,903	22.2	39.4	2.8	8.4	0.1	15.0	0.5	1.3	2.2	0.7	2.1	1.7	1.8	0.4	0.1
1961-62	..	4,50,267	29.4	32.4	3.5	7.4	..	15.8	0.4	1.1	2.3	0.9	1.8	1.3	2.5	0.3	0.3
1962-63	..	4,38,041	29.4	31.5	2.7	7.5	0.1	15.7	0.5	1.3	2.6	0.6	2.6	2.2	2.7	0.4	0.1
1963-64	..	4,39,464	24.0	34.2	3.7	6.7	..	17.2	0.4	1.9	2.3	1.3	3.8	1.8	2.0	0.6	0.2
1964-65	..	4,79,724	24.2	36.1	4.0	7.1	0.1	15.9	0.5	2.1	1.4	1.4	4.9	1.9	0.6	N.A.	0.1
1965-66	..	5,03,036	22.6	38.2	3.4	6.2	0.1	14.7	0.5	2.2	2.5	1.0	5.1	1.8	1.2	0.4	0.2

N.A.: Not available.

ANNEXURE 26

TALUK-BY-TALUK LIVESTOCK POPULATION AND DENSITY AT THE
QUINQUENNIAL CENSUS, 1961

253

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	Cattle.			Buffaloes.		
									Numbers	Density	Males	Density	Females	Density
1. Warangal	810.5 (2,099)*	1,87,207	89.15	98,775	47.02	88,432	42.12	78,169	37.22					
2. Mahbubabad	677.4 (1,754)	1,56,169	88.99	68,892	39.26	87,277	49.72	54,947	31.31					
3. Narasampet	781.8 (2,025)	96,364	47.56	45,714	22.54	50,650	25.00	26,250	12.93					
4. Mulug	1,236.2 (3,202)	70,139	21.89	32,791	10.23	37,348	11.66	21,466	6.68					
5. Jangaon	924.8 (2,395)	1,53,834	64.20	76,873	32.08	76,961	32.12	78,465	32.74					
6. Parkal	525.1 (1,360)	99,665	73.28	56,952	41.85	42,713	31.39	31,136	22.85					
District total	4,955.8 (12,835)	7,63,378	59.43	3,79,997	29.57	3,83,381	29.84	2,90,433	22.62					

* The figures in brackets indicate sq. kilometres.

ANNEXURE 26—(Contd.)

Name of the taluk	Buffaloes (Contd.)				Sheep				Goats			
	Males		Females	Density	Numbers		Density	Numbers		Density	Density	
	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(17)	(18)
Warangal	31,012	14.74	47,157	22.45	1,27,052	60.50	37,065	17.64			
Mahbubabad	23,660	13.47	31,287	17.79	76,901	43.82	33,990	19.34			
Narasampet	11,383	5.59	14,867	7.33	50,023	24.67	18,390	9.07			
Mulug	8,629	2.66	12,837	3.97	11,482	3.58	11,469	3.58			
Jangaon	36,499	15.21	41,966	17.49	1,20,823	50.19	41,577	17.33			
Parkal	12,270	8.99	18,866	13.86	59,610	43.89	13,548	9.96			
District total ..	1,23,453	9.61	1,66,980	13.01	4,45,891	34.71	1,56,039	12.12				

ANNEXURE 26—(Contd.)

Sl. No.	Name of the taluk.	Horses and Ponies		Pigs.		Donkeys		Fowls		Ducks		
		Numbers	Density	Numbers	Density	Numbers	Density	Numbers	Density	Numbers	Density	
		(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	
1.	Warangal	..	626	0.27	11,166	5.29	452	0.19	1,95,470	93.08	2,543	1.19
2.	Mahbubabad	..	314	0.15	6,838	2.16	121	0.03	1,62,244	92.47	1,758	0.96
3.	Narasampet	..	85	0.03	4,409	2.16	73	0.003	83,047	41.00	522	0.23
4.	Mulug	..	325	0.07	1,223	0.34	9	..	74,958	23.40	186	0.03
5.	Jangaon	..	283	0.11	5,054	2.08	123	0.03	1,58,776	66.25	1,094	0.42
6.	Parkal	..	10	0.003	1,139	0.81	3,623	2.62	82,802	60.85	272	0.19
District total		..	1,643	0.11	29,829	2.31	4,401	0.30	7,57,297	58.99	6,375	0.46

ANNEXURE 27

TALUK-BY-TALUK PARTICULARS OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES WORKING ON 1-1-1967

<i>Sr. No.</i>	<i>Name of the industry</i>	<i>Warangal</i>	<i>Parkal</i>	<i>Mutig</i>	<i>Narasam- pet</i>	<i>Mahabu- bhada</i>	<i>Jangaon</i>	<i>Total</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1.	Rice mills	..	..	19	..	2	5	9
2.	Rice and oil mills ..	..	..	14	1	..	3	4
3.	Rice and flour mills ..	..	..	2	..	..	1	..
4.	Stationery ..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..
5.	General engineering and automobile industry ..	13	..	..	..	..	..	13
6.	Furniture ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7.	Saw mills ..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
8.	Iron and steel works ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9.	Timber ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10.	Ceramics and chemicals ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
11.	Ginning and oil mills ..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
12.	Tobacco factories ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
13.	Tanning and leather works ..	..	..	15	..	..	..	..
14.	Dhall mills ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
15.	Beedi factories ..	..	..	22	1	..	..	5
16.	Miscellaneous ..	..	..	20	..	..	..	7
	Total ..	128	2	..	2	11	33	176

ANNEXURE 28

MINIMUM WAGES ACT, 1948

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Scheduled employment</i>	<i>No. of establish- ments</i>	<i>No. of establish- ments from which returns received</i>	<i>No. of workers in the establish- ments</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	Rice, flour and dhall mills and roller flour mills	56	15	116
2.	Hotels and restaurants or eating houses ..	112	34	338
3.	Oil mills ..	5	5	301
4.	Cinemas ..	9	6	80
5.	Public motor transport ..	33	9	140
6.	Tobacco (including beedi making) ..	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
7.	Wooden furniture ..	10	2	15
8.	Local authorities ..	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
9.	Agriculture ..	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

N.A.: Not available.

ANNEXURE 29

INFORMATION ON EMPLOYEES' PROVIDENT FUND

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Category</i>		<i>No. of establish- ments</i>	<i>No. of sub- scribers</i>
(1)	(2)		(3)	(4)
1.	Electrical, mechanical and general engineering products.		2	80
2.	Heavy and fine Chemicals		1	40
3.	Textiles	2		3,907
4.	Voluntary	1		10
5.	Road motor transport	3		20
6.	Rice milling industries	30		494
7.	Hotels	6		94
8.	Cinemas	5		70
9.	Electricity	2		430
10.	Tobacco	3		118
11.	Banking	1		80
12.	Tanneries and leather products	6		80
13.	Iron-ore	1		60
14.	Cigar	1		13

ANNEXURE 30

COMMERCIAL BANKS

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the bank</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Year of establish- ment</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	The Central Bank of India ..	Warangal	1933
2.	The State Bank of Hyderabad ..	Do.	1943
3.	The Punjab National Bank Ltd. ..	Do.	1954
4.	The Andhra Bank Ltd. ..	Do.	1955
5.	The Canara Bank Ltd. ..	Do.	1956
6.	The State Bank of Hyderabad ..	Mahbubabad	1960
7.	The State Bank of Hyderabad ..	Jangaon	1961
8.	The State Bank of Hyderabad ..	Hanamkonda (Warangal)	1965
9.	The State Bank of Hyderabad ..	Narasampet	1965
10.	The State Bank of Hyderabad ..	Ghanapuram (Mulug)	1966
11.	The One-Man Bank ..	Ghanapur	1966
12.	The Andhra Bank Ltd. ..	Dornakal	1966

ANNEXURE 31

PARTICULARS OF NATIONAL SAVINGS FROM 1964 TO 1967

(Rupees in thousands)

260

Sl. No.	Schemes	Year									
		1964		1965		1966		1967		Gross	Net
		Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1.	National Savings Certificates	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3
	(1st Issue) Bank Scheme.										
2.	National Savings Certificates (1st Issue).	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3.	National Defence Certificates	787	274	193	(-) 513	132	(-) 125	296	(-) 7		
4.	Defence Deposits Certificates	75	75	..	..	1	1	..	..
5.	Annuity Certificates	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6.	Cumulative Time Deposits	128	86	55	25	115	71	217	170		
7.	Post Office Savings Banks	2,105	235	2,105	(-) 235	4,114	814	3,957	(-) 4		
Total	..	3,095	670	2,353	(-) 723	4,362	761	4,473	162		

(--) Denotes excess withdrawals over the deposits.

ANNEXURE 32

**CO-OPERATIVE INSTITUTIONS FUNCTIONING IN WARANGAL
DISTRICT DURING 1967-68.**

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the society</i>	<i>No. of societies</i>	<i>Member- ship</i>	<i>Share capital (Rs. in lakhs)</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	District Co-operative Central Banks	..	1	1,345
2.	Primary Land Mortgage Banks	..	6	20,462
3.	Agricultural Credit Societies	..	203	6,000
4.	Multipurpose Co-operative Societies	..	342	9,000
5.	Large Sized Co-operative Societies	..	16	27,000
6.	Rural Banks ..	..	7	840
7.	Urban Banks ..	..	5	26,000
8.	District Co-operative Marketing Societies ..	..	1	246
9.	Primary Co-operative Marketing Societies ..	..	4	8,143
10.	Co-operative Central Stores ..	..	1	4,468
11.	Consumers' Stores ..	..	13	11,347
12.	Employees' Stores ..	..	4	190
13.	Students' Stores ..	..	9	3,284
14.	Employees' Credit Societies ..	..	26	18,200
15.	Grain Banks ..	..	143	18,537
16.	Thrift and Saving Societies ..	..	..	..
17.	Milk Supply Societies ..	..	41	902
18.	Labour Contract Societies ..	..	19	877
19.	Forest Coup Societies ..	..	2	50
20.	Housing Societies ..	..	11	687
21.	Weavers' Societies ..	..	44	20,980
22.	Joint Farming Societies ..	..	3	372
23.	Collective Farming Societies ..	..	2	241

ANNEXURE 33

PARTICULARS OF LIFE INSURANCE BUSINESS FROM 1962-63 TO 1966-67

<i>Year</i>			<i>No. of Policies</i>	<i>Sum assured (in rupees)</i>
(1)			(2)	(3)
1962-63	..	..	2,808	1,13,24,400
1963-64	..	—	2,346	1,23,03,200
1964-65	..	..	2,341	1,14,95,500
1965-66	..	..	3,629	1,89,07,700
1966-67	..	..	2,763	1,57,55,000

ANNEXURE 34

MARKETS FUNCTIONING IN THE DISTRICT

263

<i>Name of the market</i>	<i>Name of town/village in which located</i>	<i>Main items of business</i>	<i>Days of operation</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
WARANGAL TALUK			
Warangal market ..	Warangal ..	Paddy, groundnut, jowar, greengram, maize, All days except public redgram, gingelly and onions.	All days except public holidays
Ghanapur market ..	; ..	Paddy and groundnut ..	All days except public holidays
PARKAL TALUK			
Parkal Cattle market ..	Parkal ..	Cattle ..	Sunday
Parkal market ..	Parkal ..	.. Food grains and vegetables ..	Sunday
NARASAMPET TALUK			
Narasampet cattle market ..	Narasampet ..	Cattle, poultry, sheep, goats, clothes, beads, bangles, Lambadi ornaments, agricultural implements and earthen pots	Sunday
Nekkonda cattle market ..	Nekkonda ..	Cattle, poultry, sheep, goats, clothes, beads, bangles, Lambadi ornaments, earthen pots, mats, eggs, chappals, tamarind and agricultural implements.	Tuesday
MAHBUBABAD TALUK			
Mahbubabad market ..	Mahbubabad ..	Paddy, greengram, gingelly and groundnut bad.	All days except public holidays
Jangaon market ..	Jangaon ..	Paddy, jowar, redgram, greengram, groundnut, castor seeds, chillies, coriander and jaggery	All days except public holidays

ANNEXURE 35

ROADS MAINTAINED BY THE PUBLIC WORKS (ROADS AND BUILDINGS) DEPARTMENT DURING 1967-68

<i>Name of the road</i>	<i>Length of the road (Kms.)</i>	<i>Length according to type of sur- facing</i>			
		<i>C.C. (Kms.)</i>	<i>B.T. (Kms.)</i>	<i>Metal- led (Kms.)</i>	<i>Un- metalled (Kms.)</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<i>I. Major district roads :</i>					
1. Hyderabad-Hanamkonda Road ..	75.40	0.40	75	..	..
2. Hanamkonda-Karimnagar Road	14	2	12	..	..
3. Hanamkonda-Khammam Road ..	96	7	65	24	..
4. Hanamkonda-Nagaram Road ..	107	..	20	87	..
5. Hanamkonda-Nekkonda Road ..	52	..	34	18	..
6. Mulug-Mahadevapuram Road ..	24	..	0.60	23.40	..
7. Thoorur-Nellikuduru Road ..	11	..	..	11	..
8. Mahbubabad-Marpeda Road ..	29	..	2	27	..
9. Jangaon-Suryapet Road ..	35	..	30	5	..
10. Jangaon-Duddeda Road ..	46	..	0.60	45.40	..
11. Aler-Bachannapeta Road ..	11	..	..	11	..
12. Ghanapur Railway Station to join Hyderabad-Hanamkonda Road.	1.20	..	1.20	..	..
13. Eturunagaram-Bhoorgampadu Road.	8	—	—	8	—
14. Parkal-Mahadevapuram Road ..	40	..	..	40	..
15. Hyderabad-Parkal Road ..	9	..	0.40	8.60	..
16. Parkal-Atmakur Road ..	15	..	6	9	..
17. Narasampet-Bhupatipeta Road ..	13	—	—	6	7
18. Nekkonda-Ingurthi Road ..	16.40	—	—	—	16.40
19. Veligonda-Thorrur Road ..	27	..	..	27	—

ANNEXURE 35—(Contd.)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
20. Matwada Diversion Road ..	2	..	2	..	..
21. Bhupatipeta-Mahbubabad Road ..	18	..	..	18	..
22. Warangal Old Fort Road ..	2	..	2	..	..
23. Warangal New Fort Road ..	1.40	..	..	1.40	..
24. Mahbubabad-Yellandu Road ..	16	..	..	16	..
25. Jangaon Railway Station to join Duddeda Road.	0.40	..	0.40	..	..
26. Feeder Road to Hasanparthi Railway Station.	0.60	..	..	0.60	..

II. Other district roads :

1. Raghunathapalle-Ippaguda Road	6	..	..	..	6
2. Madikonda-Dharmasagar Road	6	..	..	2	4
3. Narasampet-Mallampalle Road	25	..	..	..	25
4. Kesamudram-Nellikuduru Road	22	..	..	..	22

C.C.: Cement concrete, B.T.: Black top.

Source : Executive Engineer, P.W.D. (R.&B.) Division, Warangal.

ANNEXURE 36

NUMBER OF MOTOR VEHICLES ON ROAD FROM 1956-57 TO 1965-66

<i>Year</i>	<i>Stage carriages</i>	<i>Goods vehicles</i>	<i>Motor cars</i>	<i>Motor cycles</i>	<i>Taxies</i>	<i>Others</i>	<i>Total</i>	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	
1956-57	..	20	54	233	36	4	7	354
1957-58	..	55	76	411	109	4	26	681
1958-59	..	30	149	329	117	10	30	665
1959-60	..	27	96	245	87	17	37	509
1960-61	..	74	159	371	164	16	42	826
1961-62	..	69	176	410	176	22	48	901
1962-63	..	89	230	550	239	21	54	1,183
1963-64	..	91	214	387	225	30	93	1,040
1964-65	..	84	196	200	230	23	30	773
1965-66	..	92	269	13	439	304	152	1,269

Source : Statistical Abstracts of Andhra Pradesh.

ANNEXURE 37

TALUK-BY-TALUK DISTRIBUTION OF RAILWAY STATIONS

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Taluk</i>	<i>Name of the station</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
I. Vijayawada-Kazipet-Balharshah Line (Broad Gauge)		
1.	Mahbubabad	.. Dornakal Jn. V., N., S., Bk.
2.	Do.	.. Gundratimadugu S.
3.	Do.	.. Mahbubabad S.
4.	Do.	.. Kesamudram S.
5.	Narasampet	.. Nekkonda S.
6.	Warangal	.. Yelgur
7.	Do.	.. Chintalapalle
8.	Do.	.. Warangal S., Bk.
9.	Do.	.. Kazipet Jn. V., N., S., Bk.
10.	Do.	.. Hasanparti Road
II. Kazipet-Secunderabad Line (Broad Gauge)		
1.	Warangal	.. Pindyal
2.	Warangal	.. Ghanapur
3.	Jangaon	.. Raghunathapalle
4.	Do.	.. Jangaon S.
5.	Do.	.. Pembarti

1.	Mahbubabad	..	Dornakal Jn. V., N., S., Bk.
2.	Do.	..	Gundratimadugu S.
3.	Do.	..	Mahbubabad S.
4.	Do.	..	Kesamudram S.
5.	Narasampet	..	Nekkonda S.
6.	Warangal	..	Yelgur
7.	Do.	..	Chintalapalle
8.	Do.	..	Warangal S., Bk.
9.	Do.	..	Kazipet Jn. V., N., S., Bk.
10.	Do.	..	Hasanparti Road

1.	Warangal	..	Pindyal
2.	Warangal	..	Ghanapur
3.	Jangaon	..	Raghunathapalle
4.	Do.	..	Jangaon S.
5.	Do.	..	Pembarti

Jn. Junction.

Bk. Bookstall.

N. Non-vegetarian refreshment room.

V. Vegetarian refreshment room (Departmental).

S. Tea, coffee and light refreshment stall.

ANNEXURE 38

TRAVELLERS' BUNGALOWS, INSPECTION BUNGALOWS AND REST-HOUSES DURING 1967-68

<i>Location of Travellers' Bungalows/Inspection Bungalows/Rest-Houses</i>	<i>Nearest railway station (kms.)</i>	<i>Details of accommodation available (Electrified or not)</i>	<i>Charges for single and family.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
<i>Under Municipalities:</i>			
1. Kazipet (Warangal) ..	Kazipet 0.80	Four suites (E)	Rs. Ps. 1.72 single 2.16 others
2. Mahbubabad ..	Mahbubabad	Two suites (E)	1.25 single 6.00 family (not more than five)
3. Dornakal (Mahbubabad) ..	Dornakal	Two suites (E)	1.50
4. Jangaon ..	Jangaon	Two suites (E)	1.50
<i>Under Public Works Department (Roads and Buildings):</i>			
1. Hanamkonda (Warangal) ..	Kazipet 5	Two suites (E)	2.00
2. Chaagal (Warangal) ..	Ghanapur 3	One suite	0.50
3. Mallampalle (Warangal) ..	Warangal 32	One suite	0.50
4. Sangam (Warangal) ..	Chintalapalle 5	Two suites	0.50
5. Laibarthy (Warangal) ..	Warangal 35	One suite	0.50
6. Wardhannapet (Warangal) ..	Warangal 23	Two suites	0.50
7. Dharmasagar (Warangal) ..	Kazipet 13	Two suites	0.50
8. Parkal (Parkal) ..	Uppal 26	Two suites	1.25
9. Madathapalle (Parkal) ..	Uppal 45	Two suites	1.00
10. Mulug ..	Warangal 55	Two suites (E)	0.74 single 1.12 family
11. Chelvai (Mulug) ..	Warangal 74	Two suites	0.50
12. Bussapuram (Mulug) ..	Warangal 74	One suite	0.50
13. Palampeta (Mulug) ..	Warangal 71	One suite	0.50
14. Ramappa (Mulug) (Rest-House) ..	Warangal 72	Six suites	2.75
15. Ghanapuram (Mulug) ..	Warangal 81	Two suites	0.50
16. Narasampet (Narasampet) ..	Nekkonda 26	Two suites (E)	1.00 single 0.50 family
17. Nekkonda (Narasampet) ..	Nekkonda	Two suites	0.50 single 0.75 family
18. Pakhal (Rest-House) ..	Nekkonda 34	Four suites	2.75 single 3.75 family
19. Mahbubabad ..	Mahbubabad	Two suites (E)	1.50
20. Kesamudram (Mahbubabad). ..	Kesamudram	One suite	0.50
21. Marpeda (Mahbubabad) ..	Mahbubabad 29	Two suites (E)	0.50
22. Thorrur (Mahbubabad) ..	Kesamudram 37	Two suites	0.50
23. Nellikuduru (Mahbubabad). ..	Kesamudram 19	One suite	0.50
24. Jangaon ..	Jangaon	Two suites (E)	1.00
25. Bachannapeta (Jangaon) ..	Aler 13	Two suites	0.50
26. Bagilapuram (Jangaon)	Aler	Two suites	0.50

ANNEXURE 38—(Contd.)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
<i>Under Forest Department:</i>			
1. Bhoopalapalle (Parkal) ..	Uppal 66	Two suites	1.00
2. Rampuram (Parkal) ..	Uppal 101	Two suites	1.00
3. Mulug ..	Warangal 55	Two suites	0.50
4. Pasra (Mulug) ..	Warangal 81	One suite	0.50 single 0.75 family
5. Tadvai (Mulug) ..	Warangal 97	One suite	0.50 single 0.75 family
6. Katapuram (Mulug) ..	Warangal 113	One suite	0.50 single 0.75 family
7. Narlapuram (Mulug) ..	Warangal 124	One suite	0.50 single 0.70 family
8. Eturunagaram (Mulug) ..	Warangal 106	Two suites	0.50 single 0.75 family
9. Mangapet (Mulug) ..	Warangal 129	Two suites	0.50 single 0.75 family
10. Pakhal (Narasampet) ..	Nekkonda 34	Two suites	1.00
11. Gudur (Narasampet) ..	Nekkonda 45	One suite	0.50
<i>Under Zilla Parishad:</i>			
1. Hanamkonda (Guest-House) ..	Kazipet 5	Two suites (E)	2.00 single 5.00 family
2. Ghanapur ..	Ghanapur	Two suites (E)	1.00
3. Mulug .. (Rest-House)	Warangal 55	Two suites (E)	1.00 single 1.25 family

ANNEXURE 39

TELEPHONE EXCHANGES AT THE CLOSE OF 1967-68

<i>Name of the exchange</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Capacity</i>	<i>Working connections</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Hanamkonda	C. B. M.	300	153
Warangal	C. B. M.	600	475
Narasampet	S. A. X.	25	10
Ghanapur	S. A. X.	25	13
Jangaon	C. B. N. M.	100	48
Kodakondla	S. A. X.	25	12
Mahbubabad	S. A. X.	50	N.A.

Source: The Postmaster General, Andhra Circle, Hyderabad.

ANNEXURE 40

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION ACCORDING TO LIVELIHOOD CATEGORIES
(1951 CENSUS)

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Livelihood categories</i>	<i>Population</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
<i>I. Dependent on agricultural sources:</i>		8,22,875	62.0
1. Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned and their dependents	4,56,971	34.4	
2. Cultivators of land wholly or mainly un-owned and their dependents	1,42,998	10.8	
3. Cultivating labourers and their dependents.. ..	2,11,452	15.9	
4. Non-cultivating owners of land, agricultural rent receivers and their dependents	11,454	0.9	
<i>II. Dependent on non-agricultural sources</i>	5,03,109	38.0
1. Production other than cultivation	2,92,213	22.0	
2. Commerce	56,990	4.3	
3. Transport	16,698	1.3	
4. Other sources and miscellaneous sources	1,37,208	10.4	
Total	13,25,984	100.0	

ANNEXURE 41
WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS (1961 CENSUS)

<i>Industrial category</i>	(1)	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Percentage of each category to the total population</i>	
					<i>Warangal</i>	<i>Andhra Pradesh</i>
<i>I. Workers:</i>		
1. As cultivators	..	2,19,856	1,44,161	3,64,017	23.6	20.8
2. As agricultural labourers	..	1,03,067	1,34,880	2,37,947	15.4	14.8
3. In mining, quarrying, livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting, plantations and allied activities	..	21,189	2,105	23,294	1.5	1.6
4. In household industry	..	58,921	29,042	87,963	5.7	5.0
5. In manufacturing other than household industry	..	23,854	4,612	28,466	1.8	1.3
6. In construction	..	6,045	1,853	7,898	0.5	0.6
7. In transport, storage and communications	..	18,672	12,575	31,247	2.0	0.7
8. In trade and commerce	..	8,987	223	9,210	0.6	2.2
9. In other services	..	40,556	22,286	62,842	4.1	4.8
<i>II. Non-workers:</i>	..	2,89,592	4,02,959	6,92,551	44.8	48.1

ANNEXURE 42
SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS CLASSIFIED BY INTEREST IN THE LAND CULTIVATED

<i>Category</i>	(1)	<i>Total</i>	<i>Rural</i>	
			(2)	(3)
1. Total households	36,683	35,513
2. Owned or held from the Government	31,244	30,312
3. Held from private persons or institutions for payment in money, kind or share	2,218	2,117
4. Partly held from the Government and partly from private persons for payment in money, kind or share	3,221	3,084

ANNEXURE 34

GENERAL LEVEL OF PRICES OF DIFFERENT COMMODITIES

(Price in rupees per quintal)

Sl. No.	Year	Rice II sort	Jowar	Bajra	Salt
			(4)	(5)	(6)
(1)	(2)	(3)			
1.	1956-57	..	52.26	N.A.	39.36
2.	1957-58	..	55.20	41.00	N.A.
3.	1958-59	..	53.81	N.A.	41.27
4.	1959-60	..	59.76	49.23	..
5.	1960-61	..	60.30	44.84	..
6.	1961-62	..	56.55	41.78	..
7.	1962-63	..	60.83	46.83	..
8.	1963-64	..	62.20	48.33	..
9.	1964-65	..	73.00	61.58	..
10.	1965-66	..	65.33	70.75	..

N. A.: Not available

ANNEXURE 44

AVERAGE FARM HARVEST PRICES OF CERTAIN COMMODITIES

(Price in rupees per quintal)

Commodity	Years				
	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Paddy	..	31.65	30.50	37.56	44.88
Jowar	..	35.13	33.64	37.38	54.45
Bajra	..	34.79	29.61	32.41	51.73
Maize	..	34.71	33.48	33.97	40.32
Redgram	..	40.55	38.35	60.71	95.99
Greengram	..	36.47	57.82	39.09	62.33
Horsegram	..	41.19	29.96	39.91	..
Groundnut	..	50.97	59.92	52.72	76.14
Castor	..	51.56	56.06	62.79	84.38
Gingelly	..	102.16	84.79	84.31	109.28

N. A.: Not available

ANNEXURE 45

GENERAL CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS FOR WARANGAL
(Base year August 1943 to July 1944—100)

<i>Year</i>	<i>Index</i>
(1)	(2)
1944	102
1945	110
1946	124
1947	138
1948	147
1949	155
1950	169
1951	175
1952	173
1953	192
1954	181
1955	158
1956	190
1957	205
1958	205
1959	219
1960	236
1961	228
1962	237
1963	241
1964	268
1965	285
1966	332

THE AVERAGE DAILY AGRICULTURAL WAGES PAID IN 1965-66

(1) <i>Year and month</i>	SKILLED LABOUR			FIELD LABOUR		HERDSMEN		OTHER AGRICULTURAL LABOUR	
	Carpenter	Black- smith	Cobbler	Man	Woman	Man	Woman	Man	Woman
July 1965	..	3.25	3.25	2.50	1.50	0.79	1.06	0.53	1.58
August 1965	..	3.33	3.50	3.00	1.50	0.79	1.17	0.71	1.33
September 1965	..	3.33	3.50	2.88	1.50	0.79	1.17	0.67	1.33
October 1965	..	3.33	3.50	2.75	1.50	0.79	1.17	0.67	1.33
November 1965	..	3.33	3.50	2.75	1.50	0.79	1.17	0.67	1.33
December 1965	..	3.33	3.50	2.75	1.50	0.79	1.17	0.67	1.33
January 1966	..	3.33	3.50	2.83	1.50	0.79	1.17	0.67	1.33
February 1966	..	3.33	3.50	2.83	1.50	0.87	1.33	0.75	1.33
March 1966	..	4.00	5.00	1.50	1.50	0.62	1.00	0.50	1.50
April 1966	..	4.00	5.00	1.50	1.50	0.62	1.00	1.50	1.50
May 1966	..	3.13	1.75	3.50	1.50	0.87	1.50	0.88	1.38
June 1966	..	3.63	3.25	3.25	1.50	0.88	1.50	0.88	1.38

ANNEXURE 47

**DISTRIBUTION OF WORKERS FALLING UNDER THE FACTORIES
ACT OF 1948**

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Sl. No.	Category of activity	No. of establishments	No. of workers
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	Processes allied to agriculture	..	3
2.	Food except beverages	..	430
3.	Tobacco	..	1,296
4.	Textiles	..	2,234
5.	Wood and cork except furniture	..	6,432
6.	Paper and paper products	..	1,880
7.	Leather and leather products except footwear	..	145
8.	Chemicals and chemical products	..	8
9.	Non-metallic mineral products (except products of petroleum and coal)	..	1
10.	Metal products (except machinery and transport equipment)	..	15
11.	Machinery (except electrical machinery)	..	41
12.	Transport equipment	..	145
13.	Miscellaneous industries	..	19
	Total	..	13,414

ANNEXURE 48

CATEGORY-BY-CATEGORY DETAILS OF EMPLOYMENT IN PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SECTORS

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Industrial category</i>	<i>No. employed at the close of 30-6-1967</i>	
		<i>Public sector</i>	<i>Private sector</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	Agriculture, livestock, forestry, etc.	..	700
2.	Mining and quarrying	..	..
3.	Manufacturing	..	131
4.	Construction	..	888
5.	Electricity, water, etc.	..	770
6.	Trade and commerce	..	165
7	Transport, storage and communications..	..	923
..	Services .. ..	..	14,426
			18,003
			8,865

WORKING OF THE EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE, WARANGAL

ANNEXURE 49

Year	No. of registrations (1)	Placements			No. on the live register as on 31st March (8)	
		Central Govt. (2)	State Govt. (3)	Local bodies (4)	Private sector (5)	Total (6)
1960-61	10,916	18	819	205	12	1,054
1961-62	9,933	236	777	333	7	1,363
1962-63	9,858	19	858	588	8	1,473
1963-64	8,541	201	979	578	4	1,762
1964-65	10,030	40	1,087	793	35	1,955
1965-66	9,766	87	849	560	65	1,561
1966-67	9,369	13	634	674	42	1,363
						5,666

ANNEXURE 50

OCCUPATIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS ENGAGED IN
NON-AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES

Sl. No.	Occupation	Warangal district		Andhra Pradesh	
		Total No. of workers	Per 10,000 workers	Total No. of workers	Per 10,000 workers
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	Professional, technical and related workers	9,078	362	2,60,054	445
2.	Administrative, executive and managerial workers ..	2,756	109	1,58,702	272
3.	Clerical and related workers ..	8,198	326	2,38,623	409
4.	Sales workers	29,697	1,183	7,45,708	1,277
5.	Farmers, fishermen, hunters and related workers ..	51,372	2,047	9,12,987	1,563
6.	Mines, quarrymen and related workers ..	235	9	69,753	119
7.	Workers in transport and communication occupations ..	4,611	183	1,61,572	277
8.	Craftsmen, production process workers and labourers not elsewhere classified ..	1,12,970	4,502	25,05,470	4,290
9.	Service, sport and recreation workers	31,373	1,250	7,79,838	1,335
10.	Workers not classified by occupation	630	25	7,022	12

ANNEXURE 51

PARTICULARS REGARDING THE FIRKAS IN EACH TALUK

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the taluk</i>	<i>Names of the Firkas</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
1.	Warangal ..	.. Hanamkonda (Urban), Hanamkonda (Rural), Ghanapur, Inole, Wardhannapet, Sangam, Hasanparthi, Atmakur and Dharmasagar.
2.	Jangaon ..	.. Jangaon proper, Ippugudem, Narmetta, Rebarthi, Kodakondla, Cherial and Channur.
3.	Parkal ..	.. Shaimpet, Mogullapalle, Madathapalle and Parkal proper.
4.	Mahbubabad ..	.. Dornakal, Narsimlapeta, Mahbubabad, Kesamudram, Nellikuduru and Chillamcherla.
5.	Mulug ..	.. Ghanapuram, Mangapet, Eturunagaram, Mulug and Chelvai.
6.	Narasampet ..	.. Narasampet, Duggondi, Chennaraopet and Nekkonda.

ANNEXURE 52

MAXIMUM LAND REVENUE RATES IN EACH TALUK

<i>Name of the taluk</i>	<i>Rates under</i>							
	<i>Initial settlement</i>			<i>Revision settlement</i>			<i>(7)</i>	
	<i>Dry</i>	<i>Wet</i>	<i>Garden</i>	<i>Dry</i>	<i>Wet</i>	<i>Garden</i>		
<i>(1)</i>	<i>(2)</i>	<i>(3)</i>	<i>(4)</i>	<i>(5)</i>	<i>(6)</i>	<i>(7)</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	
Warangal	1.72 0.86 ..	13.72 12.00 10.28	..	2.36 2.03 1.72	15.42 13.72 12.00	5.14 8.56 ..
Jangaon	2.14 1.72 ..	15.42 13.72 ..	5.14 8.56 ..	2.36 2.14 1.72	17.14 15.42 13.72	6.00 8.56 ..
Parkal	1.72 1.28 0.86 ..	14.56 12.86 11.14 8.56	5.14 8.56	2.36 1.72 1.17 ..	13.72 12.00 10.28 ..	6.00 8.56
Mahbubabad	1.72 1.39 ..	12.86 10.28 ..	..	1.92 1.61 ..	13.72 12.00 10.28	5.14 8.56 ..
Narasampet	1.28 1.06	10.28 8.56	5.14 8.56	....	....	....
Mulug	1.28 1.06 0.86	10.28 8.56 ..	5.14 8.56..	......	......	......

ANNEXURE 53

CURRENT DEMAND AND COLLECTION OF LAND REVENUE
(in rupees)

<i>Year</i>		<i>Demand</i>	<i>Collection</i>
(1)		(2)	(3)
1951-52	..	..	33,79,525
1952-53	..	29,16,751	24,48,337
1953-54	..	35,42,415	31,45,095
1954-55	..	35,47,895	33,01,523
1955-56	..	38,44,765	37,00,245
1956-57	..	39,69,593	38,55,847
1957-58	..	37,65,986	35,85,915
1958-59	..	37,81,256	36,74,014
1959-60	..	41,83,878	40,29,779
1960-61	..	31,02,232	23,86,891
1961-62	..	42,71,516	36,73,711
1962-63	..	57,50,691	52,55,452
1963-64	..	53,66,204	44,06,971
1964-65	..	67,02,417	58,62,456
1965-66	..	61,17,881	36,54,306

ANNEXURE 54
SCHEDULE OF MINIMUM WAGES

ZONE III.

<i>I. Farm servants or attached workers :</i>					<i>Rs. Ps.</i>
(a) Adults ..	..	..	..	..	300.00] Per
(b) Children ..	..	..	..	..	150.00] annum
<i>II. Casual labour :</i>					
(a) Ploughing (with plough team) ..	..	..	..	3.00	Per day
Ploughing (without plough team)	..	..	..	1.50	Do.
(b) Transplanting or sowing ..	..	..	..	1.00	Do.
(c) Weeding (men) ..	..	..	..	1.12	Do.
Weeding (women)	..	..	..	1.00	Do.
(d) Harvesting (men) ..	..	..	..	1.25	Do.
Harvesting (women)	..	..	..	1.00	Do.
(e) Any other operations (men) ..	..	..	..	1.12	Do.
Any other operations (women)	..	..	..	1.00	Do.

ANNEXURE 55
REVENUE REALISED FROM DIFFERENT TAXES

(Rupees in lakhs)

<i>(1)</i>	<i>(2)</i>	<i>(3)</i>	<i>(4)</i>	<i>(5)</i>	<i>(6)</i>
<i>Details.</i>	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
General Sales Tax ..	32.18	37.03	49.78	52.00	52.98
Central Sales Tax ..	1.16	2.30	2.16	1.84	1.18
Motor Spirit Tax ..	NIL	NIL	NIL	0.03	0.01
Entertainments Tax ..	2.33	2.48	2.77	4.65	6.10
Motor Vehicles Tax ..	4.09	6.97	11.14	12.41	16.77
Stamp Duties ..	4.77	4.78	6.35	7.93	9.25
Registration Fees ..	0.53	0.58	0.96	0.88	1.03
Abkari ..	71.79	79.33	91.76	84.47	89.75
Income-Tax ..	12.39	13.15	14.22	17.00	18.55
Central Excise Duties ..	38.57	47.31	47.86	51.34	53.20

ANNEXURE 56

GRAVE CRIMES REPORTED IN THE DISTRICT

<i>Year</i>	<i>Murders</i>	<i>Dacoities</i>	<i>Robberies</i>	<i>House-breakings</i>	<i>Thefts</i>	<i>Cattle thefts</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1900-1901	11	56	30	94	170	87
1910-1911	2	8	21	166	181	79
1920-1921	6	5	23	180	120	77
1930-1931	20	2	5	136	115	38
1940-1941		—Not available—			—Not available—	
1950-1951	61	32	26	22	4	1
1960-1961	42	8	1	143	175	62
1965-1966	32	4	5	116	128	40

ANNEXURE 57
POLICE STATIONS AND OUTPOSTS

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Police stations</i>	<i>Outposts</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
1.	Hanamkonda	
2.	Matwada	
3.	Warangal Fort	
4.	Intezargunj	
5.	Kazipet	
6.	Jangaon	
7.	Visnoor	
8.	Kodakondla	
9.	Narmetta	
10.	Bachannapeta	
11.	Cherial	
12.	Madikonda	
13.	Atmakur	
14.	Ghanapur (Warangal)	
15.	Wardhannapet	
16.	Parkal	
17.	Mogullapalle	
18.	Kothapalle	
19.	Narasampet	
20.	Nekkonda	
21.	Nallaballi	
22.	Geesgonda	
23.	Mahbubabad	
24.	Nellikuduru	
25.	Kesamudram	Balpala
26.	Dornakal	
27.	Marpeda	
28.	Mulug	
29.	Eturunagaram	
30.	Ghanapuram (Mulug)	Rampur
31.	Mangapet	

ANNEXURE 58

STATISTICS OF PRISONERS CONFINED IN THE SUB-JAILS

Year (1)	<i>Convicts</i> (2)	<i>Undertrials</i> (3)	<i>Others</i> (4)
1963	57	419	Nil.
1964	109	495	Nil.
1965	70	430	Nil.
1966	90	320	2

STATISTICS OF PRISONERS CONFINED IN THE CENTRAL JAIL,
WARANGAL

Year	Number of prisoners confined					
	Convicts		Undertrials		Civil prisoners	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1963	2,231	6	517	7	2	..
1964	2,555	25	886	16	7	..
1965*	2,237	10	679	18	9	..
1966	2,154	28	631	24	9	..

* Eight male detenus were also confined during this year.

ANNEXURE 59

NATURE AND VOLUME OF PROBATION WORK TURNED OUT

Year	<i>Pre-sente- nce reports on offenders</i>	<i>Supervision cases, i.e., persons released on probation</i>	<i>Visits paid</i>	<i>Reports submitted</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1964	96	162	195	195
1965	127	469	397	397
1966	42	283	227	227

ANNEXURE 60
NUMBER OF CASES FILED AND DISPOSED OF

<i>Name of the court</i>	<i>Filed during</i>					<i>Disposed of during</i>				
	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
District Court, Warangal	..	457	407	610	509	507	477	340	541	428
Sub-Court, Warangal	..	876	628	1,095	942	736	788	541	1,194	829
Principal Munsiff's Court, Warangal	1,718	1,897	1,883	1,614	1,804	1,712	1,851	1,834	1,601	1,655
Munsiff's Court, Jangaon	..	372	376	277	357	352	387	368	271	359
Munsiff's Court, Mahbubabad	..	280	471	437	325	390	261	423	467	345
Munsiff's Court, Narasampet	..	187	173	173	130	188	188	164	163	125
Sessions Court, Warangal	..	172	204	261	213	342	172	195	242	219
Assistant Sessions Judge's Court, Warangal	5	8	20	8	9	5	6	19	11	5
Additional Munsiff Magistrate's Court, Warangal	6,182	4,700	4,979	5,925	5,737	5,235	4,665	4,934	5,644	5,810
Munsiff Magistrate's Court, Jangaon	204	1,372	376	557	474	207	1,382	353	570	474
Munsiff Magistrate's Court, Mahbubabad	220	278	401	401	334	168	291	419	419	330
Munsiff Magistrate's Court, Narasampet	256	167	262	269	343	270	162	242	233	370
Railway Magistrate's Court, Kazipet	189	787	1,204	1,223	953	189	785	1,202	1,123	953

ANNEXURE 61

PARTICULARS OF OTHER STATE GOVERNMENT OFFICES

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the department</i>	<i>Designation of the officer</i>	<i>Jurisdiction</i>	<i>Duties and functions (in brief)</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	Bureau of Economics and Statistics	District Statistical Officer, Warangal.	Entire district	Attends to the collection and compilation of the statistical information and co-ordinates statistical activities of several departments in the district.
2.	Civil Supplies	.. District Supply Officer, Warangal.	Entire district	Implements Andhra Pradesh Rice (Maximum Price Control) Order, 1964 and attends to the procurement of paddy, movement of rice and distribution of controlled commodities.
3.	Commercial Taxes	1. Commercial Tax Officer, Warangal. 2. Additional Commercial Tax Officer, Warangal.	Part of Warangal town. Narasampet, Parkal and Mahbubabad taluks Part of Warangal town and Warangal, Mulug and Jangaon taluks	Enforce the Andhra Pradesh General Sales Tax Act, Andhra Pradesh Entertainments Tax Act, Andhra Pradesh Sale of Motor Spirit Taxation Act in their respective jurisdictions.
4.	Education	.. District Educational Officer, Warangal.	Entire district	Supervises the administration of the Education Department at the district level.

ANNEXURE 61—(Contd.)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
5. Electricity	Superintending Engineer,	Districts of Warangal, Karimnagar, Khammam and Adilabad.		Looks after the operation, distribution and maintenance of electric power supply.
6. Employment and Training	Regional Employment Officer,	Districts of Warangal, Nal- gonda, Khammam and Karimnagar.		Caters to the needs of the employment seekers and gives guidance to them on the choice of career and occupation so that their capacities or abilities are put to a better use. Implements the Employment Exchanges (Compul- sory Notification of Vacancies) Act, 1959. Besides these, he has supervi- sory powers over the Employment Exchanges in his jurisdiction.
7. Endowments	Assistant Commissioner of Endowments, Warangal.		Entire district	Looks after the administration of endow- ments.
8. Excise and Prohi- bition	Excise Superintendent,		Entire district	Enforces the Hyderabad Abkari Act.
9. Fire Services	Divisional Fire Officer,	Districts of Warangal, Nizamabad, Adilabad, Khammam and Karimnagar.		Undertakes fire fighting and rescue operations in the entire region.
10. Fisheries	Assistant Director of Fisheries,	Entire district		Attends to the development of fishery sources and disposal of fishes in the district.

11.	Janasambandha Sakha	1. Deputy District Public Relations Officer (Technical), Warangal.	Entire district ..	Attends to the installation and maintenance of community radio sets and audio-visual educational equipment.
		2. Assistant District Public Relations Officer, Warangal.	Entire district ..	Attends to the Plan Publicity Programmes through film shows, Burrakathas, exhibition and press releases. Under the reorganised pattern both the officers are responsible to the Personal Assistant to the District Collector.
12.	(a) Labour	.. Labour Officer, Warangal	Districts of Warangal and Khammam.	Implements the labour enactments such as the Industrial Disputes Act, the Payment of Bonus Act, the Workmen's Compensation Act, the Trade Unions Act and others, and exercises general supervision over the Labour Welfare Centre.
	(b) Shops and Establishments (Labour)	District Inspector of Labour, Warangal.	Entire district	Enforces payment of minimum wages to agricultural labour and implements the provisions of the Andhra Pradesh Shops and Establishments Act, the Minimum Wages Act and the Motor Transport Workers' Act.
	(c) Factories (Labour)	Regional Inspector of Factories, Warangal.	Warangal, Khammam, Karimnagar, Nalgonda and Adilabad districts.	Enforces the provisions of the Factories Act, the Payment of Wages Act and the Maternity Benefit Act in the factories.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
13. Marketing .. Regional Assistant Director of Marketing, Warangal.	Districts of Warangal, Karimnagar, Khammam and Adilabad.			Conducts commodity and market surveys, guides the market committees in implementing the Markets Act and arranges agmarking and commercial grading of agricultural commodities.
14. Medical and Public Health Officer, Warangal.	Entire district.			Attends to the medical and public health activities in the district.
15. Registration and Stamps ..	1. District Registrar of Assurances and District Marriage Officer, Warangal. 2. Regional Inspecting Officer (Stamps), Warangal.	Districts of Warangal, Khammam and Nalgonda.		Registers the documents relating to properties, enforces the Indian Registration Act, acts as a Collector under the Indian Stamp Act and solemnises marriages under the Special Marriage Act, 1954.
16. Settlements, Survey and Land Records ..	Assistant Director (No. IV Survey Party), Warangal.	Entire district.		Exercises certain statutory powers under the Indian Stamp Act, 1899, and safeguards the stamp revenue to the Government.
17. Social Welfare ..	District Social Welfare Officer, Warangal.	Entire district.	..	Attends to the supervision of survey operations in the district. .. Implements various schemes relating to the welfare of the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Denotified Tribes and other Backward Classes.

18. Transport .. Regional Transport Officer, Districts of Warangal and Implements the Motor Vehicles Act of Warangal. Khammam. 1939, the Andhra Pradesh Motor Vehicles Taxation Act of 1963 and the Andhra Pradesh Motor Vehicles Rules of 1964.
19. Treasuries and .. District Treasury Officer, Entire district. .. Honours the bills drawn and cheques issued by the officials of the State and Central Governments and keeps custody of judicial and non-judicial stamps, service postage and postal stamps.
20. Local Fund .. 1. Assistant Examiner of Districts of Warangal and Audits and supervises the accounts of Accounts Local Fund Accounts, Khammam. the local bodies, temples and other Khammam. miscellaneous institutions.
2. Assistant Examiner of All districts in the Telangana Audits and supervises the accounts of all the Panchayat Samithis and Zilla Local Fund Accounts region. Parishads in his jurisdiction.
- (Panchayat Samithis and Zilla Parishads), Warangal.
21. Weights and Measures Assistant Controller of Weights Districts of Warangal, Khammam, Nalgonda and Krishna. Attends to the verification and stamping and Measures, Warangal. of the weights and measures of all types of establishments, private, semi-Government and Government, and keeps safe custody of the working standards.
22. Women's Welfare District Women's Welfare Entire district. .. Looks after the programmes connected Officer, Warangal. with the welfare of women.

ANNEXURE 62

FINANCIAL POSITION OF THE ZILLA PARISHAD FROM 1960-61 TO 1965-66.
(in rupees)

ANNEXURE 63

**PANCHAYAT SAMITHI BLOCKS WITH THEIR JURISDICTION
AND OTHER DETAILS**

<i>Name of the taluk</i>	<i>Name of the block</i>	<i>Names of Firkas (circles) comprised in the block</i>	<i>Names of revenue villages in Firkas (circles) included in part in the block</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Warangal	1. Ghanapur	1. Ghanapur circle (full) 2. Inole circle (Part) 3. Dharmasagar circle (except Ananta-sagaram village) 4. Hanamkonda circle (Part)	Hanamkonda circle (Part) 1. Kadipikonda 2. Somidi Inole circle (Part) 1. Vanamalakanaparthy 2. Malakapalle 3. Raghunathapalle 4. Venkatapuram (Chituru) 5. Uppugal 6. Kunooru 7. Garimallapalle 8. Tammadapalle (Ippagudu) 9. Konaichalam 10. Zafargadh 11. Sagaram 12. Thidugu 13. Tammadapalle 14. Suraram 15. Shapalle 16. Timmapur (Chituru) 17. Aliabad

ANNEXURE 63—(Contd.)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Warangal	2. Wardhan-napet	1. Wardhannapet circle (full) 2. Sangam circle (part) 3. Inole circle (part) 4. Hanamkonda circle (part)	Sangam circle (part) 1. Kapulkanparthy 2. Chennaram 3. Lohitha 4. Venkatapur (Haveli) 5. Shapur 6. Ramachandrapuram 7. Gavicherla 8. Katrepalle 9. Engole 10. Theegarajupalle 11. Kanakapak 12. Choutapalle 13. Chinnanekkonda 14. Parvathagiri 15. Kalleda 16. Annaram 17. Somaram 18. Rollakal 19. Wadlakonda 20. Gopanapalle 21. Nallaballi Inole circle (part) 1. Upparapalle 2. Nandanamu 3. Kakiralapalle 4. Obulapuram (Raiparthy) 5. Inole 6. Singaram Vidyanagar 7. Bollekunta 8. Gadepalle 9. Punnole 10. Panthini

ANNEXURE 63—(Contd.)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
			Hanamkonda circle (part)
			1. Timmapur (Haveli) 2. Alipur 3. Mamnoor 4. Nakkalapalle 5. Kondaparthy 6. Bhatpalle 7. Kothapalle 8. Ammavaripetta
Warangal	3. Hanam- konda	1. Atmakur circle (full) 2. Hasanparthi circle (full) 3. Hanamkonda circle (part) 4. Anantasagaram vil- lage of Dharmasa- gar circle 5. Sangam circle (part)	Hanamkonda circle (part) 1. Enmamula 2. Paidpalle 3. Wangapahad 4. Kazipet Jaghir 5. Dubakunta 6. Shaimpeta 7. Stambhampalle (Fort Warangal rural) 8. Tarunpalli 9. Palvelpula
			Sangam circle (part) 1. Narlavai 2. Nallaballi (Elgur) 3. Mummadavaram 4. Chintalpalle 5. Vanchangiri 6. Shaimpeta 7. Sangam 8. Timmapur (Elgur) 9. Eluguru (Rangampet)

ANNEXURE 63—(Contd.)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Jangaon	4. Jangaon	1. Jangaon circle (Part) 2. Ippugudem circle (full) 3. Narmetta circle (Part)	Jangaon circle (Part) 1. Chowderpalle 2. Peddaramamcherla 3. Obulkeshwapur 4. Gopirajpalle 5. Peddapahad 6. Ganugupahad 7. Marigadi 8. Chowdavaram (i) Yeswanthapuram
			9. Chitakoduru 10. Vadiakonda 11. Pasarmadla 12. Siddanki 13. Yellamla 14. Shamirpetta 15. Jangaon (Rural) 16. Pembarthi 17. Kallem 18. Surgrajpet 19. Siripuram 20. Jeedikal 21. Gumadavelli 22. Nagaram 23. Nellutla
			Narmetta circle (Part) 1. Qulashpur 2. Myakalagutta 3. Advikeshwapuram 4. Yerragollapahad 5. Khileshapuram

ANNEXURE 63--(Contd.)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Jangaon	5. Kodakondla	1. Kodakondla circle (full) 2. Channur circle (full)	
Jangaon	6. Cherial	1. Cherial circle (full) 2. Rebarthi circle (full) 3. Narmetta circle (Part) 4. Jangaon circle (Part)	Narmetta circle (Part) 1. Solipuram 2. Ankushapuram 3. Bonthaghatnagaram 4. Tarigoppula 5. Abdulnagaram 6. Gandiramavaram 7. Machchupahad 8. Malakpetta 9. Hanumanthapuram 10. Bommakuru 11. Narmetta 12. Akkarajupalle 13. Potharam 14. Anmapuram 15. Basireddipalle 16. Kodavaturu 17. Katkuru 18. Marmamula 19. Bandanagaram 20. Lakshmapuram 21. Kasireddipalle 22. Ladnooru 23. Veldanda
Parkal	7. Parkal	1. Parkal circle (full) 2. Shaimpet circle (full)	Jangaon circle (Part) 1. Chinnaramamcherla 2. Pochannapeta 3. Narayanapur 4. Tammadpalle

ANNEXURE 63—(Contd.)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Parkal	8. Chityala	1. Mogullapalle circle (full) 2. Madathapalle circle (full)	
Mahbuba- bad	9. Mahbuba- bad	1. Mahbubabad circle (full) 2. Dornal circle (full) 3. Kesamudram circle (part)	Kesamudram circle (part) 1. Bheriwada 2. Rangapuram 3. Kalwala 4. Komatipalle 5. Vavilal 6. Aleru 7. Narasimlagudem 8. Jenglikonda 9. Vempalle 10. Nainala 11. Ravirala 12. Sriramgiri 13. Rajulakothapalle 14. Chinna Muppavaram 15. Chinna Nagaram 16. Ingurthi 17. Korukondapalle 18. Kesamudram
Mahabuba- bad	10. Marpeda	1. Chillamcherla circle (full) 2. Narsimlapeta circle (full) 3. Nellikuduru circle (full) 4. Kesamudram circle (part)	Kesamudram circle (part) 1. Mangalavedu 2. Madanadurthi 3. Singaram

ANNEXURE 63—(Contd.)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Narasampet	11. Narasam-	Narasampet	Narasampet
	pet.		
		1. Narasampet	
		2. Dwarakpet	
		3. Pasupunoor	
		4. Madannapeta	
		5. Muthojipeta	
		6. Rathipet	
		7. Narakkapeta	
		8. Bhanjipeta	
		9. Nallaballi	
		10. Pocharam	
		11. Gundlapahad	
		12. Medapalle	
		13. Harsanpalli	
		14. Nandigama	
		15. Velakunṭa	
		16. Penchikalpet	
		17. Kamaram	
		18. Brahmanapalle	
		19. Keshavapur	
		20. Lakshmipur	
		21. Konakal	
		22. Ramachandrapur	
		23. Nachinapalle	
		24. Togarirai	
		25. Rekampalle	
		26. Venkatapur	
		27. Vepalli	
		28. Mallampalle	
		29. Mohammadapur	
		30. Thimmampeta	
		31. Madhira	

ANNEXURE 63—(*Contd.*)

(1)

(2)

(3)

(4)

32. Chalaparthi
 33. Makdumpuram
 34. Akkalacheruvu
 35. Laknepalle
 36. Chennaraopet
 37. Ramaram
 38. Gurijala
 39. Lingapuram
 40. Mandapalle
 41. Madhiramandapalle
 42. Adivirangapur
 43. Kammepalle
 44. Maheswaram
 45. Konapuram
 46. Upparpalle
 47. Chandragonda
 48. Dikshakunt
 49. Mudigonda
 50. Ameenabad
 51. Jhally
 52. Lingagiri
 53. Panikera
 54. Soorupalle
 55. Chinnakolupuru
 56. Peddakolupuru
 57. Alam Khanipeta
 58. Topanpalle
 59. Venkatapur(Nekkonda)
 60. Bollikonda
 61. Burgumadla
 62. Redlawada
 63. Gotlakonda
 64. Appalaraopeta

ANNEXURE 63—(*Contd.*)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
			65. Gundrapalle
			66. Nekkonda
			67. Pathipaka
			68. Duggondi
Narasampet	12. Gudur		Gudur
			1. Gudur
			2. Mucherla
			3. Dameravancha
			4. Gajulagattu
			5. Ayodhyapur
			6. Rajanpalle
			7. Bollepalle
			8. Ashoknagar
			9. Jalabanda
			10. Pocharam
			11. Gundlapahad
			12. Medapalle
			13. Ramapuram
			14. Dabeerpeta
			15. Itikalapalle
			16. Gundam
			17. Timmapur
			18. Asuruvelli
			19. Thimmarayanpahad
			20. Yellaiguda
			21. Intikanne
			22. Arpanapalle
			23. Teegelaveni
			24. Naikpalle
			25. Katrepalle
			26. Nagaram
			27. Gundenga

ANNEXURE 63—(Contd.)

(1)

(2)

(3)

(4)

28. Madanapuram
 29. Papaipete
 30. Konugod
 31. Rudragudem
 32. Sanigaram
 33. Ramatheertham
 34. Kannaropeta
 35. Govindapuram
 36. Nagarajapalle
 37. Bhupatipeta
 38. Keshavapatnam
 39. Sitanagaram
 40. Chinnayellapuram
 41. Adivarampete
 42. Mangalwarpeta
 43. Vengapeta
 44. Bathulapalli
 45. Tativarivempalle
 46. Gopalapuram
 47. Eswaragudem
 48. Karlai
 49. Mattewada
 50. Utla
 51. Neelavancha
 52. Kongirigidda
 53. Madigonda
 54. Pandem
 55. Gangaram
 56. Verampeta
 57. Timmapur
 58. Kodiselamatt
 59. Tirumalgandi
 60. Kuttalbhoopati

ANNEXURE 63—(*Contd.*)

(1)

(2)

(3)

(4)

-
61. Bhupalapatnam
 62. Erukulakunta
 63. Gunjedu
 64. Kistapuram
 65. Bakkachintalapahad
 66. Konapuram
 67. Thungabandam
 68. Kothur
 69. Rangampeta
 70. Dharmaraopeta
 71. Rangapuram
 72. Matuveeraram
 73. Buddharaopeta
 74. Otai
 75. Ankannagudem
 76. Sadireddipalle
 77. Kondapur
 78. Enchaguda
 79. Pagadapalle
 80. Morrigudem
 81. Konapuram
 82. Mokallapalle
 83. Pottapuram
 84. Pogallapalle
 85. Govindapuram
 86. Jangamvanigudem
 87. Rangappagudem
 88. Erravaram
 89. Kundanapalle
 90. Yedulapuram
 91. Rudravaram
 92. Devavaram
 93. Manchenapalle
-

ANNEXURE 63—(Contd.)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
			94. Uppalapogadapuram
			95. Neelampalle
			96. Vijavaniguda
			97. Durgaram
			98. Gundrepalle
			99. Veluballe
			100. Jangalapalle
			101. Kothagudem
			102. Doravarivempalle
			103. Musni
			104. Routhugudem
			105. Kothapalle
			106. Bathulapalli
			107. Mailaram
			108. Polaram
			109. Kamaram
			110. Ponugunda
			111. Dubbaguda
			112. Mamidigudem
			113. Ramaram
			114. Karnegandi
			115. Komatlagudem
			116. Mahadevunigudem
			117. Marrigudem
			118. Chintagudem
			119. Narsugudem
			120. Jangalapalle
			121. Katrainam
			122. Bavarigonda
			123. Orabaka
			124. Peddayellapuram
			125. Uppargudem
			126. Ainepalle
			127. Ramapuram

ANNEXURE 63—(Contd.)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Mulug	13. Mulug	1. Mulug circle (full)	Ghanapuram circle (Part)
		2. Ghanapuram circle, (Part)	1. Nallagunta
			2. Palampeta
		3. Chelvai circle (Part)	3. Ramanujapuram
			4. Kondapuram
			5. Ghanapuram
			6. Burrakayalagudem
			7. Mylaram
			8. Markapalli
			9. Thupuram
			10. Dharmaraopeta
			11. Chelpur
			12. Peddapuram
			13. Lakshmidevipeta
			14. Thimmapuram
			15. Adavi Rangapuram
			16. Ramanathapalle
			Chelvai circle (Part)
			1. Sarvapuram
			2. Chelvai
			3. Machchapuram
			4. Gouraram
			5. Rangapuram
			6. Govindaraopets
			7. Gollagudem
			8. Bussapuram
			9. Pasra
			10. Raghavapatnam
			11. Dumpillagudem
			12. Madharam
			13. Karlapalle
			14. Basaranagaram

ANNEXURE 63—(Contd.)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Mulug	14. Eturunagaram		15. Mettupahad 16. Lakhnvaram 17. Motlagudem 18. Kannayagudem 19. Mukthapuram 20. Kavitla 21. Rampur 22. Madaramatla
			1. Eturunagaram 2. Remannagudem 3. Akulavari Ghanapuram 4. Sivapuram 5. Gogupalle 6. Ekkela 7. Vaddugudem 8. Raigudem 9. Algupalle 10. Chinagudem 11. Koyagudem 12. Medaravi 13. Tapkapur 14. Manasapalli 15. Vellapur 16. Kondangavai 17. Mangapet 18. Narasingnagar 19. Tinnupet 20. Poredupalle 21. Thondyal Lakshmipuram 22. Komatipalle 23. Cheerupalle 24. Kamalapuram 25. Nanupur

ANNEXURE 63—(Contd.)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
			26. Nallur
			27. Rajupet
			28. Brahmanapalle
			29. Kattigudem
			30. Akinepalle Mallaram
			31. Gollagudem
			32. Bandargudem
			33. Doonda
			34. Ramanakkapeta
			35. Ramachandrunipeta
			36. Barlagudem
			37. Ladakgudem
			38. Chunchupalle
			39. Vaddeguudem
			40. Gurrevula
			41. Bhoopathipuram
			42. Gangarem
			43. Thupakulagudem
			44. Devadumula
			45. Lakshmipuram
			46. Rajannapeta
			47. Kothuru
			48. Gangugudem
			49. Kannaihudem
			50. Nuppanapalle
			51. Buttaigudem
			52. Chinthagudem
			53. Singaram
			54. Ilapur
			55. Chityala
			56. Beerelii
			57. Paredu
			58. Marepalle

ANNEXURE 63—(Contd.)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
			59. Padigapuram
			60. Andukapalle
			61. Rampur
			62. Malkapalle
			63. Tavi
			64. Kamaram
			65. Bodigudem
			66. Pedda Venkatapuram
			67. Chinnapoinapalle
			68. Shahpalle
			69. Lavvala
			70. Kondai
			71. Nalyal
			72. Dodla
			73. Kondapalli
			74. Theegalavai
			75. Naved
			76. Kothagudem
			77. Keratpalli
			78. Kondredu
			79. Chinthagudem
			80. Chinthapuram
			81. Maredugudem
			82. Narlapuram
			83. Padigapuram
			84. Maidanam
			85. Gonapalle
			86. Vengalapuram
			87. Gorattem
			88. Kalvapalle
			89. Kannavimapally
			90. Ankannagudem
			91. Ranabandla

ANNEXURE 63—(Contd.)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
			92. Bammavkapalli
			93. Venkatapuram
			94. Bandlapadu
			95. Kothur
			96. Tampenganam
			97. Thakkellagudem
			98. Nimmakayalanagaram
			99. Medaram
			100. Budgevanipahad
			101. Adhervi
			102. Durgaram
			103. Chelpur
			104. Roheer
			105. Singarajupalle
			106. Mullekatta
			107. Butaram
			108. Banajibandam
			109. Elutipalli
			110. Alamvari Ghanpur
			111. Rampur Aghar
			112. Ettur
			113. Kanthalpalie
			114. Katapuram
			115. Rampur
			116. Veerapuram
			117. Kannettiguda
			118. Beerelli
			119. Kamaran
			120. A. Yelapur
			121. Aukaurpalli
			122. Rangapuram
			123. Chelvai
			124. Kamasettigudem

ANNEXURE 63—(*Contd.*)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
			125. Pambapuram
			126. Narsapuram
			127. Damervai
			128. Bhoopathipuram
			129. Annaram
			130. Gangaram
			131. Keshavapuram
			132. Katnarasapuram
			133. Venkatapuram
			134. Satharam
			135. Kistapuram
			136. Padigapuram
			137. Gopaiguda
			138. Banjar Yellapuram
			139. Kondalanagaram
			140. Somaiguda
			141. Ankavaguda
			142. Lakshmipuram
			143. Uppukunta
			144. Ramannagudem
			145. Lingapuram
			146. Nimmagudem
			147. Gouraram
			148. Singaram
			149. Immadigudem
			150. Vaddegudem
			151. Lingala
			152. Narasapuram
			153. Alligudem
			154. Solupalli
			155. Vaalapur
			156. Bittupalle
			157. Bondala

ANNEXURE 63—(Contd.)

(1)

(2)

(3)

(4)

-
- 158. Wadagudem
 - 159. Kersalla
 - 160. Moddulagudem
 - 161. Chintalakatapuram
 - 162. Tunmantogu
 - 163. Kondaigudem
 - 164. Ellak
-

ANNEXURE 64

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE OF WARANGAL MUNICIPALITY
SINCE ITS INCEPTION

(in rupees)

<i>Year</i>	<i>Income</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
1339 Fasli *	77,636	76,027
1340 ..	63,295	67,538
1341 ..	73,007	66,791
1342 ..	49,804	50,973
1343 ..	86,278	1,10,459
1344 ..	90,553	56,082
1345 ..	95,184	67,153
1346 ..	97,384	97,347
1347 ..	1,04,540	1,21,886
1348 ..	1,22,878	82,373
1349 ..	1,47,421	1,04,081
1350 ..	1,77,130	1,89,604
1351 ..	1,90,962	2,16,124
1352 ..	4,85,912	1,89,764
1353 ..	2,54,047	4,11,787
1354 ..	3,20,856	3,28,875
1355 ..	3,40,807	4,51,562
1356 ..	2,83,800	3,69,611
1357 ..	4,34,917	3,87,750
1358 ..		
OR		
October 1948 to September 1949	4,59,896	4,16,787
October 1949 to March 1950	3,10,424	2,43,642
1950-51	4,56,430	5,79,572
1951-52	6,29,722	4,31,874

ANNEXURE 64—(Contd.)

(1)	(2)	(3)
1952-53	6,25,777	4,39,283
1953-54	5,57,811	7,39,801
1954-55	7,76,700	8,27,722
1955-56	8,62,304	8,50,025
1956-57	8,48,221	7,98,216
1957-58	8,33,902	8,79,436
1958-59	9,87,217	5,79,847
1959-60	9,48,666	9,00,609
1960-61	8,93,430	10,38,713
1961-62	8,98,487	13,90,209
1962-63	11,91,782	11,72,587
1963-64	15,01,701	10,25,459
1964-65	12,30,545	11,85,891
1965-66	12,88,239	15,27,303
1966-67	21,82,079	16,94,153

ANNEXURE 65

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE OF JANGAON MUNICIPALITY
SINCE 1956-57

<i>Year</i>	<i>Income</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>
(1)	(2)*	(3)
	Rs. Ps.	Rs. Ps.
1956-57	40,951.33	31,574.81
1957-58	55,162.91	48,314.37
1958-59	48,411.46	52,082.92
1959-60	64,488.00	76,431.00
1960-61	48,268.00	74,783.00
1961-62	70,286.00	70,181.14
1962-63	94,279.86	87,538.69
1963-64	1,83,912.00	1,45,573.00
1964-65	1,12,281.27	81,353.92
1965-66	1,19,403.70	1,16,033.22

ANNEXURE 66

NAMES OF BLOCKS AND VILLAGES IN WHICH THE
VILLAGE HOUSING PROJECT SCHEME WAS INTRODUCED

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Panchayat Samithi</i>	<i>Names of villages selected</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
1.	Mahbubabad ..	1. Jamallepalle 2. Kannegundla 3. Mannegudem 4. Madhapuram 5. Raju Thanda (Dornakal)
2.	Hanamkonda	1. Sangam 2. Vanchangiri 3. Geesgonda 4. Dharmaram 5. Stambhampalle
3.	Wardhannapet ..	1. Pothireddipalle 2. Katrepalle 3. Kolanpalle 4. Burhanpalle 5. Muripirala
4.	Parkal	1. Parkal 2. Dammannapet 3. Choutaparthi 4. Raiparthi 5. Cherlapalle

ANNEXURE 67

DECENNIAL TABLE OF LITERACY

Year	LITERATES			PERCENTAGES		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1911	21,431	861	22,292	5.23	0.22	2.81
1921	18,109	2,346	20,455	4.54	0.62	2.63
1931	28,628	2,958	31,586	5.81	0.64	3.31
1941	52,081	13,512	65,593	8.78	2.43	5.71
1951*	89,665	15,140	1,04,805	13.2	2.3	7.9
1961	1,87,535	50,009	2,37,544	23.72	6.63	15.37

*Estimated figures for the present district.

ANNEXURE 68

DECENNIAL TABLE OF TALUK-BY-TALUK LITERACY

<i>Name of the taluk</i>	1911 <i>Number of literates</i>			1921 <i>Number of literates</i>		
	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
<i>Warangal</i> 8,198	523	8,721	7,777	1,133
<i>Percentage</i> 6.49	0.43	3.55	6.17	0.95
<i>Mahbubabad</i> 6,315	92	6,407	4,006	550
<i>Percentage</i> 7.35	0.11	3.84	4.81	0.68
<i>Narasamper (Pakhal)</i> 614	7	621	1,013	205
<i>Percentage</i> 2.01	0.02	1.05	3.01	0.64
<i>Mulug</i> 280	14	294	253	42
<i>Percentage</i> 1.93	0.10	1.07	1.49	0.28
<i>Parkal</i> 1,907	51	1,958	1,825	213
<i>Percentage</i> 3.42	0.09	1.81	3.24	0.40
<i>Jangaon</i> 4,117	174	4,291	3,235	203
<i>Percentage</i> 4.25	0.26	2.29	3.91	0.26
						2.15

ANNEXURE 68—(Contd.)

1931 <i>Number of literates</i>			1941 <i>Number of literates</i>		
<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
9,719	1,625	11,344	22,642	5,242	27,884
6.20	1.12	3.77	11.00	2.76	7.05
4,265	345	4,610	9,155	2,872	12,027
3.95	0.33	2.19	7.25	2.39	4.88
2,946	281	3,227	4,051	1,176	5,227
6.06	0.77	4.32	9.25	2.86	6.16
5,305	253	5,558	2,629	859	3,488
26.11	1.32	24.13	11.17	3.81	7.57
2,089	251	2,340	4,359	907	5,266
3.47	0.44	2.00	6.60	1.47	4.11
4,304	203	4,507	9,245	2,456	11,701
3.93	0.19	3.31	7.22	2.06	4.73

ANNEXURE 68—(Contd.)

1951 Number of literates			1961 Number of literates		
Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
42,636	9,428	52,064	85,539	26,803	1,12,342
17.65	4.08	11.02	30.95	10.19	20.83
9,890	1,492	11,382	27,508	7,520	35,028
8.21	1.29	4.82	19.64	5.61	12.78
3,595	370	3,965	11,849	2,417	14,266
6.39	0.70	3.71	15.72	3.37	9.70
2,246	206	2,452	9,356	2,081	11,437
6.59	0.63	3.69	19.57	4.56	12.24
6,905	633	7,538	16,739	2,628	19,367
8.77	0.84	4.91	18.99	3.13	11.24
15,873	2,010	17,883	36,544	8,560	45,104
10.60	1.42	6.14	22.43	5.46	14.13

ANNEXURE 69

**PARTICULARS OF EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENTS ACCORDING TO THE
VARIOUS AGE-GROUPS**

Age-groups	Total population		Literates without educational level		Primary or Junior basic		Matriculation and above		Educational level	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)		
All ages	..	790,739	754,696	96,967 12,16	28,642 3,79	80,004 10,11	19,838 2,62	11,564 1,46	1,529 0,22	320
0-4	..	109,989	112,706	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5-9	..	113,635	117,186	11,753 10,34	7,053 6,01	11,319 9,96	3,650 3,11	..	..	..
10-14	..	100,740	85,098	10,455 10,37	5,739 6,74	27,237 27,03	7,060 8,29	112 0,11	4 0,004	
15-19	..	67,004	68,126	9,114 13,60	4,011 5,88	13,629 20,33	3,741 5,48	2,325 3,46	575 0,84	
20-24	..	61,780	65,554	10,108 16,36	3,406 5,19	8,575 13,87	2,073 3,16	3,265 5,28	473 0,72	
25-29	..	64,346	62,421	11,711 18,19	2,752 4,40	6,045 9,39	1,356 2,17	2,262 3,51	219 0,35	
30-34	..	54,939	51,936	9,956 18,12	1,863 3,50	3,946 7,18	775 1,49	1,233 2,24	101 0,19	

ANNEXURE 69—(Contd.)

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
35-44	86,732	76,297	14,866	2,076	5,207	763	1,370	115	
45-59	80,615	70,162	17.14	2.72	6.00	0.99	1.57	0.15	
60	50,800	45,090	12,034	1,276	3,037	335	796	31	
Age not stated	159	120	11.71	1.02	1.97	0.18	0.38	0.02	

ANNEXURE 70

NUMBER AND STRENGTH OF PRIMARY SCHOOLS

Year	NUMBER OF SCHOOLS UNDER						SCHOLARS			
	Govern- ment Sanithi Fund	Panchayat Local Fund	Sanf-e- Khas	Aided	Un-aided	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1913-14*	10	..	33	..	14	..	57	4,665	579	5,244
1923-24*	262	..	44	1	19	6	332	12,028	2,456	14,484
1933-34*	304	..	90	1	39	7	441	18,306	3,319	21,625
1943-44*	N. A.	..	N. A.	..	N. A.	N. A.	N. A.	N. A.	N. A.	N. A.
1953-54	..	..	..	..	..	..	833	..	..	57,253
1963-64	98	1,078	..	..	47	..	1,223	62,774	32,305	95,079
1967-68	50	1,209	..	..	22	..	1,281	73,280	30,044	1,03,324

*Statistics relate to the undivided district including the present Khammam district also.

N. A.: Not available.

ANNEXURE 71

PROGRESS RECORDED UNDER THE ANDHRA PRADESH
PRIMARY EDUCATION ACT OF 1961

<i>Year</i>	<i>Number of children of school-age</i>	<i>Total number of children enrolled</i>	<i>Percentage of column 3 to 2</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1961-62	58,446	33,507	53.3
1962-63	53,420	31,134	58.3
1963-64	56,901	31,355	55.1
1964-65	71,035	35,484	50.0
1965-66	77,646	36,842	46.7
1966-67	1,37,063	71,557	52.2

ANNEXURE 72

PARTICULARS OF BASIC SCHOOLS

<i>Year</i>	NUMBER OF BASIC SCHOOLS			STRENGTH		
	<i>Junior</i>	<i>Senior</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Total</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1960-61	64	21	85	11,053	2,693	13,746
1961-62	58	27	85	12,486	3,659	16,145
1962-63	47	28	75	10,968	3,452	14,420
1963-64	47	1	48	5,777	2,046	7,823
1964-65	36	..	36	4,243	1,302	5,545

ANNEXURE 73

PARTICULARS OF SECONDARY SCHOOLS

Year	NUMBER OF SCHOOLS UNDER					SCHOLARS			Total
	Govern- ment	Zilla Parishad	Aided	Un- aided	Total	Boys	Girls		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	
1913-14	2	..	..	..	2	392	..	392	
1923-24	3	..	1	—	4	1,094	129	1,223	
1933-34	6	..	1	2	9	2,454	191	2,645	
1943-44	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
1953-54	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	31	N.A.	N.A.	13,909	
1963-64	10	74	3		87	17,646	4,665	22,311	
1967-68	20	92	13	1	126	43,313	12,642	55,955	

N.A. : Not available.

ANNEXURE 74

PARTICULARS OF COLLEGES

Sl. No.	Name of the college	Location	Year of establishment
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	Osmania Arts and Science College	Warangal	1927
2.	Osmania Evening Arts and Science College	Warangal	1960
3.	Government Pingle College for Women	Warangal	1965

ANNEXURE 75

**PARTICULARS OF PROFESSIONAL
COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS**

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the institution</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Year of establishment</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	Government Basic Training School	Hanamkonda	1918
2.	Government Basic Training School	Narasampet	1960
3.	Government Basic Training School	Mahbubabad	1960
4.	St. Gabriel Basic Training School	Kazipet	1960
5.	Fatima Basic Training School	Kazipet	N.A.
6.	Government Special School for General Education and Training for Adult Women.	Warangal	1959
7.	Government Training College	Warangal	1955
8.	Kakatiya Medical College	Warangal	1959
9.	Anantha Lakshmi Ayurvedic College	Warangal	1956

N. A.: Not available.

ANNEXURE 76

PARTICULARS OF TECHNICAL INSTITUTIONS

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the institution</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Year of establishment</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	Government Polytechnic	Warangal	1955
2.	Industrial Training Institute	Warangal	1959
3.	Junior Technical School	Warangal	1961
4.	Government Girls Vocational Institute	Warangal	1955
5.	Pre-Vocational Centre	Warangal	1964
6.	Regional Engineering College	Warangal	1959

ANNEXURE 77

**PARTICULARS OF ORIENTAL COLLEGES
AND HIGH SCHOOLS**

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the institution</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Year of establishment</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	Sri Visweswara Sanskrit Andhra Kalasala	Warangal	1950
2.	Vaidika Kalasala	Warangal	1942
3.	Sri Ramanuja Sanskrit Patasala	Warangal	1957



ANNEXURE 78

POSITION OF PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRES

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Primary health centre</i>	<i>Year of starting</i>	<i>Sub-centres</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	Damera ..	1965	(1) Hasanparthi (2) Kogilvoy (3) Atmakur
2.	Zafargadh ..	1959	(1) Ghanapur (2) Malkapuram (3) Madikonda
3.	Ladnooru ..	1966	(1) Tarigoppula (2) Bahranpalle (3) Katkuru
4.	Sangam ..	1963	(1) Oakal (2) Dharmaram (3) Elkurthi
5.	Nellikuduru ..	1967	(1) Mangalavedu (2) Gurthuru (3) Harpirala
6.	Chelpur ..	1962	(1) Venkatapuram (2) Chelvai (3) Pasra
7.	Bachannapeta ..	1967	(1) Arjunpatla (2) Mustyala (3) Cherial
8.	Parvathagiri ..	1966	(1) Katrepalle (2) Kanakapak (3) Inole
9.	Balpala ..	1958	(1) Nerada (2) Ingurthi (3) Mannegudem

ANNEXURE 7B—(Contd.)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
10.	Shaimpet	.. .. 1960	(1) Neredupalle (2) Bhagirathapeta (3) Motlapalle
11.	Palakurthy	.. .. 1962	(1) Kodakondla (2) Kadavendi (3) Anantapuram
12.	Chityala	.. .. 1965	(1) Madathapalle (2) Raghavareddipet (3) Giddemutharam
13.	Kommala	.. .. 1966	(1) Lingalaghanapuram (2) Mulkeshapur (3) Kundaram (4) Fatapeshapuram (5) Kuruchapalle (6) Jeedikal (7) Cheeturu (8) Yerragollapahad
14.	Duggondi	.. .. N.A.	(1) Nekkonda (2) Muchempula (3) Kammeppalle
15.	Gudur	.. .. 1966	(1) Nagaram (2) Mattewada (3) Kothagudem
16.	Marpeda	.. .. 1962	(1) Burhanpuram (2) Chillamcherla (3) Kummarakuntla
17.	Medical and Health Unit, Eturunagaram.	N.A.	

N. A. : Not available.

ANNEXURE 79
MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS

(A) Government hospitals:

1. M. G. M. Hospital, Warangal
2. Government Maternity Hospital, Hanamkonda (Warangal)
3. Government Maternity Hospital, Matwada, Warangal
4. Government T. B. Hospital, Hanamkonda (Warangal)
5. Government Hospital, Mahbubabad
6. Do. Jangaon
7. Do. Narasampet
8. Do. Wardhannapet
9. Do. Parkal
10. Do. Cherial
11. Do. Mulug

(B) Railway dispensary:

12. Railway Dispensary, Kazipet (Warangal)

(C) Missionary institutions:

13. Victoria Memorial Mission Hospital, Hanamkonda (Warangal)
14. St. Ann's Hospital, Kazipet (Warangal)
15. Mission Dispensary, Reddipalem
16. Bishop Whitehead Hospital, Dornakal
17. Mission Dispensary, Nekkonda

(D) E. S. I. hospital:

18. E. S. I. Hospital, Warangal

E. S. I. dispensaries:

19. E.S.I. Dispensary, Girmajipet (Warangal)
20. Do. Industrial Colony (Warangal)
21. Do. Karimabad (Warangal)

(E) Primary health centres:

22. Primary Health Centre, Damera
23. Do. Zafargadh
24. Do. Ladnooru
25. Do. Sangam
26. Do. Nellikuduru
27. Do. Chelpur

ANNEXURE 79—(Contd.)

28.	Primary Health Centre, Bachannapeta	
29.	Do.	Parvathagiri
30.	Do.	Kommala
31.	Do.	Palakurthy
32.	Do.	Duggondi
33.	Do.	Marpeda
34.	Do.	Balpala
35.	Do.	Shaimpet
36.	Do.	Chityala
37.	Do.	Eturunagaram
38.	Do.	Gudur

(F) Subsidised rural Ayurvedic dispensaries:

39.	Subsidised Rural Ayurvedic Dispensary, Nekkonda	
40.	Do.	Atmakur
41.	Do.	Mangapet
42.	Do.	Duggondi
43.	Do.	Narmetta
44.	Do.	Gudur
45.	Do.	Eduthala
46.	Do.	Parvathapur
47.	Do.	Konduru
48.	Do.	Azamnagar
49.	Do.	Cherlapalle
50.	Do.	Kunooru
51.	Do.	Raghunathapalle
52.	Do.	Kothur
53.	Do.	Ellampeta
54.	Do.	Peddavangara
55.	Do.	Yerragollapahad
56.	Do.	Ingurthi
57.	Do.	Pasra
58.	Do.	Sripathipalle
59.	Do.	Vedthala
60.	Do.	Chityala
61.	Do.	Uppugal
62.	Do.	Chinnamupparam

ANNEXURE 79—(Contd.)

(G) Subsidised rural dispensary (Unani):

63. Subsidised Rural Dispensary, Enugal

(H) Grant-in-aid dispensaries (Ayurvedic):

64.	Grant-in-aid Dispensary, Peddapendyala
65.	Do. Chelvai
66.	Do. Maddur
67.	Do. Rebarthi
68.	Do. Sriramgiri

(I) Institutions maintained by the Indian Medicine Department:

(i) Ayurvedic hospitals:

69.	Government Ayurvedic Hospital, Warangal
70.	Do. Cherukupalli Chaagal

(ii) Ayurvedic dispensaries:

71.	Government Ayurvedic Dispensary, Ippugudem
72.	Do. Uttamkonda Aswaraopalle
73.	Do. Uttamkonda Kommala

(iii) Unani dispensaries:

74.	Government Unani Dispensary, Hanamkonda
75.	Do. Cherukupalli Mogukapalle
76.	Do. Eturunagaram
77.	Do. Kazipet
78.	Do. Pembarthy
79.	Do. Neredupalle

(iv) Homeopathic dispensaries:

80.	Government Homeopathic Dispensary, Jammalapaki
81.	Do. Tadvai

(J) Naturopathic institutions run by private bodies:

82.	Kakatiya Nature Cure Hospital, Warangal
83.	Nature Cure Hospital, Tammadpalle

(K) School health clinics:

84.	School Health Clinic, Warangal
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ANNEXURE 80

BIRTH AND DEATH RATES (PER THOUSAND)

<i>Year</i>	<i>Birth-rate</i>	<i>Death-rate</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
1957	9.63	5.69
1958	10.41	7.25
1959	6.5	3.1
1960	6.0	2.7
1961	7.7	3.0
1962	7.1	2.3
1963	8.1	3.4
1964	11.91	5.81
1965	16.242	7.3
1966	15.22	6.98

ANNEXURE 81

MORTALITY UNDER VARIOUS DISEASES

<i>Year</i>	<i>Cholera</i>	<i>Plague</i>	<i>Small-pox</i>	<i>Respiratory diseases</i>	<i>Dysentery and Diarrhoea</i>	<i>Malaria</i>	<i>Fever</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1957	83	..	396	431	306	668	3,699
1958	508	..	1,149	444	505	690	4,489
1959	14	..	90	243	171	303	2,675
1960	2	..	30	295	150	356	1,922
1961	10	..	33	344	158	335	2,355
1962	1	..	42	314	109	214	1,452
1963	48	..	288	373	203	405	2,102
1964	300	..	433	482	318	513	4,232
1965	6	..	163	598	384	278	4,086
1966	148	..	93	483	534	92	6,447

ANNEXURE 82

**POSITION OF THE SURVEY, EDUCATION
AND TREATMENT CENTRES**

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the centre</i>	<i>Year of establishment</i>	<i>Names of the sub-centres</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	Zafargadh	.. .. 1964	(1) Ghanapur (2) Madikonda (3) Malkapuram
2.	Shaimpet	.. .. 1964	(1) Neredupalle (2) Bhagirathapeta (3) Motlapalle
3.	Chelpur	.. .. 1964	(1) Mulug (2) Chelvai (3) Venkatapuram
4.	Balpala	.. .. 1964	(1) Kurvi (2) Ingurthi (3) Kesamudram
5.	Gudur	.. .. N.A.	(1) Mattewada (2) Medapalle (3) Kothagudem

N. A.: Not Available.

ANNEXURE 83

SCHOLARSHIPS AWARDED

(in rupees)

	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
<i>Non-Residential</i>			
Scheduled Castes	..	98,370	80,070
Harijan Converts	..	2,801	2,895
Backward Classes	..	46,450	1,00,000
Denotified Tribes	..	22,000	29,745
Scheduled Tribes	..	15,400	15,400
<i>Residential</i>			
Scheduled Castes	..	N. A.	2,565
Harijan Converts	..	N. A.	55,385
Backward Classes	..	N. A.	31,259
Denotified Tribes	..	There was no provision.	
Scheduled Tribes	..	Nil	N. A.
<i>Government of India</i>			
Scheduled Castes	..	63,746	59,943
Lower Income Group	..	81,327	72,997
Denotified Tribes	..	2,855	4,261
Scheduled Tribes	..	N. A.	3,410

N. A.: Not available

ANNEXURE 84

THE COMPOSITION OF THE PARLIAMENTARY AND ASSEMBLY CONSTITUENCIES, 1965

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the constituency</i>	<i>Composition</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
<i>Parliamentary</i>		
<i>Extent in terms of Assembly constituencies</i>		
1. Warangal		.. Channur, Narasampet, Wardhannapet, Warangal, Hasanparthi, Parkal and Mulug.
<i>Assembly</i>		
<i>Extent of constituency</i>		
1. Cherial (S. C.)		.. Cherial and Rebarthi circles and Narmetta circle (excluding the villages of Machchupahad, Myakalagutta, Advikeshwapuram, Yenkiryala, Yerragollapahad and Khilesapuram in Jangaon taluk).
2. Jangaon		.. Jangaon and Ippugudem circles, Ramrajupalle, Nirmiyal, Singarajupalle and Marud (Khurd) villages in Channur circle and the villages of Machchupahad, Myakalagutta, Advikeshwapuram, Yenkiryala, Yerragollapahad and Khilesapuram in Narmetta circle in Jangaon taluk.
3. Channur		.. Channur circle excluding Ramrajupalle, Nirmiyal, Singarajupalle and Marud (Khurd) villages and Kodakkonda circle in Jangaon taluk and Nellikuduru circle in Mahbubabad taluk.
4. Dornakal		.. Dornakal and Chillamcherla circles and the villages of Anantharam, Bethol, Nerada, Thattupalle, Ayyagaripalle, Madhapuram, Kurvi, Naralla and Thirumalapuram in Mahbubabad circle in Mahbubabad taluk.
5. Mahbubabad		.. Narsimlapeta and Kesamudram circles and Mahbubabad circle (excluding the villages of Anantharam, Bethol, Nerada, Thattupalle, Ayyagaripalle, Madhapuram, Kurvi, Naralla, Thirumalapuram in Mahbubabad taluk) and the villages of Redlawada, Gotlakonda, Burgumadla, Bollikonda, Topanpalle, Alankhanipeta, Intikanne, Peddakolupuru, Nagaram, Katrepalle, Arpanapalle, Teegelaveni, Naikpalle, Rajanpalle and Bollepalle in Nekkonda circle in Narasampet taluk.

ANNEXURE 84—(Contd.)

(1)	(2)	(3)
6. Narasampet	.. Narasampet taluk (excluding the villages of Redlawada, Gotlakonda, Burgumadla, Bollikoda, Topanpalle, Alamkhanipetta, Intikanne, Peddakolupuru, Nagaram, Katrepalle, Arpanapalle, Teegelaveni, Naikpalle, Rajanpalle and Bollepalle in Nekkonda circle).	
7. Wardhannapet	.. Wardhannapet and Sangam circles and the villages of Mondroy, Pullagutta, Oakal, Machapur, Geesgonda, Dharmaram and Vasanthapur in Atmakur circle and the villages of Garimallapalle, Thidugu, Sagaram, Nandanamu, Kakiralaipalle, Inole, Punnole, Singaram (Vidyanagar), Bollekunta, Gadepalle, Panthini and Upparapalle in Inole circle in Warangal.	
8. Ghanapur	.. Ghanapur and Dharmasagar circles and Inole circle (excluding the villages of Garimallapalle, Thidugu, Sagaram, Nandanamu, Kakiralaipalle, Inole, Punnole, Singaram (Vidyanagar), Bollekunta, Gadepalle, Panthini and Upparapalle in Warangal taluk).	
9. Warangal	Blocks 1 to 16 and 20 to 22 of Warangal Municipality.	
10. Hasanparthi (S. C.)	Hanamkonda mofussil circle, Hanamkonda city circle (excluding Blocks 1 to 16 and 20 to 22 of Warangal Municipality); Hasanparthi circle and Atmakur circle (excluding Mallampalle and Ramachandrapuram (Koyagudem) villages and the villages of Mondroy, Pullagutta, Oakal, Machapur, Geesgonda, Dharmaram and Vasanthapur in Warangal taluk).	
11. Parkal	.. Parkal taluk (excluding Madathapalle circle).	
12. Mulug	.. Mulug taluk, Madathapalle circle in Parkal taluk and Mallampalle and Ramachandrapuram (Koyagudem) villages in Atmakur circle in Warangal taluk.	

ANNEXURE 85

RESULTS OF ELECTIONS TO THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, 1952, AND
THE HOUSE OF THE PEOPLE, 1952

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the constituency</i>	<i>Names of the successful candidates and party to which they belonged</i>	<i>Valid votes polled</i>	<i>Percentage of valid votes to total valid votes polled</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
<i>Legislative Assembly</i>				
1.	Warangal	.. M. S. Rajalingam (C.)	.. 11,855	51
2.	Hasanparthi	.. Mirza Shukoor Baig (C.)	.. 13,386	43
3.	Hanamkonda	.. Pendyal Raghava Rao (P.D.F.)	.. 17,281	53
4.	Wardhannapet	.. Pendyal Raghava Rao (P.D.F.)	.. 9,446	39
5.	Mahbubabad	1. Kanne Kanth Srinivas Rao (P.D.F.) .. 2. B. M. Chander Rao (S.C.F.) ..	26,920 14,575	33 18
6.	Parkal	.. Gopal Rao (P.D.F.) ..	.. 14,744	53
7.	Mulug	.. Hanumantha Rao (P.D.F.) ..	.. 7,132	31
<i>House of the People</i>				
8.	Warangal	Pendyal Raghava Rao (P.D.F.) ..	77,264	42

C. Indian National Congress.

S. Socialist Party.

P.D.F. People's Democratic Front.

S.C.F. Scheduled Castes' Federation.

ANNEXURE 86

**RESULTS OF THE ELECTIONS TO THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, 1957,
AND THE HOUSE OF THE PEOPLE, 1957**

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the constituency</i>	<i>Names of the successful candidates and party to which they belonged</i>	<i>Valid votes polled</i>	<i>Percentage of valid votes to total valid votes polled</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
<i>Legislative Assembly</i>				
1.	Warangal	.. Mirza Shukoor Baig (C.)	.. 12,854	56.7
2.	Dharmasagar	.. T. Hayagriva Chary (C.)	.. 19,582	61.6
3.	Ghanapur	.. B. Keshav Reddy (C.)	.. 16,900	59.8
4.	Wardhannapet	.. E. Venkatramnarsiah (C.)	.. 12,965	50.4
5.	Jangaon	.. 1. G. Rama Lingam S. C. (C.) 2. G. Gopal Reddy (P.D.F.)	.. 24,882 .. 25,791	21.8 22.5
6.	Channur	.. S. Venkata Krishna Praśad Rao (P.D.F.)	.. 17,158	51.2
7.	Dornakal	.. N. Ramachandra Reddy (C.)	.. 17,093	58.6
8.	Chillamcherla	.. M. S. Rajalingam (C.)	.. 13,335	50.3
9.	Narasampet	.. K. Kanaka Rathnamma (C.)	.. 15,707	47.6
10.	Parkal	.. 1. K. Keshav Reddy (C.) 2. Mandasailu S.C. (C.)	.. 18,923 .. 20,313	20.8 22.3
11.	Mulug	.. S. Rajeswar Rao (P.D.F.)	.. 14,517	50.3
<i>House of the People</i>				
1.	Warangal	.. Sadat Ali Khan (C.)	.. 1,07,249	52.2
2.	Mahbubabad	.. E. Madhusudan Rao (C.)	.. 1,03,964	52.4

C. Indian National Congress.

P.D.F. People's Democratic Front.

S.C. Scheduled Castes.

ANNEXURE 87

**RESULTS OF THE ELECTIONS TO THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, 1962-
THE HOUSE OF THE PEOPLE, 1962, AND THE BYE-ELECTIONS TO THE
HOUSE OF THE PEOPLE, 1965**

<i>Sl. No. of the No. constituency</i>	<i>Names of the successful candidates and party to which they belonged</i>	<i>Valid votes polled</i>	<i>Percentage of valid votes to total valid votes polled</i>	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
<i>Legislative Assembly</i>				
1. Warangal	.. Mirza Shukoor Baig (C.)	.. 10,918	39.89	
2. Dharmasagar	.. Tiruvarangam Hayagriva Chary (C.)	21,997	51.42	
3. Ghanapur	.. Nellutla Pushpasenam Vuraf Mohan Rao (Com.)	16,831	47.61	
4. Cherial	.. Mohammed Kamaluddin Ahmed (C.)	15,721	43.73	
5. Jangaon (S.C.)	.. Goka Ramalingam (C.)	.. 16,361	46.04	
6. Wardhannapet	.. Kundour Lakshminarasimhareddy (I.)	10,073	37.12	
7. Channur	.. Nemarugommula Yethirajarao (S.) ..	28,860	62.56	
8. Chillamcherla	.. Gandi Mallikarjuna Rao (C.)	.. 24,068	54.08	
9. Dornakal	.. N. Ramachandra Reddy (C.)	.. 25,650	58.52	
10. Narasampet	.. Arshanpalli Venkateshwar Rao (Com.)	27,538	54.36	
11. Hasanparthi	.. Chada Vasudeva Reddy (S.W.)	.. 15,071	49.03	
12. Parkal (S.C.)	.. Rauthu Narsimha Ramiah (C.)	.. 12,043	53.03	
13. Mulug	.. Musinepalli Krishnaiah (C.)	.. 21,223	57.43	
<i>House of the People</i>				
1. Warangal	.. Bakar Ali Mirza (C.)	.. 1,13,308	46.54	
2. Mahbubabad	.. Etikala Madhusudan Rao (C.)	.. 1,26,100	45.36	
<i>Bye-election to the House of the People, 1965</i>				
I. Mahbubabad	.. R. Surender Reddy (C.)	.. 1,61,156	65.69	

C. : Indian National Congress.

Com. : Communist Party of India.

I. : Independent.

S. : Socialist. ..

SW. : Swatantra.

S.C. : Scheduled Castes.

ANNEXURE 88

**RESULTS OF THE ELECTIONS TO THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, 1967,
AND THE HOUSE OF THE PEOPLE, 1967**

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the constituency</i>	<i>Names of the successful candidates and party to which they belonged</i>	<i>Valid votes polled</i>	<i>Percentage of valid votes to total valid votes polled</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
<i>Legislative Assembly</i>				
1.	Cherial (S.C.)	.. Boddu Abraham (Com.) ..	15,195	43.20
2.	Jangaon	.. Mohammed Kamaluddin Ahmed (C.)	20,956	43.18
3.	Channur	.. Nemarugommula Vimala Devi (C.)	26,990	54.94
4.	Dornakal	.. N. Ramachandra Reddy (C.) ..	35,743	69.77
5.	Mahabubabad	.. Teegala Satyanarayana (Com.) ..	25,635	47.84
6.	Narasampet	.. K. Sudershan Reddy (C.) ..	23,395	41.86
7.	Wardhannapet	.. Tekkallapalli Purushothamarao (I.) ..	22,966	45.01
8.	Ghanapur	.. Thokala Lakshman Reddy (I.) ..	20,536	39.68
9.	Warangal	.. T. S. Murthy (I.) ..	25,418	59.52
10.	Hasanparthi	.. Rauthu Narsimha Ramiah (C.) ..	17,820	43.39
11.	Parkal	.. Chandupatla Janga Reddy (J.S.) ..	18,751	35.08
12.	Mulug	.. Santhosh (I.) ..	18,058	36.61
<i>House of the People</i>				
1.	Warangal	.. Ram Sahayam Surender Reddy (C.)	1,46,715	42.66

C. : Indian National Congress.

I. : Independent.

Com. : Communist Party of India.

J. S. : Jana Sangh.

ANNEXURE 89

JOURNALS AND PERIODICALS PUBLISHED

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the periodical, language in which published and year of publication</i>	<i>Place and frequency of Publication</i>	<i>Name of the publisher</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	Dayal (Urdu), 1939 ..	Hanamkonda, Warangal, Monthly.	Pingle Ranga Rao.
2.	Sharare (Urdu), 1954 ..	Hanamkonda, Warangal, Daily.	Jaleel Amrath.
3.	Congress (English and Telugu), 1957.	Matwada, Warangal, Weekly.	D. Sudershan.
4.	Jana Dharma (Telugu), 1961.	Mukaramjahi Road, Wa- rangal, Weekly.	M. Sreenivasachary and Dr. T. Y. Narasimha- charya.
5.	Dharma Bhumi (Telu- gu), 1963.	Hanamkonda, Kumara- palli, Warangal, Weekly.	K. C. Mouleswara Rao.
6.	Janajeevana (Telugu), 1963.	Kareemabad, Warangal, Weekly.	M.R. Rao.
7.	Parwaz (Urdu), (N.A.)	Hanamkonda, Warangal, Weekly.	K. Naseeruddin Hussan
8.	Gouda Patrika (Telugu), 1953.	Mukaramjahi Road, Warangal, Fortnightly.	K. Kasinadham.
9.	Pratinidhi (Telugu), 1961.	Papiahpet, Warangal, Fortnightly.	S. Mallesam.
10.	Dakshina India Sangha Patrika (Telugu), 1950.	Dornakal, Warangal, Monthly.	Rev. P. Solomon.
11.	Manavadharma (Telugu), 1960:	Yellamma Bazar, Waran- gal, Monthly.	Thanyala Lokacharyulu.
12.	Parishrama (Telugu), 1960.	Warangal, Monthly.	M. Jagannadham.

ANNEXURE 89—(Contd.)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
13.	Bang-E-Dra, (Urdu), 1960.	Roy Pura, Hanamkonda, Warangal, Monthly.	S.K.H. Kazami.
14.	Viswa Jyothi (Telugu), 1962.	Warangal, Monthly.	.. K. Narasimha Reddi.
15.	Ufaq (Urdu), 1963	.. Mandi Bazar, Warangal, Monthly.	Badnam Rafeeyee.
16.	Gramabhyudaya (Telugu), 1964.	Shampet, Warangal, Monthly.	S. Veeresham.
17.	Mathru-Bhumi (Telugu), 1964.	Mahbubabad, Warangal, Monthly.	K.S. Rao.
18.	Prajamitra (Telugu), 1965.	Warangal, Weekly.	.. D. Hanumantha Rao.
19.	Hina (Urdu), 1963	.. Hanamkonda, Warangal, Quarterly.	Ahmed Alyas.
20.	Kavitha Jyothi (Telugu), 1964.	Hanamkonda, Warangal, Quarterly.	A.V. Satyanarayana Rao..

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GLOSSARY

Abi	..	First crop for which full assessment is charged.
Abkari	..	Excise duty or tax on intoxicants.
Agraharams	..	Villages given to the Brahmins.
Amani	..	Government.
Angaraksha(s)	..	Bodyguard.
Asami Shikhi	..	Tenure at will.
Ashram	..	Hermitage.
Asvasahini(s)	..	Trainer of horses.
Banjar	..	Waste or barren land.
Battai	..	A system of revenue under which tax is collected in kind.
Bhagelas or Palerus	..	Farm servants on annual wages.
Bigha	..	A unit for measuring lands.
Chalka soil	..	Saline soil.
Chauth	..	An assessment equal to one-fourth of original standard assessment.
Dakshinapatha	..	Deccan.
Dakshinapathapati	..	Lord of the Deccan.
Dandadhipati(s)	..	A rank in army.
Deshmukh	..	An officer of a Paragona for the administration of land revenue collection and general administration.
Deshpandya	..	An officer in charge of maintaining the accounts of each village in the Paragona.
Dharmadaya	..	Charitable endowment.
Faujdar	..	A rank in the army of the medieval age.
Firka	..	A revenue circle within a taluk.
Gajasahini(s)	..	Trainer of elephants.
Ganja	..	A narcotic plant.
Grama Sabha	..	Village council.
Grama Sanghams	..	Village Committees.
Gudem	..	A kind of revenue system under which tax is collected forcibly without scientific assessment.
Gulmohwa	..	A flower used for making alcoholic liquor.
Hali Sicca	..	A coin issued by the Nizam of Hyderabad.
Harikatha	..	A musical and narrative performance with mythological themes.

Ijara ..	..	.. Lease of fallow lands for a temporary period.
Imam(s) ..	..	.. A group leader in course of prayers.
Inams ..	..	.. Grant of lands by the State for an individual or individuals.
Jaina Basadis ..	..	.. Monasteries of Jains.
Jamabandi ..	..	.. Annual settlement of accounts.
Kacheri ..	..	.. Office.
Kameez ..	..	.. Shirt.
Khateeb(s) ..	..	.. A Muslim religious preacher who delivers sermons on the day of Jumma (Friday) and other festival days.
Khutba ..	..	.. A sort of marriage sermon.
Kistbandi ..	..	.. Settlement of payment by instalments.
Kolatam ..	..	.. A kind of dance number to the beat of two small sticks to keep time.
Kurta ..	..	.. An upper garment.
Mamlatdar(s) ..	..	.. An officer in executive charge of a taluk.
Mannevar(s) ..	..	.. A village servant.
Masa ..	..	.. A Measure ; one-fourth of a tola.
Mazkiris ..	..	.. Village policemen.
Moazzin(s) ..	..	.. A Muslim who calls out from the minarets of a mosque for prayers.
Moram or Murram ..	..	.. A binder of sand-dunes.
Muggu ..	..	.. A pattern of diagram drawn with lines of flour or coloured powder.
Mundi ..	..	.. Market.
Musafirkhana(s) ..	..	.. Travellers' rest-house.
Naib Muhtamim ..	..	.. Deputy Superintendent.
Nazar ..	..	.. A present.
Nazim ..	..	.. Head of a district having revenue, executive and judicial powers.
Nizamat ..	..	.. Directorate.
Paigha(s) ..	..	.. A jagir assigned by the ruler for the maintenance of troops.
Patta ..	..	.. A deed of title conferred on an individual for the right of occupancy of land.
Pattadar ..	..	.. The holder of a Patta.
Prasasti ..	..	.. Eulogy ; excellent.
Prasthana Traya ..	..	.. Upanishad, Gita and Brahmasutra.
Rangavalli ..	..	.. Same as Muggu.
Sagotra ..	..	.. Distant kinsmanship.
Samantha ..	..	.. Vassal.

Samsthanam	..	.. A grant made by the Crown consisting of several villages in return for the payment of a certain amount called Peshkush.
Sanads	..	.. A patent of office or nobility ; An order.
Sapinda	..	.. A kinsman to the seventh generation in descent from a common ancestor having a right to partake of the funeral cake.
Sardeshmukhi	..	.. Ten per cent of the revenue exacted by the Marathas.
Sarf-e-Khas	..	.. Relating to the Crown.
Sarkars and Samuts	..	.. Territorial divisions.
Sarlashkar	..	.. Governor.
Satram	..	.. Choultry.
Senadhipati(s)	..	.. General.
Shalwar	..	.. A piece of cloth put on by the Muslim women.
Shikmidar(s)	..	.. A cultivator to whom the occupant makes over the land on certain conditions.
Sherwani	..	.. An upper garment worn by men.
Sihala, Jala, Vana and Giri Durgas.		Land, water, forest and hill forts.
Subedar(s)	..	.. An officer in charge of a territorial division.
Taah-hud-dari Sarbasta	..	.. A system under which land is leased out to the individuals during the erstwhile Nizams' Government.
Takdema	..	.. A system of revenue collection under which the tax (not assessed) is collected compulsorily in advance.
Talayaris	..	.. Village servants entrusted with police functions
Tali	..	.. A brooch worn on the throat by married women (a symbol of married status to women).
Tarafdar	..	.. Governor.
Toranas	..	.. Festoons.
Vishaya	..	.. Territorial division.
Vagu	..	.. A stream or a rivulet.
Varnasramadharma	..	.. The law governing the caste and observance of duties assigned to each of them.
Wakil	..	.. An agent ; representative.
Waizin(s) A Muslim religious preacher.
Yugadharma The ideal of a particular age.



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298	Col. 3 against Mahbubabad Item 2	Dornal circle (full)	Dornakal circle (full)